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Wm. E. Mickle.

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

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MINUTES U. C. V.

VOL. IV

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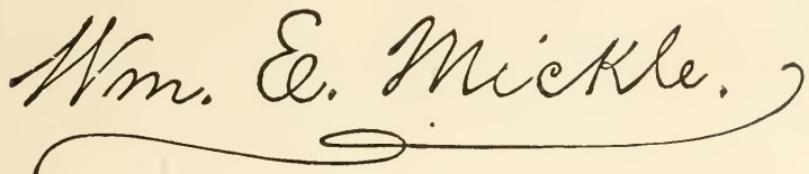
17. Richmond, Va., May 30 and 31, June 1, 2 and 3, 1907.
18. Birmingham, Ala., June 9, 10 and 11, 1908.

New Orleans, La.

United Confederate Veterans.

NOTICE

I am much pleased to be able to issue in bound form VOLUME FOUR of the Minutes of the United Confederate Veterans.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Wm. E. Mickle.", with a decorative flourish underneath.

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 31, 1910.

MINUTES

OF THE

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING AND REUNION

OF THE

United Confederate Veterans

HELD AT

RICHMOND, VA.

ON

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday,
May 30th and 31st, June 1st, 2d and 3d, 1907.

STEPHEN D. LEE, General Commanding

WM. E. MICKLE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff

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ORGANIZATION OF THE **United Confederate Veterans** WITH NAMES OF THE DEPARTMENT, DIVISION AND BRIGADE COM- MANDERS, THEIR ADJUTANTS GENERAL, AND ADDRESSES.

General STEPHEN D. LEE, General Commanding, Columbus, Miss.
Major General WM. E. MICKLE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,
New Orleans, La.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. General C. IRVINE WALKER, Commander, Charleston, S. C.
Brig. General RICHARD B. DAVIS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,
Petersburg, Va.

South Carolina Division.

Major General THOS. W. CARWILE, Commander, Edgefield, S. C.
Col. J. M. JORDAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Greenville, S. C.
Brig. General ZIMMERMAN DAVIS, Commanding 1st Brigade, Charles-
ton, S. C.
Brig. General B. H. TEAGUE, Commanding 2nd Brigade, Aiken, S. C.

North Carolina Division.

Major General JULIAN S. CARR, Commander, Durham, N. C.
Col. H. A. LONDON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Pittsboro,
N. C.
Brig. General P. C. CARLTON, Commanding 1st Brigade, Statesville,
N. C.
Brig. General W. L. LONDON, Commanding 2nd Brigade, Pittsboro,
N. C.
Brig. General JAS. I. METTS, Commanding 3rd Brigade, Wilmington,
N. C.
Brig. General JAS. M. RAY, Commanding 4th Brigade, Asheville N. C.

Virginia Division.

Major General STITH BOLLING, Commander, Petersburg, Va.
Col. WM. M. EVANS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Petersburg, Va.
Brig. General THOMAS W. SMITH, Commanding 1st Brigade, Suffolk, Va.
Brig. General JAS. MACGILL, Commanding 2nd Brigade, Pulaski, Va.
Brig. General R. D. FUNKHOUSER, Commanding 3rd Brigade, Maurertown, Va.
Brig. General JAMES BAUMGARDENER, Commanding 4th Brigade, Staunton, Va.

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Col. A. C. L. GATEWOOD, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Linwood, W. Va.
Brig. General DAVID E. JOHNSTON, Commanding 1st Brigade, Bluefield, W. Va.
Brig. General S. S. GREEN, Commanding 2nd Brigade, Charleston, W. Va.

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Col. DAVID S. BRISCOE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Baltimore, Md.
Brig. General OSWALD TIGHLMAN, Commanding 1st Brigade, Easton, Md.
Brig. General FRANK A. BOND, Commanding 2nd Brigade, Lumbertown, N. C.

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Col. T. W. CASTLEMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

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Brig. General CLAY STACKER, Commanding 3rd Brigade, Clarksville, Tenn.

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Col. ROBT. J. MAGILL, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brig. General SAMUEL PASCO, Commanding 1st Brigade, Monticello, Fla.
Brig. General JOHN C. DAVANT, Commanding 2nd Brigade, Brooksville, Fla.
Brig. General ROBERT W. DAVIS, Commanding 3rd Brigade, Tampa, Fla.

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Brig. General JNO. W. A. SANFORD, Commanding 1st Brigade, Montgomery, Ala.
Brig. General P. D. BOWLES, Commanding 2nd Brigade, Evergreen, Ala.
Brig. General J. N. THOMPSON, Commanding 3rd Brigade, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Brig. General J. W. BUSH, Commanding 4th Brigade, Birmingham, Ala.

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Col. J. L. McCASKILL, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Brandon, Miss.
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Brig. General J. P. CARTER, Commanding 2nd Brigade, McComb City, Miss.
Brig. General GEO. M. HELM, Commanding 3rd Brigade, Greenville, Miss.

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Brig. General JOHN W. CLARK, Commanding East Georgia Brigade, Augusta, Ga.
Brig. General LOVICK PIERCE THOMAS, Commanding North Georgia Brigade, Atlanta, Ga.
Brig. General JAMES E. DeVAUGHN, Commanding West Georgia Brigade, Montezuma, Ga.

Kentucky Division.

Major General BENNETT H. YOUNG, Commander, Louisville, Ky.
Col. W. A. MILTON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Louisville, Ky.
Brig. General JAMES R. ROGERS, Commanding 1st Brigade, Paris, Ky.

Brig. General W. J. STONE, Commanding 2nd Brigade, Kuttawa, Ky.
Brig. General D. THORNTON, Commanding 3rd Brigade, Louisville, Ky.
Brig. General P. P. JOHNSON, Commanding 4th Brigade, Lexington, Ky.

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Col. GEO. JACKSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Fort Worth, Tex.
Brig. General T. J. GIBSON, Commanding 1st Brigade, Mexia, Tex.
Brig. General T. L. LARGEN, Commanding 2nd Brigade, San Antonio, Tex.
Brig. General F. T. ROCHE, Commanding 3rd Brigade, Georgetown, Tex.
Brig. General W. B. BERRY, Commanding 4th Brigade, Brookstone, Tex.
Brig. General JOHN S. NAPIER, Commanding 5th Brigade, Vernon, Tex.

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Col. Z. T. SERNER, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Durant, Indian Territory.
Brig. General DAN J. KENDALL, Commanding Chickasaw Brigade, Sulphur, Indian Territory.
Brig. General D. M. HAILEY, Commanding Choctaw Brigade, Haileyville, Indian Territory.
Brig. General CHAS. M. McCLELLAN, Commanding Cherokee Brigade, Claremore, Indian Territory.
Brig. General WM. E. GENTRY, Commanding Creek Brigade, Checotah, Indian Territory.

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Col. D. K. MORTON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Kansas City, Mo.
Brig. General T. J. COUSINS, Commander Eastern Brigade, Hannibal, Mo.
Brig. General J. D. INGRAM, Commanding Western Brigade, Nevada, Mo.

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Col. J. S. BELL, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Brig. General JONATHAN KELLOGG, Commanding 1st Brigade, Little Rock, Ark.
Brig. General WALTER S. JETER, Commanding 2nd Brigade, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Brig. General JOHN P. HIGHT, Commanding 3rd Brigade, Fayetteville, Ark.
Brig. General D. B. CASTLEBERRY, Commanding 4th Brigade, Booneville, Ark.

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Brig. General JOHN THREADGILL, Commander, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Col. WM. M. CROSS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Oklahoma
City, Okla.
Brig. General J. P. ALLEN, Commanding 1st Brigade, Oklahoma City,
Okla.
Brig. General D. P. SPARKS, Commanding 2nd Brigade, Shawnee, Okla.
Brig. General T. A. ANDREWS, Commanding 3rd Brigade, Mountain
View, Okla.

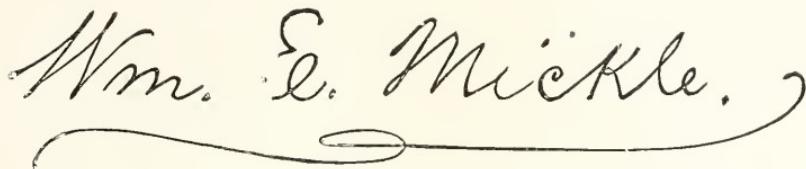
North-West Division.

Major General PAUL A. FUSZ, Commander, Philipsburg, Mont.
Col. WILLIAM RAY, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Philips-
burg, Mont.
Brig. General WM. H. H. ELLIS, Commanding Montana Brigade,
Bozeman, Mont.

Pacific Division.

Major General WM. C. HARRISON, M. D., Commander, Los Angeles,
Cal.
Col. LOUIS TIEMANN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Los
Angeles, Cal.
Brig. General S. S. BIRCHFIELD, Commanding New Mexico Brigade,
Deming, New Mexico.
Brig. General HUGH G. GWYN, Commanding California Brigade, San
Diego, Cal.

OFFICIAL:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Wm. E. Mickle," followed by a decorative flourish consisting of a horizontal line with a small circle at each end.

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

INTRODUCTION.

Possibly, the best idea of the conditions existing in the city of Richmond can be obtained from the columns of the daily press; and the following clippings are taken from the *Times-Dispatch*:

The seventeenth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans assembles in this city on Thursday of this week, the first session of the convention being called to order at 9:30 a. m. at the Horse Show Building. At the same hour the twelfth annual reunion of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans will be called to order in the city Auditorium, and the sessions of the two bodies, with a number of adjunct gatherings, State and brigade reunions, will continue in Richmond for five days, the exercises closing with a grand rally of Veterans, Sons of Veterans, sponsors, maids of honor, memorial associations and United Daughters of the Confederacy at the Horse Show Building on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Richmond is the place for a Confederate reunion. It is here that are gathered the sacred memories; here the history of the wartime clusters, and here sleep the holy dead.

General Bennett H. Young, commanding the Kentucky Division, struck the keynote of the reunion in his general order to the Veterans of his State, when he told of the large number of sons of the West who are descended from a Virginia ancestry, to whom the Richmond reunion would be in the nature of a home-coming. The soil of the State has been enriched with the blood of uncounted thousands of the flower of American manhood, and to the American patriot, be he Northerner or Southerner in his sentiment or his polities, there is ever something sacred in the return to Virginia and to its capital city.

Probably no city in the land can give such a reception as Richmond is preparing for the gray-coated Veterans from all over the South. The reunion marks the completion of two great undertakings which have absorbed the attention of the patriotic men and the even more intensely patriotic women, who have given of the work of their hands, of their time and of their energy to the completion of the monuments to the memory of President Jefferson Davis and to General J. E. B. Stuart.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF RICHMOND SHOWING CITY HALL AND CAPITOL GROUNDS



Both of these monuments have been completed and fully paid for, and with the fund raised for the entertainment of the reunion, over \$150,000 has been raised for the perpetuation of the memory of the Confederacy, and the cause for which the South gave so freely of its means and of the best blood of its manhood.

* * * * *

Richmond is once more the capital of the Confederacy, the Mecca of the faithful sons of the South, and the Stars and Bars wave as bravely in the breeze as they waved here forty-two years ago.

The same gallant soldiers throng the streets, a trifle grayer and older than they were two-score years ago, but filled with the same fire of chivalry and as loyal and devoted to the cause for which they struggled as they were in the days of '65.

While this is true, the bitterness is past, and only the memory and glory of great achievement remains. The United Confederate Veterans are gathering to hear again the tales of wonderful endeavor; of brilliant achievement and of hardihood, which has changed defeat into victory, disaster into success.

There is nothing, perhaps, which tells the story of a united country as well as the decoration of the State Capitol, once the Capitol of the Confederacy. Here where once sat its Confederate Congress, hangs side by side the Stars and Bars of the "Lost Cause" with the Stars and Stripes of this country, which no section has done more to upbuild and uphold than the South.

Everywhere is seen the American flag side by side with the Confederate, and it is this spirit which prevails among the Veterans and which will pervade the reunions.

Already there are 6,000 reunion visitors here, and every train is emptying Veterans, Sons of Veterans and visitors into the city.

To-day no less than thirty-one special trains will bring a small army of reunion guests, while the regular trains will swell the crowd to not less than 60,000 people. The railroad officials say that there has never been such a demand for transportation, and that the crowd will break all previous records at reunions.

"Tell the people of Richmond for me," said General Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, "that I never before got such an enthusiastic reception as was accorded me here to-night."

"I have never before known such an outpouring of the people, nor have I ever before seen any city so profusely decorated for a reunion as is Richmond. I am profoundly touched by the generous welcome which I have received at the hands of the people of the city."

General Lee, vigorous, hearty and hale, in spite of the seventy-six years which have passed over his head, smiled with pleasure as he spoke of the enthusiasm with which he had been received.

Outside his window at the Jefferson, the Blues' Band still played "Dixie," and a crowd of perhaps 1,000 men and women cheered the distinguished visitor.

From the moment the train pulled into the Southern station last night at 10:20 o'clock until some time after General Lee had retired to his apartments, only cheers and song, "rebel" yells and patriotic music greeted the chief of the Confederate Veterans.

Bowing, with hat in hand, General Lee stood in a motor car from the time he left the station until he alighted at the Jefferson Hotel, for the great throng which lined the streets presented the distinguished Veteran with such an ovation as falls to the lot of few.

Not the least pleasing part of the welcome was the presence of the Blues, the Howitzers and Company F, of the Seventieth Regiment, which acted as an escort to the General. The military, preceded by the Blues' Band, was under command of Major Bowles, with Captain Myers, of the artillery, and Captain Stone, of the regiment, and made a splendid appearance.

At the station an enormous crowd collected an hour before the train arrived, and waited patiently for the coming of the chieftain. There were men, women and children, many of whom carried Confederate flags, while not a few Veterans in gray coats and service hats mingled with the throng.

Across the way, drawn up in two lines, the military, 325 officers and men, waited, while the Blues' Band now and then played to while away the hour.

At 10 o'clock a great white motor car steamed up. In it were Colonel J. W. Gordon, Mr. E. D. Taylor, Mr. James N. Boyd and Captain J. Thompson Brown, the committee to receive General Lee.

At 10:20 o'clock a great shout went up as the train came slowly into the station, and the crowd began to cheer.

As General Lee stepped from the Pullman, Colonel Gerdon said: "General Lee, we welcome you to Richmond," the band played "Dixie" with a vim, and people cheered again and again for "Lee."

Hundreds crowded around the Commander-in-Chief to shake his hand, and nearly twenty minutes were consumed in reaching the motor car, but fifty yards away.

Leaving the station, General Lee, standing in the car, passed between the lines of soldiers, all of whom saluted, while the band again played "Dixie"—in fact "Dixie" was played over and over again, always to the huge delight of the people.

Forming the line at Cary Street, the march was to Main, to Fifth, to Franklin, and to the Jefferson Hotel. The streets were crowded with people, who cheered and waved flags, while some, even more enthusiastic, burned red lights.

Arriving at the Jefferson, General Lee was driven to the Main Street entrance, and, walking into the hotel between Colonel Gordon and Captain Brown, was greeted with applause by hundreds of ladies seated in the balconies.

A sight which delighted every one was the meeting between General Stephen D. Lee and Miss Mary Custis Lee. General Lee was on the office floor, surrounded by hundreds eager to welcome him, when Captain Charles Cotesworth Pinckney informed him that Miss Mary Custis Lee was waiting on the grand stairway to speak a word of welcome. Immediately the General left the Veterans, and accompanied Captain Pinckney to Miss Lee's presence.

"This is indeed an honor to be welcomed by you to Virginia," said General Lee, as he bowed over the hand of the daughter of his old Commander.

The crowd, quick to appreciate the sentiment of the occasion, applauded vigorously, while a party of children in a balcony fluttered Confederate flags.

General Lee retired to his apartments shortly before midnight, saying that although he had been thirty-six hours on the train, the reception he had received had driven away all weariness, and left him only with pleasant thoughts of the approaching reunion which, he said, is to exceed all other reunions in enthusiasm and attendance.

The welcome given General Lee was remarkable in many ways, for it was not only a tribute to a distinguished officer of the Confederacy, who holds a high place in the esteem of his countrymen, but it was a great mark of affection for the noble army of heroes, the rank and file of Confederate Veterans,

and for the cause which, despite the passing of years, holds as strong a place in the hearts of the children as it did in the hearts of the fathers more than two score years ago. The outpouring of people was not only in honor of the chieftain, but in memory of the principles for which he fought and in appreciation of those under his command, an army waging a great, peaceful war for the upbuilding of the Southland, for "truth" in history and for the care of those who need succor in their distress.

* * * * *

Veterans, Sons of Veterans, Daughters of the Confederacy and thousands of mere sightseers are pouring into Richmond on every train, and from all accounts, if accounts beforehand are worth anything, the crowds that will reach the city to-day, will swell the total to proportions rarely, if ever equaled here.

Gray-headed and gray-coated men are visible on every hand, and every train and steamboat that reached the city yesterday added to the grand army of Veterans now invading the one-time capital of the Confederacy, and if there was a single one who did not receive a hearty welcome his name has not been recorded.

Registers for the enlistment of the names of all visitors have been placed in the various State division headquarters, and clerks are at work in each, trying to keep a record in military style of all the "brave old boys" that come in; but it has been more than forty years since these "old boys" had to march up to the clerk's office and do business by military rule, and they have forgotten just how to go about it.

Then Richmond is so wide open to them, and they are being made so free to do just as they please as soon as they get here, it is being found very difficult to induce them to comply with routine rules and regulations. They are apparently perfectly satisfied to get to Richmond once again, well knowing that they are in the hands of friends and are, in a measure, at liberty to do just as they please. Once in Richmond, the old fighters are going to do pretty much that way and ask no odds of corporals of the guard or any other officers.

Under these very proper circumstances it is simply impossible to make anything like an accurate list of the arrivals so far, and it would be folly to attempt it.

A visit to the various headquarters and to the John W. Gordon Camp, far out on the west end of Broad Street, is enough to reveal the fact that not fewer than 5,000 Veterans

are already in the city to take part in the festivities that are to be the order of the day for the remainder of this week and a portion of the next.

It is perhaps a fact that the majority of those now within the limits of the city are from the far-away States, the nearby Veterans—that is to say, those from Virginia and North Carolina—being not so early to start from home. The railroads centering here have advices from all along their lines that lead to the conclusion that the trains reaching Richmond to-day and to-night will unload thousands upon thousands of visitors to the reunion, and the outlook now is that by the time the clock in the steeple strikes 12 to-night the population of Richmond will be increased something like 30,000 or more.

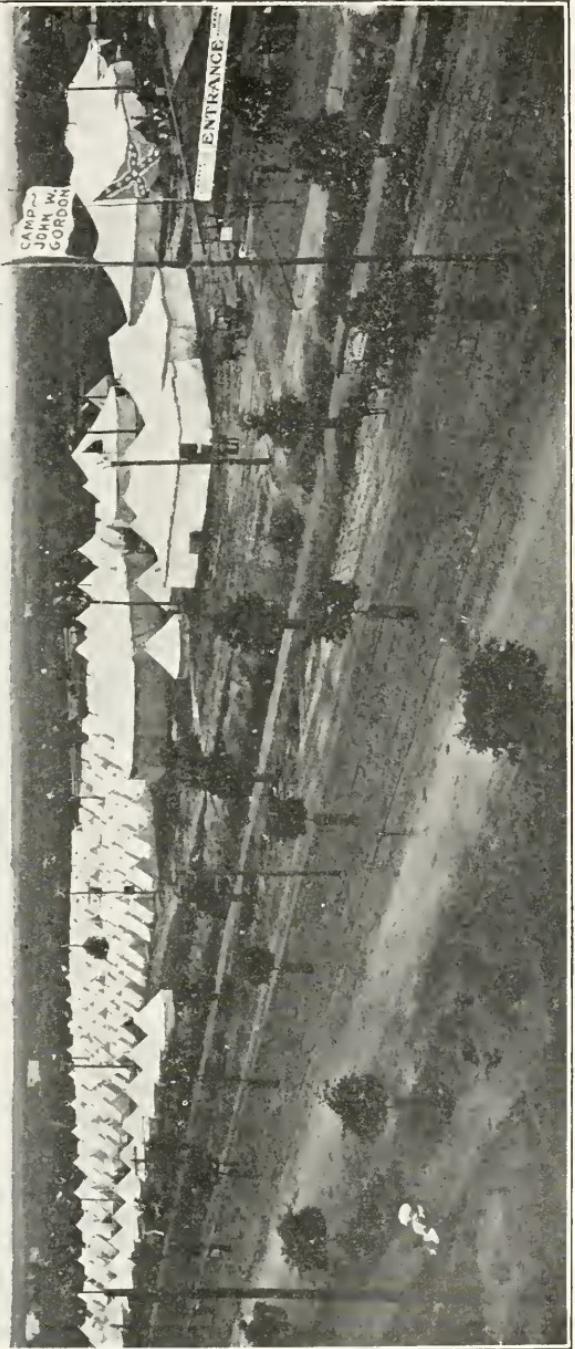
A politician up on Broad Street yesterday insinuated that it would be a very good time to take a census if the census-takers were impressed with an idea of the importance of making every edge cut, whether perfectly legitimate or not.

Camp John W. Gordon was a lively place yesterday, but not nearly so crowded as it is expected to be from noon to-day until the sun shall go down on the last day of the reunion.

The place has a strictly military appearance and is particularly attractive to the old soldier. Numbers of those who are already here and of those who are yet to come will take more interest in the camp than in the better quarters that will be freely offered in the private homes and in the hotels of the city. Camp life takes them back to the times and the scenes they are here to celebrate, and it will be the last opportunity that hundreds of them will have to enjoy camp life this side of the grand eternal encampment on the other side of the great river.

A grizzled Veteran from "away down in Alabama," now quartered at Camp Gordon, talked with a *Times-Dispatch* man yesterday, and while the tears stood in his eyes, he said:

"Yes, I like it out here. It gives me the last glimpse I will ever have in this life of the old times when we marched and fought under Marse Bob. I have relatives in Richmond, and I have friends here, too, who have invited me to their homes; and, more than that, I have money enough to pay my way at the hotels; but when I came out here and saw all these tents, and when I saw how everything is arranged in the old army fashion, I just could not resist it. I couldn't keep out of the tent. When the officer in charge showed me the row of tents to be occupied by the Alabama boys, I just pulled off my



This camp, named in honor of the General Chairman by his comrades, located north side West Broad Street at intersection of Robinson; was laid off in streets and Avenues. The avenues were named Davis, Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Streets bore names of prominent generals from each State that sent troops to the Confederacy—Trimble, Johnston, Pendleton, Gordon, Loring Cabel, Buckner, etc., all marked by neat signboards. Confederate flags were at the top of each electric light and tent pole. Street cars passed the camp every $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, and veterans were furnished tickets free. The "Entrance" on the right is to mess hall, 600 feet wide, 220 feet long. A company of the 70th regiment stood guard about the camp and music was furnished by several bands. One large tent, "Liberty Hall," seating 750 people, was used for meetings. "Moshy Place" was at popular rendezvous.

coat and took my place in the ranks, and from now until the end of the reunion, I am subject to the orders of the corporal of the guard and the other officers in charge. The more rigid and the more exacting they make the orders, the better I will like it. I don't know if I shall not violate some of the rules and regulations just for the purpose of getting in the guardhouse and being punished once more. I am nearly seventy years old now, and I guess it is the last chance I will have on this earth to be a soldier, and I want to go all the gaits once more. Yes, I hope they will send me to the guardhouse before they get through. How I expect to enjoy to-night in this tent!"

Already old acquaintances are being renewed and new ones being made. Yesterday two men met in the Capitol Square, and both being old soldiers; each wearing a Veteran's cross of honor, they naturally got to swapping war history, and as they sat on one of the benches in the square and told of each other's experience, it developed that both were wounded in the famous 12th of May fight in the Spotsylvania Wilderness, and strange to relate, they were shot down within a few feet of each other at about the same time of day. Both were taken to the same hospital at the same time, possibly in the same ambulance; both were attended by the same surgeon, both recovered from their wounds about the same time, and both resumed business at the front about the same day and fought the balancee of the war out very near to each other, and yet yesterday was the first time, so far as either of the men knew, that they had ever met. To use their own language both were "high-heeled privates in the rear rank." One of them is Mr. Thomas Egerton, of North Carolina, who served in the Twelfth North Carolina Regiment, and the other is Mr. Edward C. Draper, of Florida.

They yesterday formed a new friendship. This is simply a sample of some of the queer acquaintances that are being formed among "the old boys."

Out at Camp Gordon yesterday afternoon two old soldiers met once again for the first time since they parted on the 7th of April, 1865, when both were on the final march to Appomattox. One was in the artillery service and hailed from Halifax County, in this State. The other belonged to a Georgia regiment, and at the time of their queer meeting had been separated from his regiment. The two marched along together and had the good fortune to run upon a detached Yankee sutler, and captured from him some genuine coffee and some

other good things. Early in the morning, at a place near Farmville, they stopped for a while to make a fire and try to make use of the captured coffee and other eatables they had taken from the sutler.

They made the fire, cooked the breakfast and were just in the act of sitting down to enjoy it when a detachment of Sheridan's Cavalry rushed down the road in which they were preparing their early morning meal and the breakfast was scattered to the four winds. One of the men retreated on one side of the road and the other from the opposite side, and they never met again until yesterday.

How many real reunions of this kind will mark the history of this general reunion nobody knows, but such cases as the above are the real reunions—the ones that "the old boys" sit down and laugh over and cry over. A Confederate Reunion is a lot more than appears on the surface—more than the parade and the speeches and "the fuss and feathers." There are reunions and reunions.

In 1861 all that part of Henrico County which, under annexation, is now a part of the West End of Richmond, was a Confederate camp. A part of it is so again to-day. Camp John W. Gordon is a tented field, a soldier city of five hundred and more tents, all of which are bedecked with Confederate flags. It is a striking scene, and something new and interesting to the present generation.

Camp Gordon is located on the extension of Broad Street, in the field just opposite the site of the Home for Incurables. The ground selected for the camp is a broad, open space, that has plenty of good air, and it is within the territory of the city water works, and thus the managers are enabled to supply also a sufficiency of good water.

The tents already put up, large and small, number between five and six hundred. Every tent has in it two cots, and the rooming capacity of the camp is therefore something over a thousand—possibly 1,500—for some of the larger tents have many more than two cots.

The tents and the cots are much better than the Confederate Veterans had during the last days of the war—a great deal better, for along in '64 and '65 the old boys had to do much of their sleeping between two rails, and sometimes they could not get both of the rails.

The dining tent at Camp Gordon is not a tent at all, but is a tin-roofed house, opened at both ends, with long tables sufficient to seat five or six hundred people at a time. The

dining tent is supplied with ample table furniture, and arrangements have been made to serve meals that are up to anything that can be found at any of the hotels, but, of course, they will be served in regulation military style—that is, regular hours must be observed.

But the hours for military meals at Camp Gordon, like everything else in Richmond on this occasion, are broad and very wide open. The military orders posted on the entrance of the dining-tent reads as follows: "Breakfast, 6 to 9; dinner, 12 to 3; supper, 6 to 9."

That would seem to leave a whole lot of latitude for the belated Veteran, but it is an open secret that if any of them who do their eating during the reunion at the tin-covered dining-tent at Camp Gordon find it inconvenient to comply strictly with even these orders as to meals, they will not necessarily go hungry. The fact is, the dining-tent has been provided with a sufficiency of servants and a sufficiency of cooking utensils and with a sufficiency of commissary stores to enable it to keep all-day and all-night hours.

Though it will be better for the Veterans to observe the hours above recorded for meals, the fact remains that no matter what time they may apply, no worthy Veteran will leave the tent hungry.

The camp is laid off in avenues, all of which are named for well-remembered Confederate officers. There are seven streets and twelve avenues. The streets are wide and well "paved" with shavings sawdust. The avenues are somewhat narrow and pretty well "wired" with tent ropes. If any of the aged Veterans report at camp in the late hours of the night they had better walk the "streets" and avoid the "avenues."

* * * * *

With a brilliant attendance of distinguished visitors from every section of the South the reception given in Lee Camp Hall last night by Richmond Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, proved one of the most memorable social events in the history of Confederate Reunion entertainments.

Decorated in red and white and brilliantly illuminated, the hall, as to exterior, beamed a welcoming invitation as soon as the eye rested upon it. Within the beautiful draping of the Confederate colors and flags and sheaves of red and white roses against the green of palm fronds filled every available space and nook, and rendered the decorations both artistic and complete.

On the landing at the door, Mrs. P. J. White and Mrs. W. R. Vawter welcomed the guests as they passed in. Veterans from every camp in the State and many in the South were present, and were greeted with warm handshaking and evidences of Confederate comradeship on every side.

In a short time every attempt to maintain a receiving line was abandoned, owing to the press which rendered every inch of space necessary for standing room. Mrs. Stonewall Jackson's train being late, she could not be present, greatly to the disappointment of the many Confederate Veterans who were most desirous of taking their old commander's wife's hand in their own once more.

They had the pleasure of greeting Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart, who came into the hall a little late, and who, though weary from her trip, had a kind word and a pleasant greeting for the many who were so anxious to meet her.

It was a genuine joy for the old soldiers who had served under General Robert E. Lee to greet Colonel Robert E. Lee, Jr., of Fairfax, around whom they thronged.

"Now tell us just how you are related to the General," they said, "and just whose son you are;" and Colonel Lee paused long enough in his handshaking to explain always.

There was not the least formality at the reception. Confederate feeling warmed every heart and shone in every eye. Every one talked with everyone else. Cards were exchanged between hitherto strangers. And everybody exclaimed: "What a grand gathering."

Governor and Mrs. C. A. Swanson were notable figures among the hundreds present. Mrs. Swanson looked extremely well, gowned in diaphanous white and caught the eye of all the old soldiers, as well as the old soldiers' wives by her unaffected grace and warmth of manner.

The Governor was as fresh and as alert as he always is, and ready to shake hands and say pleasant things by way of greeting.

Mrs. W. H. F. Lee, the mother of Colonel Robert Lee, Jr., who is visiting Mrs. Benjamin Nash, on West Franklin Street, was one of the handsomest women present. As she was standing a little behind Mrs. Stuart, many persons did not for some time realize that she was in the hall.

Miss Mary Custis Lee stood well to the front, and the visitors had an excellent opportunity to exchange a few words with her as they filed past.

The arrangements for the evening in charge of Mrs. Robert S. Christian and her capable committee of assistants, were most perfectly carried out, there being not an untoward incident to mar the pleasure of the evening.

Charming young girls, dressed in white, passed hither and thither among the guests, dispensing hospitality in the most delightful manner.

It was wonderful to note the enthusiasm of feeling prevailing during the entire evening. Mrs. Norman V. Randolph, Mrs. Thomas S. Boeock, Mrs. Stephen Beveridge, Mrs. D. C. Richardson, Mrs. J. Enders Robinson and Mrs. J. H. Timberlake were among the members of Richmond Chapter who were active hostesses.

Mrs. Dabney Carr seconded their efforts most efficiently, and so did Mrs. Kate S. Winn, Miss Sallie Deane and others.

Among the guests of the evening was Mrs. Charles Morgan, of Baltimore, who came in with her sister, Mrs. J. Enders Robinson.

The crowd present extended all the way down the stairs and for some distance up and down the street around the doorway. Those who went early congratulated themselves. Those who came late, exercised patience, and if they had enough of it, finally got in.

Dr. James Power Smith was kept very busy all the evening shaking the hands of friends and comrades that he met on every side.

The opening social event of the reunion was a great success and foreshadows a splendid gathering for the week.

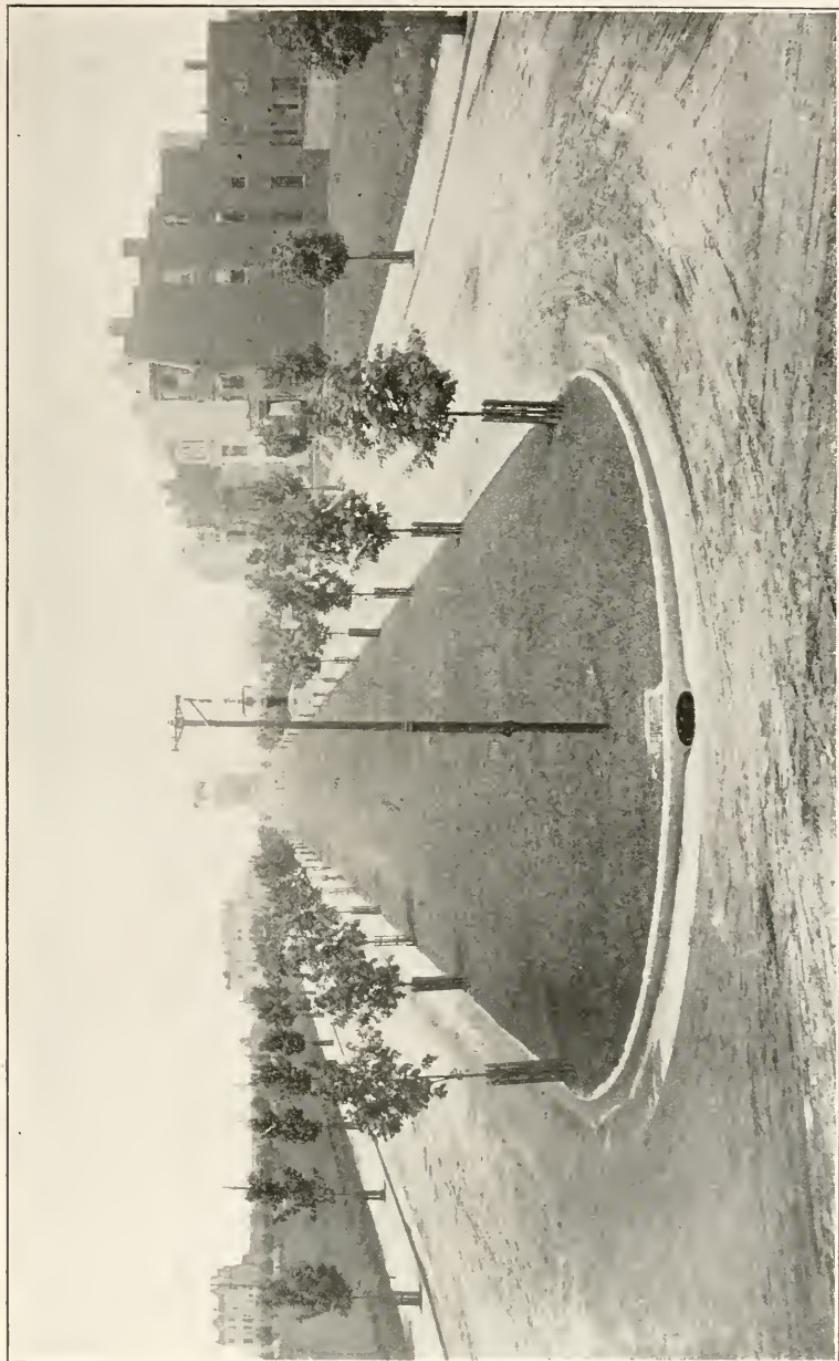
The crowd will probably surpass even the liberal expectations formed in regard to it, so great and widespread is the interest which the unveiling of the Stuart and Davis Monuments has excited throughout the entire South.

It is thought that by to-morrow most of the sponsors and maids of honor will have arrived, and that reunion gayeties will start in continuously.

The Southern Confederated Memorial Association will convene this forenoon in the Second Baptist Church though, on account of the parade and the ceremonies, incident to the unveiling of the statue to General Stuart, there will be no business session.

* * * * *

Far exceeding the wildest hope of the local committees, the army of Confederate Veterans which has reached Richmond now numbers close to 10,000 men, and with the thousands of



MONUMENT AVENUE

others who will arrive this morning, the seventeenth reunion will open to-day with a promise of exceeding all others in the history of the organization.

Writers of fact and fiction delight to say and sing "of the thin gray line which is fading slowly away," but to those privileged to watch the many commands of old soldiers which are invading this city, the gray line seems anything but thin, and the evidences of fading away are entirely lacking.

It is a sight to stir the blood and warm the heart—these bands of Veterans marching once more along the streets of the city which was long ago the capital of the Confederacy.

The old soldiers, gay as lads and full of fire and enthusiasm, march with a swing, cheering and crying aloud the "rebel yell," greeting old friends and quickly making new ones, going over again the stirring times of war, recounting deeds of valor, and recalling memories of campfire and battlefield. Each has his own peculiar hero to extol, each has an incident to tell, each thinks his own command the greatest and bravest of the war, but all unite in devotion to "the cause" and in loyalty to the Southland.

All through the day special trains emptied their loads of Veterans, and along the streets, brilliant with flags and bunting, marched from dawn to midnight companies of the old soldiers, pilgrims once more to the "heart of the Confederacy." Some carried ancient battleflags, torn almost to rags by shot and shell, others proved the truth of a united country by marching under the Stars and Stripes, some wore the gray, some only civilian's clothes, some bore the marks of prosperity, while others gave evidence of poverty and want, but all were once more soldiers in the army of the Confederacy, proud in the memory of great deeds accomplished and of glory that can never die.

Some of these men have not visited Richmond since the war ended, and their disappointment at not finding once familiar landmarks is pathetic. One seeks in vain for the house in which he was nursed when wounded; another tries to find residences long since pulled down, and not a few inquire for the "Spotswood House," the fashionable hotel of war time, which was burned in 1871. Last night an aged soldier called at headquarters and declared that he must find the "Spotswood House," for his wife, he said, would write to him there.

Never has Richmond extended a welcome which exceeds in enthusiasm and wholeheartedness the one which has greeted the Veterans. The city is simply covered with flags, business

is at a standstill, for the people have only time to greet the "men in gray," whom they delight to honor.

At "Camp John W. Gordon" the scene is realistic, for a great forest of tents has sprung up, accompanied by mess-halls and kitchens. Here the rank and file of the Veterans will live, enjoying the pleasures of camp life, with none of its evils.

"This is like war-time, with plenty to eat!" exclaimed a Veteran last night, after having enjoyed a good supper in the mess-hall, and he added: "If we could have gotten such food during the war, we would have been fighting yet."

All the old soldiers declared they were never so well cared for at any reunion as they have been here, and they say they do not care how long the reunion lasts.

One of the pitiful sights of the camp was an old fiddler, who, with one arm gone, played with the bow between his knees, picking out old war-time airs, such as "The Bonnie Blue Flag" and "Dixie." A great crowd stood around, and the old man's cap was full of silver before the evening wore away, for the familiar tunes brought alms as well as memories of the past. The fiddler was not the only pitiful example of the war, for many sleeves were armless, and many old men moved about on crutches and wooden legs, not without a certain pride in having given more than their fellows for their country.

At the hotels the crowds were densest, for young and old gathered to pay their respects to distinguished officers who had not visited Richmond for years.

Among those who attracted the greatest attention were General Stephen D. Lee, General Eppa Hunton, Captain Robert E. Lee, son of General Robert E. Lee; Colonel Robert E. Lee, grandson of General R. E. Lee, and son of General W. H. F. Lee, and Senator Daniel.

There were also present Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of General R. E. Lee; Mrs. W. H. F. Lee, Miss Mary Harrison, of Mississippi, and Mrs. John Lee, of Alabama.

Governor Swanson and Mrs. Swanson held an informal reception at the Jefferon last night, when the sponsors and maids of honor were introduced.

* * * * *

WELCOME, CONFEDERATES !

Welcome, thrice welcome, and welcome again!

That is the greeting of the capital of the Confederacy to the Veterans of the Confederate armies who gather here to-day for

their annual reunion. When the enemy encompassed Richmond, these Veterans stood on the outposts ready, if need be, to sacrifice their lives in her defense, and then and there especially displayed that courage, chivalry and nobility which so distinctively characterized the Confederate soldier, and made him the admiration of the world. It is many years since that heroic struggle. Times and situations have changed. A new generation has come, and Richmond is a transformed city, vigorous, progressive and prosperous. There are few signs of the war's devastations. In the place of charred walls, there are great buildings of commerce and industry and comfortable homes for the people. There are few reminders, save the sacred mounds in her cemeteries and the monuments to Confederate heroes which adorn her public squares. But Richmond is the same in her admiration for the Confederates; in her veneration for the Lost Cause; in her gratitude to the boys in gray who were her sentinels, and her protectors from the invading foe. She opens her gates, her doors, and her loving arms, to every man of them, no matter what his station in life; no matter what his wealth or poverty, to-day he is a hero in our sight; he stands head and shoulders above the masses, he is a prince in Israel, and our city is his to command.

Richmond is one great Confederate camp, and may the bivouac be a joy to the soldiers, as it is an honor to the capital of the Confederacy.

During the reunion we shall unveil the South's monument to President Jefferson Davis and Richmond's monument to General J. E. B. Stuart; and each and every soldier will uncover as he passes the figure of Robert E. Lee, poised like a God in the Heavens. We shall vie with one another in doing honor to these our leaders; but what were a Davis or a Stuart, or even a Lee, without such men as ours in the ranks! The strength of the Confederacy was in the quality of its soldiers, and that quality was the same whether in the men of the ranks or the officers in command. It was the quality of heroic manliness. It is to honor and glorify the Confederate quality that this celebration is held. It was peculiar to no man, no officer or private; it was common to all. And to-day there is no distinction or respect of persons. The monuments to Davis, to Lee, to Jackson, to Stuart, to Hill, and all the rest, is each a monument to the Confederate soldier, to the principles for which he fought and to the cause.

The Veterans are here to exalt and conserve the Confederate spirit—the spirit which animated our soldiers in war

and no less our civilians in their battle with reconstruction and poverty. It is the spirit which redeemed the South from every calamity of the war, which reclaimed her wasted fields, which built her factories, her commercial houses, her schools, and all her benevolent and religious institutions. It was that spirit which gave her the victories of peace. It is that same spirit which now gives the chivalric tone to her society, which nerves her men to all good endeavor, which makes every home a citadel of honor, which imparts the peculiar flavor to Southern life. Nay, it is that spirit which enabled the Confederate States to amalgamate with the Union and to become once again an integral part of the nation, without compromise of dignity or character, or any cherished principle. It is that spirit which enables our Veterans and their descendants to march to the strains of "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," keeping step to each and to both, under the combined colors of the Red, White and Blue and the Red, White and Red.

It is that spirit which animates, exhilarates and glorifies the reunion, and which gives character and flavor to Richmond's welcome; and may the God of a rennited country add His blessing.

* * * * *

In the presence of a great multitude of people, and beneath cloudless skies, with the thunder of cannon, the waving of flags, the singing of children and the playing of bands, the equestrian statue of Major General J. E. B. Stuart was unveiled by a granddaughter of the world-famous cavalry leader yesterday afternoon.

The exercises at the monument were preceded by one of the most notable parades ever seen in Richmond, in which nearly 10,000 men participated, the column taking over an hour to pass a given point. At the monument at Franklin and Lombardy Streets a great crowd of people from all parts of the world filled every available space, extending for several blocks down Franklin Street. The inclosure of Richmond College was filled with Veteran camps, and the military taking part in the parade were packed in the open space to the north side of Monument Avenue, stretching away on beyond the Lee statue.

Veterans from every section of the South marched in honor of the cavalry hero, the old men making a gallant showing, stretching with their banners for more than a mile down Franklin Street, while a large number of those, who wore the gray, unable to stand the fatigue of the march, came early to the monument and joined the great throng that even crowded the

housetops of the neighborhood. When the veil was drawn from the monument by the hands of little Miss Virginia Stuart Waller, granddaughter of General Stuart, a great wave of sound swept over the assembled multitude as cheer after cheer rent the air.

* * * * *

Promptly at 2 o'clock the parade was formed to do honor to the memory of the great General J. E. B. Stuart in assisting at the unveiling of the splendid bronze equestrian statue erected to him at the head of Monument Avenue, and later to gather near the graves of the Confederate dead in Hollywood.

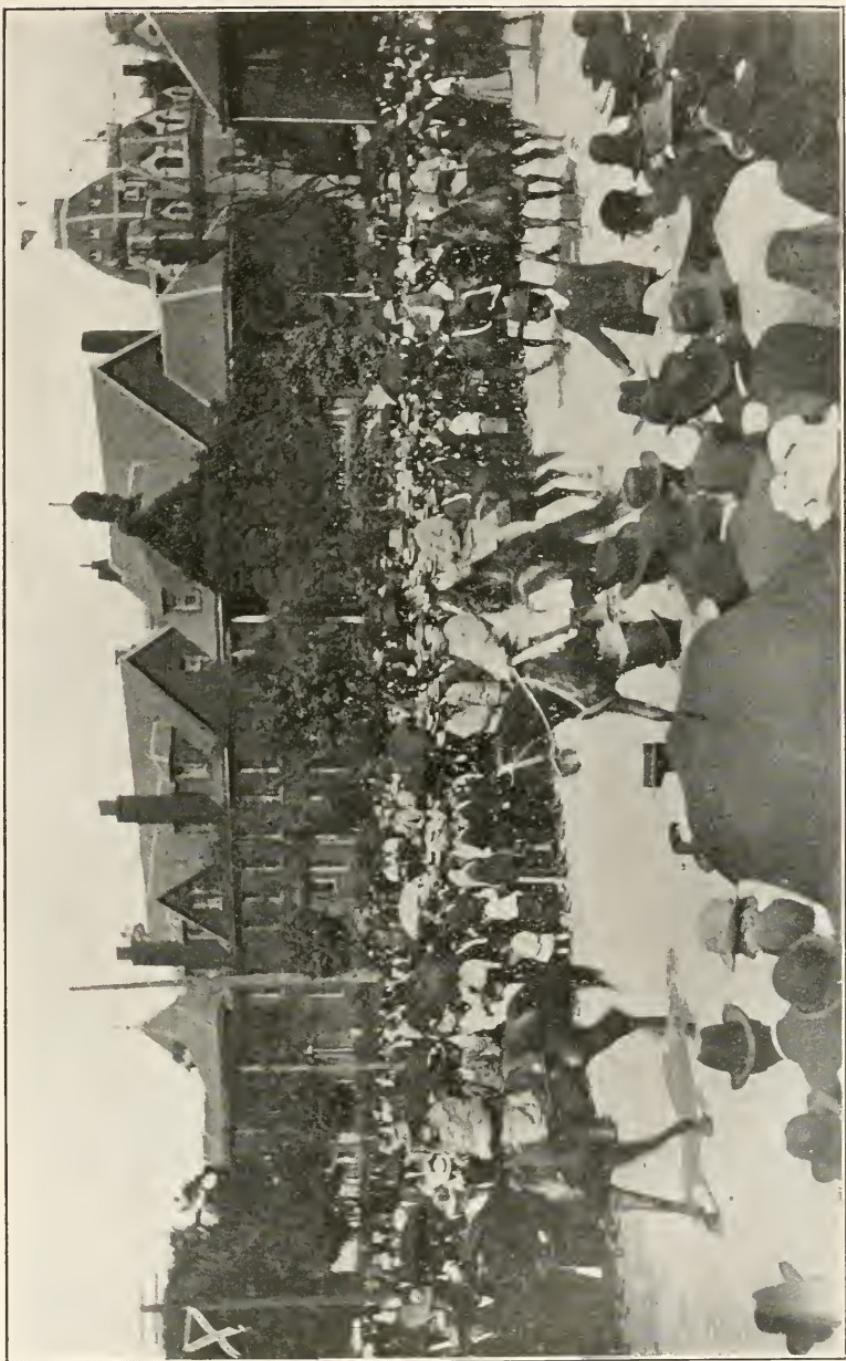
It was Stuart Day, and the magic name of the great cavalry leader set hearts beating fast, while the recollection of his glorious deeds awakened wildest enthusiasm.

The old cry, "Honor the cavalry," was taken up and carried on; men in gray, with yellow facings, the insignia of the cavalry branch of the service, walked a trifle statelier and rode with a bit more swagger than their comrades; the horsemen claimed the day for their own, and five hundred old followers of the immortal Stuart lived again and renewed their youth in the happiness of honoring their commander.

Richmond will never again, unless it be on Monday, when the Davis Monument is unveiled, see such a gathering of fighting men—not men who are able to fight but men who have proved their chivalry upon a hundred fields. At the Capitol Square the line was formed, a line of Veterans whose banners transcribed with the names of mighty battles, told a ragged tale of war. Here and there in the line marched the volunteers; the historic Blues, with dazzling uniform and a way of marching all their own; the Howitzers, the crack battery of the South, and a battalion of the Seventieth Virginia Regiment making an excellent appearance, but these soldier lads were but a foil for the grizzled warriors, who received one long ovation from the time of leaving the monument in Capitol Square, erected to George Washington, the first great "rebel," until the veiled bronze monument to Stuart was reached.

Every house was gay with Confederate colors; overhead, strung across the streets, were streamers of white and red and flags of the Confederate States, while on the pavements, on front lawns, in the roadways and filling windows and porches were people without number alive with Confederate sentiment.

Through the densely packed streets marched the Veterans, keeping time to the strains of "Dixie," "My Maryland," "The



Head of column in the great parade, May 30th, marching out West Franklin Street to the Stuart Statue unveiling, and thence to the Hollywood Memorial exercises. Gen. Stephen D. Lee in front, followed by Col. Jno. W. Gordon, Chief Marshal and Capt. J. Thompson Brown, Chief of Staff.

Bonne Blue Flag" and "Auld Lang Syne," airs dear to their hearts in memory of camp fires and battlefields.

Old age, infirmities and wounds lost their power to depress, for stirred by the old familiar music, the presence of old comrades, the glory of the occasion and the cheers of the vast crowd, the old soldiers made a gallant appearance and bore themselves like heroes.

In the line besides the Confederate Generals, His Excellency the Governor of Virginia, and Colonel John R. Gordon, who received their share of applause, were Miss Mary Custis Lee, Mrs. W. H. F. (Rooney) Lee, Captain Robert E. Lee, Colonel Robert E. Lee, Jr., Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart, Mrs. Wm. E. Mickle and Miss Caro Mickle, all of whom received a royal welcome. Before the stand near the Stuart Monument, not less than 50,000 persons gathered and applauded the beautiful human Confederate flag, made by the school children, listened to a prayer by Rev. Walter Q. Hullihen, and notable speeches by Major A. R. Venable and Judge Theodore S. Garnett, all members of General Stuart's staff, and saw little Miss Virginia Stuart Waller, granddaughter of the great cavalryman, unveil the bronze.

Cheer after cheer arose as the veil fell back and disclosed Stuart on his charger as his commander knew him and a Major General's salute sounded, fired by the Howitzers.

The march was then taken up to Hollywood, where around the stone pyramid raised to the Confederate dead, gathered a crowd equally as great as witnessed the unveiling. Dr. William Dudley Powers delivered an oration, an artillery and an infantry salute was fired, and then weird and solemn the sound of "taps" told the story was at an end.

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When the ceremonies incident to the Stuart Monument unveiling had been completed yesterday afternoon, the great parade formed as before, except that many of the old soldiers, who were tired and could march no more, dropped out of line. The column divided, a part leaving the monument by Lombardy Street and a part filing down Park Avenue; but they came together again on Cherry Street, and followed that thoroughfare to the Hollywood west gate.

No street in the city had been more elaborately decorated with Confederate colors than had been South Cherry. Every building on it, from Main Street to Hollywood, was profusely adorned with flags, and every porch and window was filled with people, eager to see the biggest parade that Richmond has had in years.

The occasion of this great outpouring was the usual annual celebration of Hollywood Memorial Day, and would have taken place had there been no reunion and grand gathering of the Confederates from all over the country. Of course, the fact that the reunion was on made the Memorial Day, always observed on the 30th of May, in honor of the Confederate dead, by the Ladies' Hollywood Memorial Association, of this city, all the more interesting and all the more largely attended.

The procession was later than it had been scheduled in reaching the beautiful cemetery, the head of it not entering the west gate until 5:50. It was well after 6 o'clock when the vast throng had assembled around the stand on the hill, just to the north of the Confederate Monument. Long before the procession reached the cemetery all the driveways and walkways and all the hills and valleys of beautiful Hollywood were crowded with people. The whole space was one dense jam of humanity, and it was estimated that 20,000 living people were in the silent city of the dead. They had already strewn beautiful flowers on the graves of Confederate soldiers.

Entering at the west gate, the long procession wound its slow way around the curved driveways to the stand near the north gate, and there were the members of the Ladies' Hollywood Memorial Association to receive the speakers and the celebrities.

* * * * *

THE REUNION.

The Confederate Reunion is easily the greatest ever held, and a glorious success in every particular. The Veterans are here in companies, in regiments, in brigades—a vast army of them, and strong enough and brave enough to defend Richmond even now against invasion. But this time the Confederates are the invaders, and Richmond is putting them half to death. The procession yesterday moved promptly and in an orderly manner, and the boys were greeted with cheers of praise and affection as they passed along.

They paused at the head of Monument Avenue, unveiled the Stuart statue, and listened to a patriotic address from Judge Garnett; then moved on to Hollywood, paid tribute to the Confederate dead who lay buried in that hallowed spot, and listened to another patriotic address by Rev. William Dudley Powers.

Before the parade the convention opened in the Auditorium, and there was another session in the evening. It is a busy time for the Vets, but they are having a regular cavalry

sort of a time, and it is a question hard to decide which is having the more fun, Richmond or her guests. At any rate the Confederate spirit pervades the air, and Dixie is holding high carnival. Richmond is once again the capital of the Confederacy, and is proud as ever of the distinction.

* * * * *

Something over twelve thousand meals were served yesterday at Camp John W. Gordon, according to the estimate of Caterer Barney Frischkorn, who is in charge of the culinary part of the camp. All day long from six in the morning until nearly midnight last night a constant succession of Veterans were given substantial meals with attractive service. The tables at the camp, when set for meals, present a most attractive picture, the white oilcloth, with the white enamel dishes, making a cleanly and most appetizing appearance. Breakfast will be ready at 6 o'clock this morning, the menu consisting of pork-steak, with smothered onions, French fried potatoes, scrambled eggs, bacon and coffee.

Mr. Frischkorn is apparently sparing no effort and no expense to make the Veterans comfortable, and is giving personal supervision to every detail of the table service. He not only supervises the kitchens and pantries with practised eyes, but personally sees to it that every old Veteran is served with an abundance of wholesome and well prepared food.

Mr. John A. Vanhorn and Mr. John W. Waters are assisting Mr. Frischkorn, Mr. Waters having charge of the enormous coffee boilers, and the aroma arising from his department is one of the most attractive features of the camp.

Yesterday for dinner fully five thousand people were fed, dinner being served both before and after the grand parade. The menu consisted of roast beef, country ham, roast lamb, corn, tomatoes, coffee, baked beans, buttermilk, sweet milk and roasted potatoes.

A number of the members of the committee called at the camp last night to look after the old men quartered there. Colonel John W. Gordon, general chairman, alarmed by the chilling wind which was sweeping over the town last night, drove out to camp, only to find rows of bonfires along Davis Street, the dividing streets of the camp, and in many cases the old men were out in their shirt sleeves swapping yarns around the fires. Twelve hundred additional blankets were issued last night, and while there is still some shortage, there are by actual count, more than two blankets to every cot in the camp.

Some men have showed a disposition to utilize everything in sight, without regard for the comfort of their neighbors, and the representative of the *Times-Dispatch* called on one old man in his tent last night, who was the proud possessor of five regulation army blankets issued from headquarters. Among the members of the general committee who called at camp last night were Colonel John W. Gordon, Colonel J. V. Bidgood, Captain D. A. Brown, Captain J. Thompson Brown and Dr. C. W. P. Brock.

Around the campfires last night many experiences were being exchanged. On a goods box near the headquarters tent was an amateur preacher holding forth. A few yards away was another goods box, on which was mounted Veteran Brack, of Texas, the famous one-armed violinist, who skillfully holds his bow between his knees, and with his left arm manipulates his fiddle, while one after another of the Veterans shuffled his feet to "Chicken in the Dough Tray" and other famous jigs.

After a little the spirit of music pervaded the crowd. The preacher announced "Nearer, My God, to Thee," which was sung in a rumbling bass, while the fiddler led his opposition in "O Mary, Don't You Weep, Don't You Moan." Both crowds eventually joined in a hearty "rebel yell" just before taps were sounded on the camp bugle.

Owing to the large number of visitors from the city, and the people passing along the roads in every direction, it has been found necessary to have better police facilities, and yesterday afternoon a wagonload of officers from the city were sent out by authority of Mayor McCarthy. About 11 o'clock last night these were relieved by a number of volunteers from the Seventieth Regiment, who offered their services for police duty during the night.

A brass band is in one of the big conical tents to the east of the camp, and at all hours the sound of martial music breaks forth, the men pouring out of the tents, and even from the dining-shed to cheer "Dixie" and the "Bonnie Blue Flag."

Almost a riot was precipitated in camp about 10 o'clock last night when two uniformed officers attempted to remove an old Veteran who was overcome with the march and excitement to the hospital tent. The "wounded" soldier chanced to be a Texan, and in the uncertain moonlight, the uniform of the ambulance officers were mistaken for policemen, and the report ran through the Texas division that an attempt was being made to arrest a doughty representative of the Lone Star State. The battle cry of the Texans rang out, and the whole body,

flanked by the Cherokee Indians and the Arkansas Brigade, surrounded the sick man and demanded instant explanations. Only when the comfortable beds and inconveniences in the big hospital tent back of the camp had been fully inspected, would the men allow their comrade to receive any further assistance from the men in the ambulance corps.

About midnight last night the residents of West Broad Street were startled by the sound of the long roll on a kettle drum, somewhat unsteadily played, but evidently by a master hand. Those who chanced to look out saw a lone drummer "boy," the gray-headed drummer for a far Southern division, marching up Broad Street to the sound of his own drum, evidently imagining himself an entire army with banners.

He was certainly as happy as a lord, and from all appearances as full as one, and the cares of this world troubled him little. He was allowed to go on his way rejoicing, and by daylight he will no doubt be sounding the long roll for the benefit of the people of Goochland, or some other nearby county.

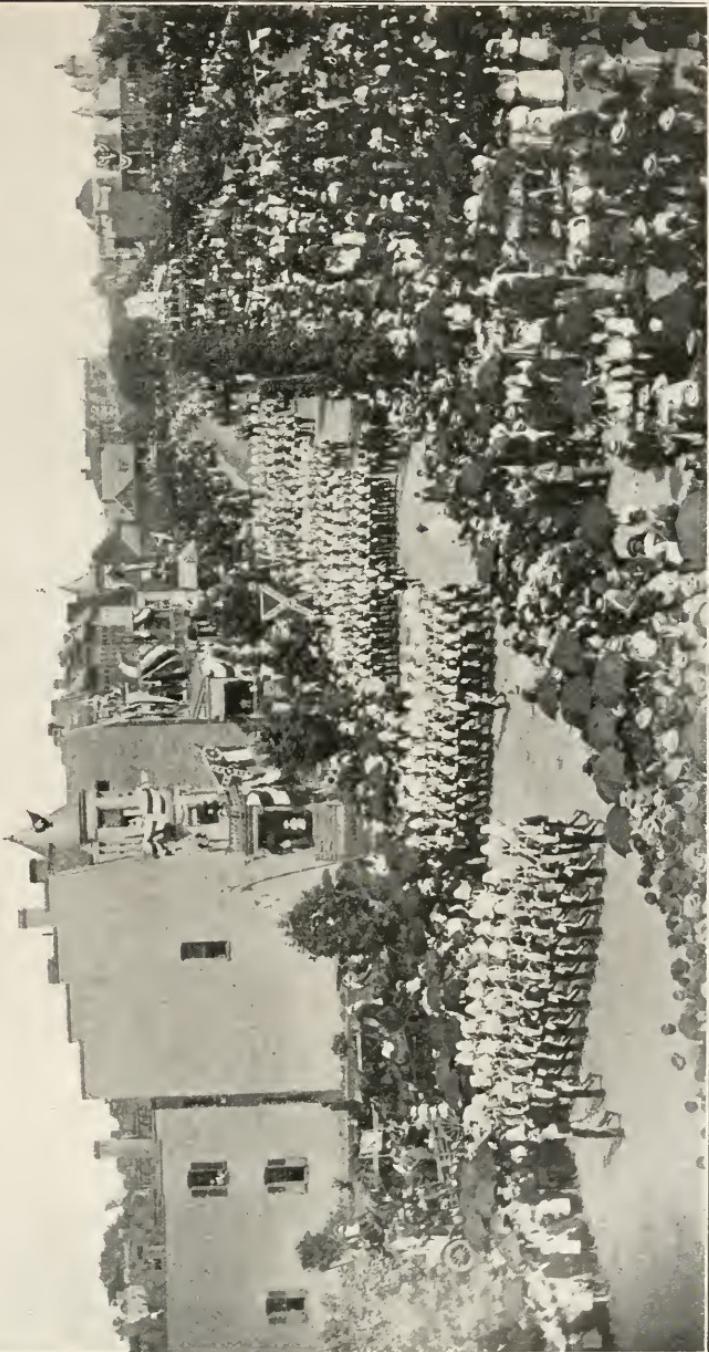
Sergeant C. I. Carrington, of the Blues' Battalion, has been the untiring and most efficient executive officer at the headquarters tent, and with the assistance of Mr. H. C. Brown, has assigned quarters to all comers, smoothed out endless difficulties, arranged for blankets, taken care of baggage, sent for doctors, received complaints, and for the last two or three days has been on ceaseless duty, night and day. As there is no parade to-day to take up the attention, many of the Veterans will no doubt remain in camp and see to making themselves comfortable. Arrangements will also be made to-day for an additional supply of fuel for the bonfires, as the nights continue cool.

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The Southern Cross Drill and the grand reunion ball, held last night at the Horse Show Building, was as brilliant a sight as Richmond has ever seen, and surpassed in gorgeousness the social functions of Horse Show week, when society always turns out in full force.

A crowd that packed the seats and boxes filled the immense building long before the hour arrived for the drill to begin, and watched the arrival of the Veterans, all of whom were in uniform, the sponsors, gay in Confederate colors, and the white-gowned maids of honor.

The main floor was set apart for the dancers, and no one without a special card of invitation was allowed inside the arena, which for the night became a ballroom. Overhead hung the Confederate colors, with a great array of battleflags and



THE RICHMOND LIGHT INFANTRY BLUES, MAJOR E. W. BOWLES, COMMANDING,
In the parade May 30th. The white object at the end of the grass plot, at the intersection of Monument Avenue and Lombardy
Street, is the Stuart Statue just before it was unveiled that day.

groups of colors of the various States of the Confederacy, lit up with countless rows of electric lights concealed in red and white flowers.

At the north end the platform was reserved for distinguished guests, and here sat Miss Mary Custis Lee, General Lee, General and Mrs. Cox, Colonel and Mrs. Richardson, Colonel William Gordon McCabe, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Edward D. Christian, Mrs. Beveridge, Colonel and Mrs. John P. Hickman, Mrs. Wm. E. Mickle, Miss Caro Mickle, Colonel and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Mahone, widow of General Mahone, General Gordon, Miss Harrison, Mrs. John Lee, Colonel J. Taylor Stratton, Mrs. Macgill, Colonel Bolling, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Taylor, Miss Taylor, Colonel and Miss Woodfin, Miss Churchill, Colonel John R. Gordon and many others.

The first arrival of interest was the delegation from Memphis, with the lovely young girls who were to dance in the Southern Cross Drill.

The Veterans, all in uniform, and the seventeen young ladies all in white, wearing the Confederate stars and bars as a corsage, were greeted with a great burst of applause, for the "Drill" has become a part of the programme of every reunion, and is the entertainment which most delights the Veterans from every section of the South.

Soon others began to arrive, officers of the army and the State militia, some in the blue and white of the infantry, others in blue and red of the artillery, and a few wearing the blue and yellow of the cavalry. The "Blues" made a splendid appearance in their striking white and blue and silver dress uniforms, and one lady, a colonel of cavalry on General Lee's staff, insisted that the uniform was the most gorgeous in the world, not even excepting that of the Czar's private guards.

Beautiful girls of Richmond and from all parts of the South were present, from Louisiana, Alabama, Missouri, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Georgia, Maryland, each chosen to represent her State because of her undisputed "beauty." It was a battle of beauty, waged with all the daring and skill of charming women, and ending with all the honors of war when the fair army retired in the small hours of the morning after fearful execution and the slaughter of many hearts. The list of casualties will never be known; the names of the victims will never be recorded, but those who heard the cries of the wounded and observed their signals of distress will bear witness that no man escaped without injury, and that many will carry their honorable wounds to their graves or more happily to a future engagement.

Veterans of many an engagement and more than one disaster took courage and bravely attempted the siege of an unknown force; but led on by the wiles of strategy which, like the poet, is "born, not made," in woman, fell an easy prey to the battery of smiles, supported by volleys of infantry fires from eyes trained to deadly execution.

In the language of the gentleman who wrote Latin books for unwilling students, "They came, they saw, they conquered," and with a "mere glance of the eye," according to Beau Brummel.

It was 9 o'clock when the band struck up "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and out on the floor marched the thirty-three couples of Veterans and Memphis girls. With the audience it was "a bet" before the line had gotten half around the arena, for the Veterans marched with an air, the manner which belongs only to the men of the South, and the women were as graceful and charming as those of Southern song and story.

What a sight it was! The old warriors, not one of whom but had seen his sixty-fifth birthday, and some who confessed to seventy-five years of perennial youth; the women, daughters and granddaughters of the cavaliers, who never grow too old to forsake the delights of chivalry.

Under the command of Captain W. L. McLane and led by General George W. Gordon, the couples marched to the strains of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," then to the ancient air of "The Mocking Bird," and in a blaze of glory ended to the inspiring music of "Dixie," cheered by the thousands who were enthused by the picture.

The Southern Cross Drill was devised by Lieutenant Dugan, of South Carolina, while a prisoner at Johnson's Island with 3,000 of his comrades. General Geo. W. Gordon, who led last night, was also a prisoner at Johnson's Island, danced it there with the other prisoners, and it was he who introduced the "drill" at the reunion at Memphis in 1901. Only the members of Confederate Historical Association Camp No. 28, which was organized in Memphis in 1867, are allowed to take part, and it is an honor that is guarded jealously, for "few die and none resign." The leader is seventy-five years of age and the youngest girl, Miss Margaret Odum, who marches, is but thirteen. Bandmaster T. J. Frith, who sounded the bugle calls and who arranged the music, was chief musician of a Tennessee Brigade in the Civil War and he still plays his part with the Memphis Camp.

The ball, which followed the drill, and which was danced by eight hundred people, was brilliant. Colonel Jo Lane Stern, in resplendent gold lace, led, and practically every man on the floor wore uniform. The band played old war-time music and the young and the old tripped to the strains of "The Bonnie Blue Flag," "Dixie," "My Maryland," and a score of other melodies made dear to the hearts of the men in gray by campfire and on weary march.

All during the evening refreshments were served, and far into the morning hours the danee went merrily on.

Of course the sponsors and maids of honor and the girls of the Southern Cross Drill received the lion's share of attention, but among the others whose dance-cards, adorned with Confederate flags, were black with names, were Miss Sayre, of Alabama; Miss Neely, of Memphis; Miss Lewis, of Missouri; Miss Heath, of New Orleans; Miss Bryan, of Florida; Miss Thomas, of Tennessee; Miss Nora Leary, of Richmond; Miss Mankin, of Memphis; Miss Anderson, of Alexandria; Miss Bagby, of Richmond; Mrs. McGill, of Petersburg; Miss Warfield, of Maryland, Miss Tilghman, of Annapolis, and Miss Weddell, of Richmond.

* * * * *

To a stranger the Confederate Reunion might not have been in existence, or might have sprung into full-fledged being for the first time at the reception given last afternoon from 5 to 7 o'clock at the Confederate Museum by the Confederate Memorial Literary Society.

Outside of the mansion the entire square surrounding the White House of the Confederacy, was solidly blocked with Veterans in gray and with the regents of State rooms, the presidents of State divisions, the presidents of chapters and members of chapters from all the different States represented at this Confederate gathering, the greatest ever held.

The Solid South Room of the museum and the different State rooms were all most appropriately decorated with the colors of the Confederacy, in flowers, and in Confederate and State flags.

Through the hall, out on the portico, overflowing the Virginia, Georgia and Mississippi rooms, ascending the stairway to the other State rooms, in each of which a reception was being held, surged the throng, eager, enthusiastic and patriotic to the last degree.

Just inside the door of the Solid South Room, however, stood Mrs. Alfred Gray, acting President of the Confederate

Memorial Literary Society, and beside her the lovely and gracious form of Mrs. Margaret Howell Jefferson Davis Hayes, the daughter of the first and only President of the Southern Confederacy, and toward her every eye was turned, before her every head was bowed in simple, unaffected homage to her, as the living representative of her father, the noble gentleman and statesman, who stood at the helm of Confederate government during the troublous years of 1861-1865, and who, though imprisoned and chained, was always an exemplar of unshaken fortitude and devotion to the land and the people in whose heart he lives.

Many of the old Veterans, grizzled and age-worn, broke into tears as they grasped Mrs. Hayes' hand.

"Ah," said one, "I saw your father in his last triumphal procession through the South. It seems but yesterday that I heard his voice in greeting."

"But let me shake hands with Mrs. Hayes," said another. "I never expected to have such a pleasure. I am willing to pass on now."

And so the story was repeated. The eyes of many left Mrs. Hayes' face involuntarily, to rest upon the portrait of her father hanging over the mantel of the South Room, near where she stood. The glance suffused the eyes of many, for, brave as they were, the tide of feeling rose high and flooding the heart, sprang also to the eyes.

Beside her mother, sweet, fair and girlish, stood Mrs. Hayes' young daughter, Miss Lucy Addison Hayes, just back of her was Mr. J. Addison Hayes, her father, and next in line was Mr. Jefferson Hayes Davis, the grandson of the President, who bears his name.

Farther down the line was Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart, around whom the Confederate Veterans, especially members of Stuart's Cavalry Division, pressed. Mrs. M. B. Pilcher, regent of the Tennessee Room, and Mrs. White, President of the Tennessee Division, were with the receiving party. Other State regents were either attending the receptions in the different State rooms or were late in arriving. Miss Minnie Baughman, Vice-Regent of the Solid South Room; Miss Isabel Maury and Mrs. J. Enders Robinson were welcoming the visitors and giving them desired information.

"And this is where President Davis lived?" said the old soldiers, as they stood and looked through the rooms in which the weightiest councils of war were held during the days when it was the home of the President.

Into the Virginia Room the tide turned, and here around the cases that held General Lee's saddle and sash and gauntlets, and other things associated with his personality and around the cases holding similar reliques of Jackson and Stuart, stood those that had marched and fought with them, whose quivering lips and clenched hands gave evidence of the ineffaceable hold of Confederate war-time memories.

In the Georgia Room and in all the different State rooms there were meetings and greetings and hand-clasps and rejoicings over the fact that Jefferson Davis had come into his own again, and that the house set apart by his former presence in it had fallen into the hands of loyal and patriotic Southern women.

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson was expected, but was not able to be present, greatly to the regret of many who hoped to see her.

Rather late in the afternoon General Hooker, of Mississippi, came in on the arm of Dr. J. R. Gildersleeve and received a cordial greeting from Mrs. Hayes, who was also much pleased to meet Mrs. Hunter Holmes McGuire and Mrs. W. W. Gordon, of Savannah, Ga.

Certainly the reception last afternoon was a most delightful event in the social life of this reunion.

Refreshments were served in abundance by Mrs. L. M. Hart and her committee of efficient and energetic ladies.

A corps of pretty young Daughters of the Confederacy assisted these ladies, and pleased the old Veterans, whom they were careful to serve first.

The reception was a monumental success in every respect. Thousands of people attended it.



STUART MONUMENT, Monument Avenue and Lombardy.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
AND REUNION
OF THE
United Confederate Veterans
HELD AT
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday,
May 30th and 31st, June 1st, 2d and 3d, 1907.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—Thursday, May 30th, 1907.

The Horse Show Building had been put in splendid condition. The arena was covered with sawdust and the 1,800 chairs were adjusted for the delegates in State sections. The stage was handsomely arranged and profusely decorated with Southern colors. Life-sized pictures of President Davis, General Lee, General Stuart and other famous Confederates looked down upon the great gathering.

Confederate flags, battle-flags, red, white and red bunting, hung from every rafter, and it was not considered at all disloyal that the Stars and Stripes were conspicuous by their absence.

By 10 o'clock the arena was crowded to its utmost capacity with Veterans and the boxes around were filled with spectators including hundreds of fair Daughters of the Confederacy.

At 10:15 o'clock General Stith Bolling, of Petersburg, with a ponderous gavel rapped for order and called the Convention

to order, saying that he had been ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to perform the pleasing duty, he being the Commander of the Virginia Division of United Confederate Veterans. He was profoundly sensible of the high honor of presiding temporarily over the seventeenth annual convention of the bravest and noblest men who ever fought under any flag on earth. He then introduced the Chaplain-General, Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, who said it had ever been the custom of the Veterans to open their conventions with prayer, and on this occasion the body would be led in this devotional service by Rev. Dr. J. J. Gravatt, Rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church of this city, who offered the following:

“Almighty and everlasting God, in whom we live and move and have our being, who art the author of every good and perfect gift, we, thy needy creatures, render Thee our thanks for our preservation and all the blessings of this life. We thank Thee for the land in which we live, with its history, for all the splendid examples of greatest virtue, for the heroic virtue evidenced in war and for the moral courage in time of peace. Grant that as we followed these men on the field of battle we may also follow them in all virtuous and godly living as they followed the Captain of our Salvation. Above all, we bless Thee for Thine inestimable love in the redemption of the world through our Lord Jesus Christ, who gave Himself a sacrifice for us. Let Thy blessing, we beseech Thee, forever rest upon all the homes of this land; may they be kept pure and good; that they may become centers from which may go streams that may make glad the City of God. We thank Thee for this assembly; for this reunion of men bound by sacred ties. Direct us now and always in all our doings with Thy most gracious favor, that all our work begin, continue and end in Thee, that we may glorify Thy holy name. May we also live here, so fight the good fight that we may lay hold on eternal life and have a blessed reunion in the Kingdom across the river and rest under the shade of the Tree of Life. All of which we ask through the mercies of our Lord, who has taught us when we pray to say (Lord’s Prayer). May the peace of God which passeth all understanding keep your hearts and minds in Christ Jesus and may the blessing of God Almighty, Father, Son and Holy Ghost be amongst you and remain with you always. Amen.”

After the singing of a hymn, General Bolling said:

“My comrades, it is my pleasure to present to you as the first speaker on this occasion one who will welcome you to this

old commonwealth that many of you so gallantly defended from '61 to '65, and where so many of your old comrades fill the graves of heroes. While he was too young to bear arms and touch elbows with you in that heroic struggle for independence, no man has rendered a more efficient work to secure to you and your children a correct history of the cause for which you fought. I present to you Hon. Claude A. Swanson, Governor of Virginia." (Applause.)

GOVERNOR SWANSON'S ADDRESS.

"Mr. Commander, Confederate Veterans, Ladies and Gentlemen: I did not come to-day with an elaborate or studied welcome to the Confederate Veterans to the State of Virginia. I have been informed by the Commander that the "Command will still march" and that my time is limited; besides, I have been making a great many addresses recently. I believe there is scarcely a day since the Jamestown Exposition opened that I have not had two or three addresses to deliver. Not long ago I went to my physician and asked him to examine me to see if the great many speeches I was making was not doing me harm, and he replied, 'It is not injuring your nervous system but it is very detrimental to your reputation.' (Applause.)

"I wish to extend in behalf of the State of Virginia, a warm, loving and profound welcome. (Applause.) Virginia welcomes you to-day as thoroughly and proudly as she did during the dark hours of '61 to '65 when the men of the South, from Texas to Maryland, came to fight her cause. Virginia tells me to give to every old Confederate soldier here and to wish him all measure of happiness and prosperity; she tells me to tell you that she continues in that fond affection that I spoke of. When I speak on an occasion like this, I always feel like the old Confederate soldier who was once in New York and went out to Central Park to hear the band play. The band played a number of selections and when the band had completed a number he said: 'Mister, I wish you would play Dixie.' The leader played Dixie and the old man's mind went back to the South, its sunshine, its beauty, and he began thinking, and when the band got through the old man said: 'Give me Dixie once more,' and it was played louder and more enthusiastic than ever; he said: 'Give me Dixie once more,' and the leader said: 'When Gabriel blows his trumpet you will ask him to play Dixie.' and I want to say that unless he does play Dixie some of us will not be able to rise. (Laughter and applause.)

"The recent conduct of the Federal Government in sustaining the secession of Panama is a belated but just and correct endorsement by the greatest Government under the sun of the principle for which the South fought for four long, weary, struggling years.

"We are glad to have from the Federal authorities at Washington a complete endorsement of the righteousness of the cause for which you contended. My friends, you have made in the State of Virginia, in that lovely country from the Potomac to the Rappahannock, and even in Maryland herself and Pennsylvania, the brightest record ever held by the soldiers of any army. No army has done as much as the Confederate Army.

"You waged war by your captures; you received from the Federal Government the very means to continue the war. You had hardly a cannon, you had hardly a gun but had the stamp of the United States Government on them to show that you had captured them. I think the most amusing thing that happened during the whole war was of that greatest of all cavalry leaders, that gallant, brave Jeb Stuart. After he had captured stores enough to feed the Confederate Army, he sent word to them to please see in the future that the mules supplied the Government were stronger and of better quality, as he had difficulty in making them haul the supplies captured. (Laughter and applause.)

"You engaged in the greatest war of all times and all ages. You may talk about the magnitude of others, but the greatest war that ever was in the history of the world, the number of battles fought in extent of territory over which it was waged, the greatest war of all ages and the war of all times, was the War Between the States, when you covered yourselves with glory. (Applause.) How many battles do you suppose were fought in the late war with Spain when so many were killed, 2,261? It stands out as the greatest war in all times. Now, I am proud of. I glory in the Spanish veterans. I am glad the old Confederate soldier of Virginia recently contributed to that success, but, my friends, the Spanish war would not be considered a skirmish in the States. It reminds me of an anecdote of a fellow who went to Heaven. It said that a man knocked at the gates of Heaven and St. Peter demanded to know who he was. 'I am the hero of the Johnstown flood where eight or ten people were drowned.' After entering Heaven he told often of how he got there and noticed that whenever he talked about the flood on the face of a little wrinkled old man a look

of scorn, and often the little man would turn on his heel and walk off. When finally he asked who that little dried up man was who would not listen to what he had to say about the flood, some one answered, "That man—that man is Noah. He had been in a sure enough flood." (Laughter and applause.) Now, my friends, that is the way I feel about the Civil War. It is the greatest ever fought in all times.

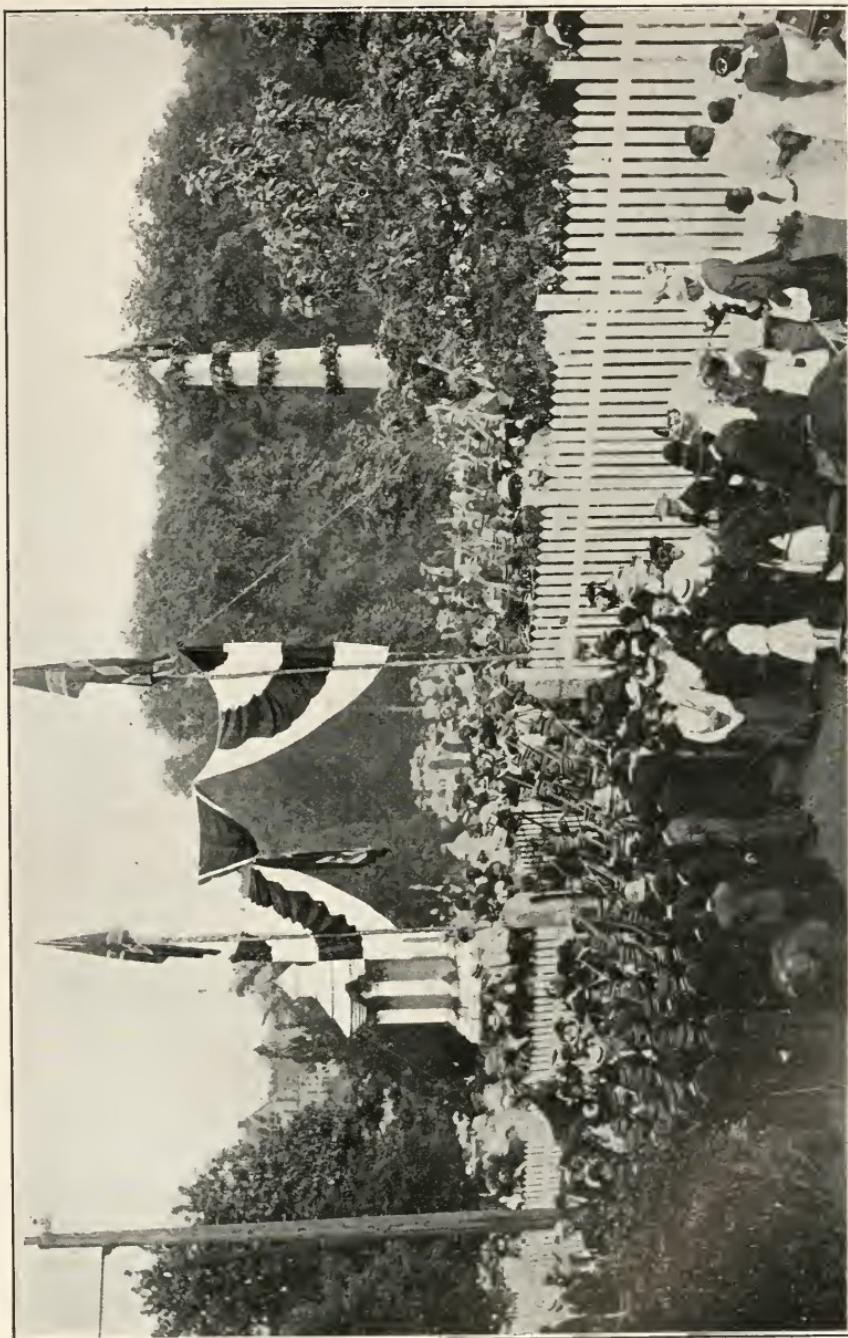
"Now, my friends, I want to assure you that the State of Virginia loves you; for the heroism with which you baptized the State of Virginia. The men came to defend her soil from every section of the South. You have defended the great capital of the Confederacy that is known over the wide world. There is not a family from Maryland to Texas that has not in Virginia's sacred soil the blood of a relation.

"I wish to tell you for Virginia, from generation to generation, we will cherish the old Confederate soldier; we will cherish his cause and cherish his heroism and cherish his glory; the courage and glory which is surrounding the Confederacy with a renown that is imperishable. Those long hours of suffering and trial still hold us together in the future as it has in the past—one in love of this magnificent country, and so help us God, that the sacrifice and the love equal to what the late Confederate soldier gave to the cause where the present Confederates will stand together in affection and harmony and forever."

At the conclusion of the Governor's eloquent, but brief speech the vast audience arose and shouted and cheered for fully five minutes. When the cheering had partially subsided the band struck up "Dixie," and then pandemonium broke loose. Hats went up in the air, handkerchiefs were waved, men stood on their chairs, Veterans resumed the hand-shaking business, waving flags filled the air and for five minutes or more the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Finally, when the strains of "Dixie" had died out and the hurrah had subsided in a measure, General Bolling again pounded the stand with his ponderous gavel and appealed for order. Old Vets always obey the orders of their Commander, and they got quiet long enough for General Bolling to introduce Mayor McCarthy. He said he introduced him not only as the head of the government of the finest city on the map, but also as a comrade who was right along with "the boys" all the time from '61 to '65.

"I want to say to you privately," said General Bolling, "if any of you dear old boys shall happen to fall by the



Troops returning from Hollywood through the gate at Pickett Monument at the close of the Memorial Exercises, which were held May 30th, immediately after the unveiling of the Stuart Monument.

wayside while you are in this good city and get into the hands of the officers of the law I am sure the chief executive will not only forbid your going to the lock-up, but will jail the officer who arrests you.

ADDRESS BY MAYOR.

Mayor McCarthy was most enthusiastically cheered as he wended his way to the front of the platform. He spoke briefly as follows:

"In the name of the good people of this great and historic city, I welcome the Veterans of the South! For the people of this city I not only welcome you, but the sentiments you represent, the memories revived by your presence and the eternal principles for which in the proud years of your youth you made the boundless sacrifice which offers for home and country all that life holds dear—and life itself!

I hold that you were the champions and defenders of the vital principles of free government; that you sustained with valor, by force of arms, certain principles which the civilized world has always honored and without which the liberties of the people cannot be preserved. For a time every revolution which fails to accomplish its purpose is denounced, reviled and dishonored, but always, even a cause which fails, having had the support of courage, constancy and righteousness, is finally, in the flight of years restored to dignity and to a place of justice, and commands from the world the tribute of admiration and praise. The world still cherishes with affection the memory of unselfish heroism, and preserves in song and story the names of those who fall for and with their country.

"Here, then, in the capital and the citadel of the South, surrounded by imperishable memories and by the graves of ten thousand heroic comrades, receive the heartfelt welcome of a brave, generous and hospitable people, who spurn the suggestion that any of the sacred memories of the past shall perish by forgetfulness. Richmond has not, and will not, forget the sentiments and the principles which your presence represents. We welcome you and the flag you bear."

Dr. J. Wm. Jones, Chaplain General: "It is a privilege and pleasure for an old Confederate to take one of the sons by the hand. We know full well that we are passing away so rapidly that soon the sons shall have to take our places in the name and the fame in the cause for which we fought. I have very great pleasure, therefore, in introducing to you the

representative of the sons on this occasion, the son, by the way, of the late Commander of R. E. Lee Camp, Mr. B. B. Morgan."

Mr. Morgan most cordially welcomed the aged Veterans to Virginia and to Richmond. He said in part:

"It is recorded of Napoleon Bonaparte that at the tomb of Frederick the Great he stood with head uncovered and for a time was speechless.

"There are at rare intervals in our life, times when the presence of great men and the memory of their great deeds so fill our hearts with deep emotion that we strive in vain for words fittingly to express our thoughts.

"It has been frequently charged that the young men of the present generation are in large measure ignorant of the great historical facts connected with the Confederacy and because of this ignorance have not appreciated the mighty deeds and mighty sacrifices which characterized its comparatively short, but wonderful career.

"We know and confess that such criticisms have not been undeserved, and yet as we have grown older, and with more matured minds have studied, to some extent, the bewildering records of the Civil War, the wonder grows upon us that not having actually participated in it, we realize at all the stupendous issues involved or the almost superhuman efforts put forth by our fathers in that amazing conflict.

"The spectacle of a nation fighting for its liberty is no new thing in history, but who can show us another instance of an oppressed people putting into its ranks more men than could be enrolled in its voting population? Success in battle has generally attended the heaviest battalions, but the South, outnumbered four to one, for four long years 'maintained unequal war' and victorious on scores of hard fought battlefields, more than once came so near to final victory that, so far as human eyes can see, nothing but divine intervention turned the tide by removing from the field of action leaders under whose guidance the gray cohorts seemed well-nigh invincible. For defensive strategy the campaigns of Lee have never been surpassed! Your cavalry established new records in their forced reconnoisseances and the approved modern method of fighting artillery in the front line was first developed by your own artillery on the field of Second Manassas.

"It was something greater than greed of conquest that inspired such troops; something higher even than genius that produced such leaders and turned prosaic college professors into soldiers of world-wide fame! No wonder then that only slowly

there comes to us some realization of what this reunion suggests, and to-day in the presence of this remnant of that once splendid army—that array of tattered uniforms and bright muskets, that incomparable body of infantry—which for four years carried the revolt upon its bayonets, opposing a constant front to the mighty concentration of power brought against it; which receiving terrible blows, did not fail to give the like, and which, vital in all its parts, died only with its annihilation, we feel that we should remove the shoes from off our feet, for the ground on which we stand is almost holy ground!

“It is a meaningless ceremony for sons to bid their own father’s welcome.

“Can we forget the priceless heritage which is ours because we are Sons of Confederate Veterans?

“Can we fail to remember that military annals record no martial achievement surpassing those of the armies of the Confederacy; that these armies fought for principle, not power, surrendering all things save honor, which men hold dear, to follow that splendid red cross flag, which to-day, though ‘furled forever,’ and with no place among the banners of the nations, we proudly cherish and revere, because all untarnished by dishonor, it is hallowed by the blood of thousands from the ranks as well as of scores of those rare spirits, who taken by the swift winged Valkyries from the very rush of battle are waiting in that glorious Valhalla where the choicest spirits of the slain are marshalled for the final contest of the Gods? Can we remember these things and not be deeply moved by the almost sacred inspiration which comes with the knowledge that these men are our own fathers, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh?

“Do we not know that the highest virtues to which manhood can lay claim were exemplified in the lives of men who were your leaders, and that you yourselves, when the end had come, when the ‘burdens too heavy for mortals to bear’ had been reluctantly laid down and the very doors of Hope seemed shut forever in your faces, did not sink into supine despair, but lived out for us marvelous examples of the truest citizenship, and laid the foundations of the New South, now the marvel as well as the pride of a reunited country ?

“We hear even now that this magnificent record, this amazing empire-building which has had no parallel in all the history of human progress, has been accomplished by and is entirely due to the efforts of strangers and the money of the North !

"We would not forget the helping hands that were held out to us in our time of need. Discourtesy and selfishness have had small place in the hearts of our best people, but we know that the real workers, the foundation-builders of the prosperity of Dixie have been the men who followed the stainless banners of Lee, and the South of to-day is an enduring and a splendid tribute to your own works and made possible only by your own lives. How can we find words with which to welcome such men?

"More than a generation ago the trenches around Richmond, swept by shot and shell, 'where only brave men dared to go,' were, for many of you your only home. The passing years have wrought many changes. To the four corners of the earth the once famous legions have been scattered. Your comrades have fallen on every side. Your own white hairs, veritable crowns of glory, show plainly that for many of you, too, the final goal is not far distant. To-day you have come back, not with pomp and circumstance of war and without the laurel crowns of victory upon your brows, but having with you still 'the satisfaction which proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed,' while our hearts—the hearts of your sons—are filled with tenderest love toward you. What shall we say? What can we say to you?

"For us:

"God of our fathers known of old,
 Lord of our far-flung battle-line,
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
 Dominion over palm and pine;
Lord, God of Hosts, be with us yet—
 Lest we forget, lest we forget."

"And for you Veterans of a hundred battles, heroes, soldiers without fear and without reproach:

"'Welcome! Oh, welcome home!'"

GREETING TO COMMANDER.

"I will now turn this convention and this hall over to the command of one of the grandest men in our ranks. Comrades, salute your grand Commander, General Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi."

In these few words General Bolling introduced the Commander of the United Confederate Veterans, who walked to the front of the stage and picked up the gavel, but he could not say a word that could be heard. The applause was simply deafening.

Again all the old soldiers arose from their chairs, waved their hats and their handkerchiefs and cheered until the last one of them was so hoarse his voice could scarcely be heard two rows of seats ahead of him.

Addressing his remarks first to Governor Swanson, Mayor McCarthy and Mr. Morgan, General Lee made response to the addresses of welcome and then in tender terms he spoke to the "long thin gray line."

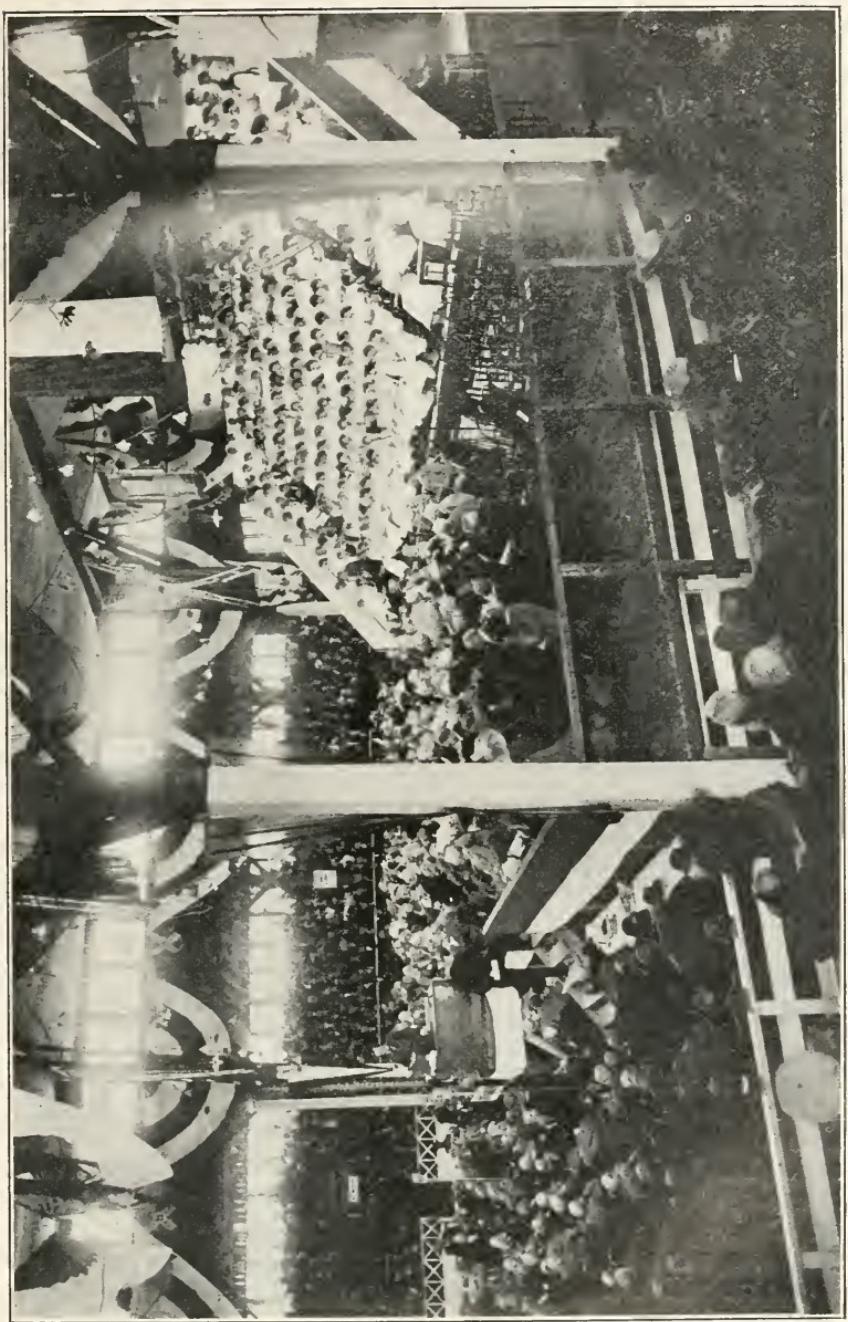
SPEECH OF GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE.

General Bolling, Ladies, Gentlemen and Comrades—

Ever since Colonial days, a Virginia welcome has been famous. We have been made to feel that your hospitality is indeed boundless. The oftener we pay you a visit, the better we like it and the more we like you. Every good Southerner claims either to have come from a Virginia family, or at least to have relatives in the Old Dominion. It is a sort of American patent of nobility, while to belong to one of the real "first families" is distinctly royal.

When the Confederate soldier comes to Richmond, it is a home-coming. The greatest of England's Queens said that when her heart should be opened, upon it would be found written the word "Calais"—in every Confederate heart, Richmond is written forever. Here stand the Capitol and the White House of the Confederacy. Yonder is the statue of his great commander, a tribute from the genius of France to the glorious manhood of Virginia. Here is Stonewall Jackson in immortal bronze—a memorial by English gentlemen to the Soldier of God and his country. Here, too, is A. P. Hill, who gave his native land a soldier's finished service, and yet to whom, also, the glory of a patriot's death was not denied. And here, ready to be unveiled to the eyes of a loving and faithful people, stands the monument to the soldier, the statesman, the orator, the historian, the pure and chivalrous gentleman, reared by the hands of Southern woman, to him who suffered most for them and for us all; who bore in his own body the shame of our defeat, and gathered unto his own breast every spear of malice raised against his countrymen—Jefferson Davis.

There are many sacred spots on Virginia's soil—James-town and Williamsburg have their great memories; Yorktown has its splendid triumph—but Richmond is twice endeared to the Southern heart. Dear are Manassas, Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Petersburg, Appomatox



Interior sectional view of Horse Show Building, used for meetings of Grand Camp by day and dancing at night. Seats 6000 people, 1000 dancing at one time. Chorus of 700 well trained voices directed by Mr. Walter C. Mercer. Senator John W. Daniel addressing audience.

tox—her history has made Virginia to be remembered with Marathon and Thermopylae. Too noble to be neutral, Virginia stood guard over her younger sisters. Every wound of the dying Confederacy was over the prostrate body of Virginia. As long as heroic actions have a charm for noble hearts; as long as desperate courage appeals to brave men, and the heart of woman cherishes the memory self-sacrifice, Virginia will not be forgotten.

I love the South of to-day. The gallant and generous youths, who sometimes gather with us, are my pride and admiration. But I shall never again love or honor men as I loved and honored the Confederate soldier. "We needs must love the highest when we see it." There was masterful spirit in him; a spirit that laughed at disaster; a spirit that privation and distress could not tame; a spirit that felt a stain upon its honor like a wound. His was a love of country that burned all the brighter amid the chilling floods of defeat. His was

"The passion of a hope forlorn,
The luxury of being great;
The deep content of souls serene,
Who gain or lose with equal mien;
Defeat his spirit not subdued,
Nor victory marred his noble mood."

Of these men General Lee said: "The choice between war and abject submission is before them. To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer. They cannot barter manhood for peace, or the right of self-government for property." Their choice was unselfish and honorable. The swords they drew were never sheathed, but were broken in their hands.

We have lived to see the day, when the President of the United States could write these words: "The courage and steadfastness, the lofty fealty to the right as it was given to each man to see the right, whether he wore the blue or whether he wore the gray, now makes the memories of the valiant feats, alike of those who served under Grant and of those who served under Lee, precious to all good Americans." We have lived to see the day when the tattered battleflags that floated over the Confederate armies have come home to stay—our country could no more imprison those flags than David could drink the water which came from the well of Bethlehem by the gate. We have lived to see the day when our whole country does honor to the Confederate dead; when the very government against which he fought marks with memorial stone the long

neglected graves where they sleep beneath the Northern snows. Every marble is a benediction, and every green sod a mother's kiss. In his death the Confederate soldier has won his last victory. The tribute of respect and reverence from his old enemies does honor to the human heart.

I am happy to believe that to-day the old Confederate will find everywhere affection and good will, and when at last he enters "The low green tent whose curtains never outward swing," whatever has been written against him in hate will be blotted out with tears. Every trace of the storm of battle that broke over our country, sweeping away its ancient landmarks, dashing to pieces the stately columns of its old political faith, and spreading desolation and ruin over its fairest domain, has passed away, leaving only the pure air of a new patriotism, and the tear-drops glistening upon the flowers of memory. We behold a country truly reunited by bonds of mutual interest and affection, a prosperous land, a strong and vigorous people, busy in fruitful labor.

The blossom upon our human tree is once more bursting into bloom, and we old soldiers, living as we must in the past, are made glad by the reverence and respect of those around us. Our lives are sweetened by the gratitude and affection of the Southern people. Our children and grandchildren gather about us, and listen with swelling hearts to the glorious story of the Confederacy. They ride with Stuart, Hampton and Forrest. They march with Jackson, Cheatham and Hood. They hear the thunder of Pelham's guns. They bear the body of Ashby in their arms. They listen to the hoof-beats of "Traveler." They behold the kingly man. They hear the shout, "Lee to the rear," and then the "rebel yell" rings in their ears above the roar of battle, until they almost share the mad joy of the soldier, and feel the rapture of the charge. We rejoice to remember these things. We know that our posterity will not forget them. And we know that while such memories are cherished our country will never lack defenders, nor shall shadow fall upon the spotless glory of her fame.

General Lee:

I am sorry to say that, owing to the great irregularity in the movement of trains, that General Mickle missed connection at Birmingham and Atlanta, so that the certificates of Committee on Resolution and Credentials have not arrived. They are also in the trunk that has not arrived; and these committees will be announced in the morning papers, so that we will be ready to get to business to-morrow.

Announcement by Colonel J. Taylor Stratton, "I desire to announce (if you cannot hear me let me know)—I desire to announce to the Committee on Distribution of Badges that they are to meet in Room 2 of the Jefferson Hotel. There are a number of committees that have not been furnished; the badges will be sufficient for them."

Colonel Jno. P. Hickman:

"I move that this Convention now stand adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow, and that the Committee on Resolutions and Credentials will meet here at half past nine to be ready at the meeting of the Convention."

General Lee:

The motion is adopted, and the Convention stands adjourned.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—Friday, May 31st, 1907.

The day opened with the session of the Veterans at the Horse Show Building, which, with a capacity of more than 5,000, was filled to overflowing. On the main floor were the men in gray, while the boxes and seats of the amphitheatre were packed with representative people of Richmond and guests attending the reunion. Considering the downpour, this attendance was most remarkable.

Promptly at 9:30, General Stephen D. Lee said:

"The Convention will come to order. Rev. J. W. Finley, of Virginia, will lead in prayer."

PRAYER BY DR. FINLEY.

Almighty, Eternal and Ever Blessed God, we thank Thee for the loving kindness and the tender mercy Thou hast shown unto us in the past and even unto this good hour.

Thou, who wast our head in the day of battle, Thou hast watched over and preserved us as the years have come and gone, and now, as the burden of age and infirmity wears upon us, we are permitted to gather here where so many of us assembled in the days gone by, and we look up to Thee as the same God in whom we trusted. We thank Thee for the memories that crowd upon us as we gather here to-day and we pray that, while we cherish them, all bitterness may be banished from our hearts and minds and we may be able to rest under Thy smile and favor for a reunited country, for the pros-

perity of which we will humbly pray and strive. And, now, gracious Father, let Thy special benediction rest upon these who are gathered here from so many and distant parts of our land; preserve them and keep them and give them the peace which passeth all understanding and as Thou didst make them good soldiers in their time of war, so make them soldiers of the cross, following the great leaders whom they followed as they followed the Commander of our Salvation.

Answer their prayers for the loved ones from whom they are separated, and when the time comes for them to turn their faces homeward, bring them safely to those who watched and prayed for their coming.

Hear us, Father, in these our supplications; blot out our sins and bring us all at last to those above, we ask, in Jesus' name. Amen.

Colonel John P. Hickman announced the Committees as follows:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Alabama—Colonel Joseph F. Johnson.

Arkansas—General B. W. Green.

District of Columbia—Colonel S. E. Lewis, M. D.

Florida—General Samuel Paseo.

Georgia—Major J. C. C. McMahon.

Indian Territory—Jas. J. McAlister.

Louisiana—General Albert Estopinal.

Maryland—General John Gill.

Missouri—Colonel J. W. Halliburton.

Northwest—Captain Wm. H. Mayo.

Oklahoma—Colonel Wm. M. Cross.

Pacific—Judge J. T. Evens.

South Carolina—Colonel O. L. Schumpert.

Tennessee—Colonel John P. Hickman.

Texas—Captain E. K. Goree.

Virginia—General R. B. Davis.

West Virginia—Adjutant John A. Preston.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Alabama—General J. N. Thompson.

Arkansas—Colonel Charles Coffin.

Florida—General W. L. Wittich.

Georgia—Colonel J. Colton Lynes.

Indian Territory—Colonel Z. T. Serner.

Louisiana—Captain Thomas J. Shaffer.

Maryland—Major William Pegram.

Missouri—Colonel O. H. P. Catron.
 Northwest—Brigadier General W. H. H. Ellis.
 Oklahoma—General T. B. Hogg.
 Pacific—Brigadier General S. S. Birchfield.
 South Carolina—Captain Perry Moses.
 Tennessee—Captain G. B. Malone.
 Texas—General W. B. Berry.
 Virginia—Colonel J. Taylor Stratton.
 West Virginia—Colonel A. C. L. Gatewood.

The Committee on Credentials reported the various divisions as entitled to representation in the Convention as follows:

Division.	No. of Votes.
Alabama	183
Arkansas	127
Distriet of Columbia	10
Florida	93
Georgia	252
Indian Territory	33
Kentucky	110
Louisiana	138
Maryland	11
Mississippi	177
Missouri	71
North Carolina	141
Northwest	30
Oklahoma	23
Pacific	32
South Carolina	155
Tennessee	161
Texas	442
Virginia	190
West Virginia	38
Total	<u>2,417</u>

Next followed one of the most pleasing incidents of the day. It was something of a personal affair, but it created general enthusiasm—the presentation of a loving cup to Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, Chaplain-General of the United Confederate Veterans. The first announcement of the gift came from General Stone, of Missonri, who characterized Dr. Jones as “the greatest living Confederate to-day.” “He,” said the speaker, “has done more, prayed harder and preached longer and more about the Confederacy than any man since the war.”

VIEW OF RICHMOND FROM SOUTHERN SIDE OF JAMES RIVER



General Stone then explained that the real presentation speech of the occasion would be made by "the prettiest woman in Missouri;" Miss Edna Pearl Jewell, of Kansas City.

Miss Jewell, like the true Southern woman, spoke modestly and briefly and in a voice that could not be heard far from the speaker's stand, but all the same the Veterans cheered, for very well they knew that so lovely a young woman could not have made anything but a good patriotic talk.

Dr. Jones was overcome by the testimony to his worth and valor as an old-time fighter, but he finally got possession of his voice, and made the following brief talk that aroused no little enthusiasm.

"I am not able to speak in the usual way. My saying that I was very much taken by surprise and therefore not prepared to speak, is my excuse, and I have not had time to bring a written impromptu in my pocket, and you must know that my words must be very few. I return my hearty thanks to my Missouri friends for this honor they have done me. My friend, Miss Jewell, has greatly over-estimated my services.

"I thank you heartily for the honor you have done me and I assure you that I shall cherish it with very great pleasure. There is a little woman at my house who always meets me in warm weather with ice lemonade. She will use that cup for the purpose, and, while it will never be spiced, it will be enjoyed and you will be remembered."

General Lee then introduced Colonel J. W. Daniel, who delivered one of his usual most excellent addresses, which will be found in the appendix. Colonel Daniel was frequently interrupted with tremendous cheers.

When the applause, long and enthusiastic, which followed Senator Daniel's speech had subsided, General Lee stepped to the front, and, with a voice that was almost smothered with emotion, introduced the only living daughter, the only surviving child, of President Jefferson Davis—Mrs. Margaret Howell Jefferson Davis Hayes, the wife of Mr. Addison Hayes. Mrs. Hayes was attired in a mourning dress because of the recent death of her mother.

Mrs. Hayes stood before the cheering audience of Veterans, who sought to do her honor by the waving of hats, flags and handkerchiefs, and smilingly acknowledged their greeting. General Lee also brought to the front Miss Luey Hayes, a sweet little fourteen-year-old girl, and the handsome boy, Jeff Hayes Davis. Clad in Confederate gray and with a face and a brow that would attract attention in any gathering, the

boy was a fitting representative of the great man whose name he bears and will doubtless ever honor. These are the only grandchildren of President Davis.

The presiding officer next presented General S. G. French, of Florida, who, he declared, was the oldest Confederate general now living. The aged general came to the front and bowed in response to the greetings of his comrades, but he did not make a speech. General French is in his eighty-seventh year, and truly ranks as the oldest Confederate general.

General Lee now stepped to the front and said: "Comrades, I have taken the liberty to violate the rules and the laws of our grand organization. I admit it, but I know you will forgive me when I tell you the story. It has heretofore been our custom to select the chief orator for our reunions from among our own ranks. This year we have an orator who was but a baby in long clothes, or maybe he wasn't born, when we were sent out to fight; but when I call his name I know you will be satisfied with my selection. I now introduce Robert E. Lee, Jr., the son of W. H. F. Lee and the grandson of our Grand Commander, General Robert E. Lee." Col. Lee was greeted with uproarious applause, and his speech received with great enthusiasm.

(This speech will be found in full in the Appendix.—Adjutant General.)

It is no disparagement to others to say that Colonel Lee's address was the great event of the day. When he had concluded there was no such thing as maintaining order. In vain did General Lee pound upon the stand with his gavel; in vain did the police officer try to obey orders and keep clear the way to the grandstand. Every Veteran wanted to shake the hand of the grandson of "Marse Bob" who could make that kind of speech. Finally somebody suggested that Colonel Bob leave the stand and come down among the boys. He was prompt to obey, but his presence among the Veterans created so much loud talking and so much side cheering that General Lee had to ask Colonel Lee to come back to the stand and let business proceed.

General Geo. P. Harrison, of Alabama:

"I desire, Mr. Commander, to offer the following resolution for the consideration of the assembly:

"That the consideration of the selection of a place for holding the next General Reunion of the U. C. V. be made the special order for the hour of 12 m. to-morrow, June 1st, 1907."

This was seconded by Colonel Hickman and adopted.

Colonel Hickman then read the following letter from General W. L. Cabell, of Dallas, Texas:

Dallas, Tex., May 27, 1907.

My Old Comrades:

Owing to the fact of my bad health I am physically unable to meet you in Richmond at this glorious reunion, so send you the heartfelt greetings of an old ex-soldier and ask you to listen to the following communication I send.

In December, 1889, Jefferson Davis, the only President of the Confederate States, and the greatest man living on earth at the time of his death, died at New Orleans. On receiving the news of his death I issued an appeal to my old comrades throughout the great State of Texas, urging them to attend the funeral of this great man whose burial was to take place on Dec. 11th, 1889, at New Orleans, and to bring with them their noble wives and beautiful daughters. My appeal by telegram was read and it aroused the spirit of love and patriotism of our brave men and noble women and at the same time filling the hearts of the people with sorrow and the whole State with mourning for our beloved Chieftain.

The people came from all over the Southland to attend the funeral and flowers brought by the beautiful women were truly watered by a nation's tears. The procession was the largest ever witnessed in New Orleans, for besides the citizens, old and young, and Confederates from all over the South, fully seven thousand Confederates from Texas and Arkansas alone marched side by side to pay this loving honor to their dead Chieftain.

General W. L. Cabell and ex-Governor Lubbock, both of whom had been on President Davis' Staff, were pall-bearers, to represent the State of Texas. In July, 1890, you elected me at the reunion held at Chattanooga, Lieutenant General to command the Trans-Mississippi Department of United Confederate Veterans. You have honored me by electing me to the same position at every reunion to the present time. I have done all that I could possibly do to build up our noble Association—to encourage brotherly love among our comrades and to keep them in touch with each other by devoting my time and all the means I could spare to this labor of love. At this reunion, at Chattanooga in 1890, there were but five Confederates from the Trans-Mississippi Department, three from Arkansas and two from Texas besides myself.

There were, at this time, but two camps fully organized in Texas, Pat Cleburne, at Waco, and John B. Hood Camp at Austin.

At the second reunion held at Jackson, Miss., June 3rd, 1891, at which time a beautiful monument to President Davis

was unveiled, there were but eight camps in this Department, and only five could vote in the Convention. At the next reunion held at New Orleans, 1892, I went with over one hundred of the largest camps in the South, and with 7,500 brave Confederate soldiers who were registered and took part in the grand parade. Texas alone had 75 camps. Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Indian Territory furnishing the remainder with fully one thousand Confederate soldiers in the parade.

In 1894, the Trans-Mississippi Department reached its zenith of glory registering 592 camps. In 1898 this great column of gray which had received its baptism of fire and blood over thirty-five years ago, began like the leaves of the forest to fall one by one and a perceptible loss in the strength of the camps is noticed. Although many of our noblest have crossed the river to the Great Beyond, yet we have every right to thank a kind and merciful God that the death roll has been no greater. This is due to the fact that the great States of Texas, Arkansas and Missouri, as well as other States and Territories, have provided good and comfortable homes where these old heroes, "the unpaid soldiers of immortal principle," can spend the remainder of their lives in comfort and ease.

You have honored me, my old comrades, by electing me Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department for seventeen years, an honor that I prize as highly as I should if elected President of the United States. I have, God knows, given the best part of my life and means to the welfare and care of my old comrades and keeping green and fresh the memory of the gallant and heroic deeds of the great struggle for constitutional liberty made by the truest, the most patriotic and the bravest soldiers that ever drew sword or shouldered a musket in a defense of any cause or for any country, but my old comrades, I am growing feeble, my term of enlistment will soon expire. I reported to Mr. Davis at Montgomery on April 19th, 1861, received my resignation as an officer in the United States Army, April 20th, signed by President Lincoln. I went on duty at Richmond, Va., April 21st, 1861, the first Confederate officer on duty in Virginia. I left my home in Arkansas April 12th, for duty under the Confederate flag. I never was absent from my post of duty or from the army or from my command a single day unless prevented by sickness or disabled by wounds (wounded seven times, four times badly), or confined in Northern prisons as a prisoner of war, until August, 1865, the date of my parole, when I was released from prison at Ft. Warren, Boston Harbor. Through all the glories, through

all the gloom, through all the vicissitudes of war—amidst darkest despair when hope was at times lost sight of, my heart was always filled with love and affection for the soldiers with whom I served, and especially for the brave soldiers who served under me, never failing or never refusing to go into battle, although often shoeless, half clad, nothing to eat, hungry, without a single murmur of discontent. My words are too feeble to pay the Confederate soldier the tribute he deserves. I have indulged the hope that I would be with you and live to see the monument raised and unveiled to our great and only President Davis. Having seen this and being proud of the fact that I am a Confederate soldier and that I served the South honestly and faithfully under him—one of the proudest hopes of my life will be realized when the great monument to his memory will be unveiled, but at the same time my saddest disappointment that I will not be with my comrades at this reunion when they thus honor our great Chieftain. Although absent in person, my heart is with you. I am conscious of the fact, my old comrades, that I am growing old and feeble. I have served you over seventeen years. I have organized in that time over five hundred camps and should be put on the retired list and ask that a younger man be elected at this reunion to fill my place.

In the closing hours of my loving and joyful service let me thank you, my old comrades, for the honor you have conferred on me since April, 1861, to the present time. I assure you that as long as I live the camp fire shall burn; it may be that I may never meet you again, but I shall keep you in my heart and ask a kind and merciful God in His great mercy to bless you and all dear to you—to bless our noble women—to bless our noble Association and allow it to meet for many more years.

May a merciful God enable you to enjoy the blessings of a long and happy life, and that in the end we may all meet our comrades, Davis, Lee, the Johnstons, Beauregard, and all old Confederate heroes in heaven is the prayer of

Your friend and comrade,

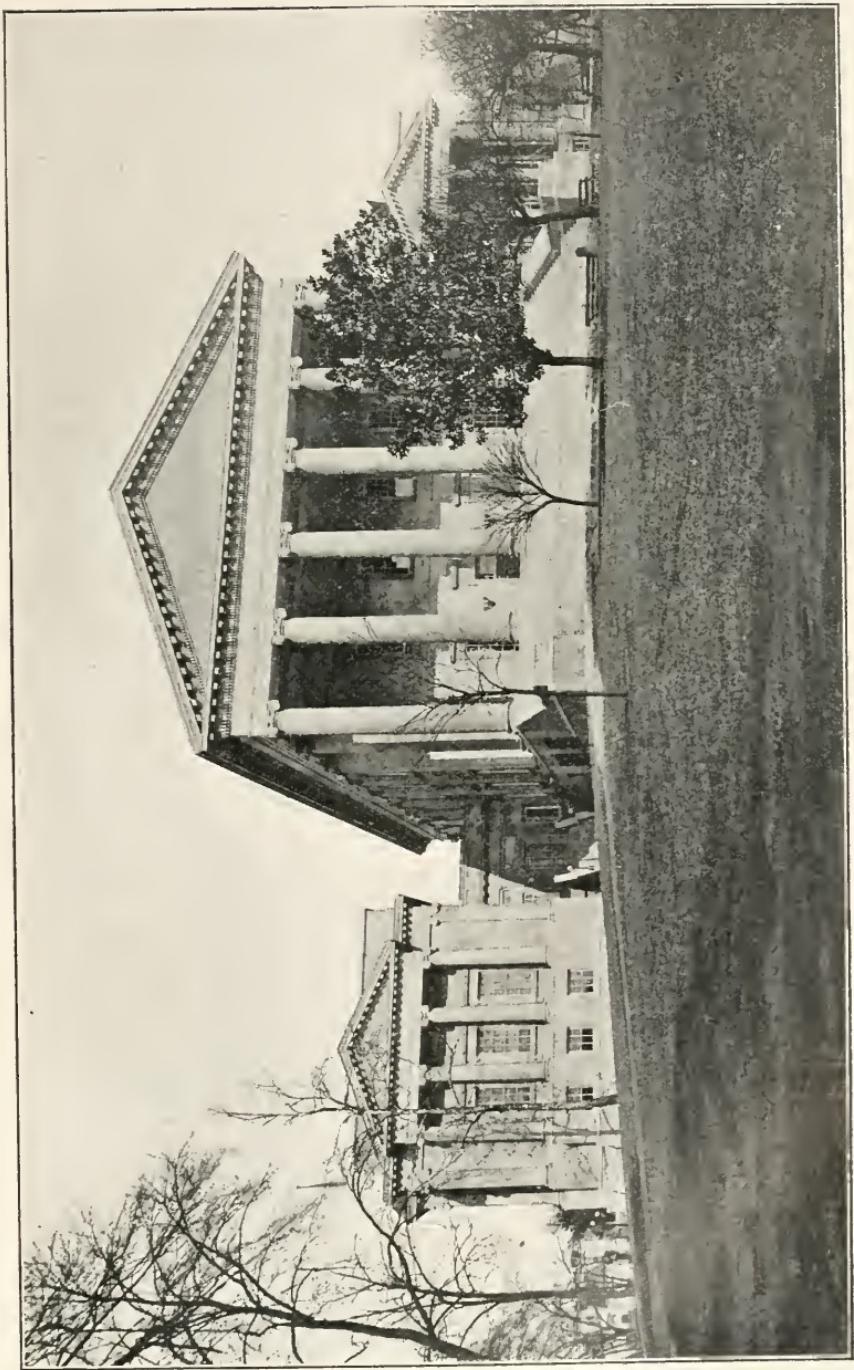
W. L. CABELL,
Lieutenant General U. C. V.,
Trans-Mississippi Department.

The old men were deeply touched at the sentiments of this communication.

Rev. Dr. McKinn:

“I move that the Adjutant General, General Mickle, be instructed to communicate with General Cabell the profound

THE STATE CAPITOL—CAPITOL SQUARE



regard of every Confederate soldier in this assembly, and that his health be spared, with a deep appreciation of all his gallantry."

This motion was unanimously adopted, and the following dispatch was immediately sent to General Cabell:

Lieutenant General W. L. Cabell,
Dallas, Texas.

Every survivor of the Confederate armies now in Richmond has heard with great sorrow of the sickness which keeps you from this grand reunion. I am directed by a unanimous vote of the Convention to communicate to you this feeling on the part of your comrades, and to express the great admiration they feel for you as a Confederate soldier and the love they bear you for your untiring labors for the United Confederate Veterans. They pray for your speedy restoration to health, and that God's choicest blessings may ever be with you.

WM. E. MICKLE,
Adjutant General, Chief-of-Staff.

An invitation from Miss Mary Custis Lee and Mrs. Montague for Confederate matrons and daughters to visit the Home for Confederate Women on Saturday afternoon between the hours of 4:30 and 7:30, was read.

The choir rendered most feelingly "My Old Kentucky Home," and the meeting adjourned to Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—Saturday, June 1st, 1907.

The meeting was called to order by the Commander-in-Chief promptly at 9:30 o'clock, who said:

"We will open our services this morning with prayer to Almighty God, with hearts full of thankfulness for His mercy to us. Rev. R. H. McKimm will now lead us in prayer."

PRAYER.

Let Us Pray—"Almighty and Everlasting God, who art always more ready to hear than we are to pray, pour down upon us at this time, we beseech Thee, the abundance of Thy mercy. Give unto us Thy blessing, the blessing of the Holy Ghost in our hearts, that we may lift up our souls to Thee and call upon Thy holy name in humility, in confidence and faith.

"Oh God of our fathers, we thank Thee for all our memories in the past, for Thy love in the days of our trials, in the days of our battle and danger. We beseech Thee, O Lord, to bind us closer and closer together in the unity of a common love and devotion as the days go by and as so many of us fall from the ranks, and we beseech Thee that at last Thou wilt gather us in Thy camp and make us soldiers in the kingdom of the heavenly host. Bless every family represented in this Convention to-day, be with our loved ones far away, grant them Thy mercy and loving kindness. Grant that our Southland may be bound together in unity of spirit and in the bond of peace and in the hope of eternal life.

"Hear us, our Father, in these our prayers, and guide us through life and may we be victorious in death over the last enemy, we ask, for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen."

The following report of the Trustees of the Battle Abbey was then read by General Robt. White:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Maj. Gen. Wm. E. Mickle, Adjutant General and Chief-of-Staff: Sir.

In presenting our annual report, we are again compelled to chronicle the death of a member of our Board, Major A. G. Dieckinson, of New York, who represented the Rouss contribution, and was always a deeply interested and zealous member, though prevented from frequent attendance at our meetings by protracted ill health.

The Florida Division elected as a member of our Board Hon. Sam'l Paseo, Ex. U. S. Senator, in the place of Colonel Reese, deceased.

During the past year we have again been handicapped by "the law's delays" in the Underwood suit and the injunction which prevented Mr. Peter Rouss, the heir and executor of C. B. Rouss, from paying us the balance (\$40,000) of his father's subscription. We finally got from the Appellate Court a decision in our favor on every point involved.

The matter ought to have ended there at once, but under pretense of an appeal to the Supreme Court, the other side kept us waiting some six months longer until they were finally thrown out of court with all of the costs put on them.

We deem it but just to them to say in this connection that our counsel—Battle & Marshall, of New York, two sons of gal-

lant Confederate soldiers -managed our case with great zeal and ability, and that they declined to receive from us one dollar of fees.

We gratefully acknowledge their kind liberality, and it will be appreciated by Confederates generally.

As soon as this suit was decided Mr. Peter Rouss wrote that he was prepared to pay the \$40,000 balance of his father's subscription as soon as we gave him proof that we had \$100,000 cash in bank to meet the gift of his father of that amount.

We, therefore, made the necessary collections, our Treasurer sent Mr. Rouss the certificate of our bank, and he promptly wired that he would make payment at once of the balance (\$40,000) of his father's subscription. He has since paid \$20,000, and promises \$20,000 more in a day or so.

We are able, therefore, to report that our Treasurer has to his credit in the Virginia Trust Co.

This we consider very gratifying after the vexatious delays and many obstacles which we have encountered. We deem it due to Mr. Peter Rouss to say that we have always found him ready, and willing, to carry out the noble benefaction of his father, and that he has proven himself a worthy son of the gallant Confederate soldier, and liberal helper of good causes which C. B. Rouss was.

We are now ready to go forward at an early day in the erection of our Memorial Building. We had confidently expected to have had it well under way ere this, and our Executive Committee made a proposition to the City of Richmond which was warmly advocated by the City press, and approved by many of our prominent citizens, and we had every reason to believe that it would be accepted. But the coming in of a new Council, and other causes, delayed action until it was too late to press the matter further.

We purpose now to vigorously push our building enterprise, and hope for rapid progress in it.

The delay, however, has not been an unmixed evil, as the cost of building material and of labor has been very high during the erection of buildings for the Jamestown Exposition, and it is hoped that in the near future these will be greatly reduced.

We would say to our many friends who have promised "We will help you as soon as you are ready to build," that the time has come when they may send forward their contributions, and we earnestly appeal them to do so.

We will need additional contributions not only that we may erect a building worthy of the cause it represents, but that we may meet other demands in furnishing it.

We propose to collect a great library of American history, books, pamphlets and manuscripts, which will enable the historian to tell the true story of our country, not neglecting the history of our Southland, and especially our great struggle for constitutional freedom.

We wish also to collect as soon as possible statues, portraits, etc., which will make our Memorial Hall a beautiful monument to our leaders, our private soldiers and our noble women.

We solicit, therefore, contributions not only of money but of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, portraits, busts, statues—whatever will illustrate our history or honor our noble dead, or our cause.

One gentleman has already donated to our library his large collection of books, pamphlets, etc., and we have other promises in that direction.

We repeat what we have said in a previous report that checks made payable to George L. Christian, Treasurer, and sent to J. William Jones, Secretary and Superintendent, 709½ West Clay Street, Richmond, Va., *will be turned into our treasury without the deduction of a cent for salaries, commissions, or expenses of any kind whatever.*

Your Board of Trustees, Executive Committee, and officers will continue to give their best energies to the earliest possible accomplishment of our great enterprise, and we bespeak the warm sympathy and active co-operation of our people.

In conclusion we offer the following:

Resolved: That our counsel, Gordon Battle and Snowden Marshall, of New York are, entitled to the hearty thanks of this U. C. V. Association for the ability, zeal and success with which they have conducted the Underwood case, and for their very great liberality in giving to it their time and talent without charging us one dollar of fees, and thus saving us thousands of dollars, and we hereby express our grateful appreciation of their invaluable services, and direct our Adjutant General to send to Battle & Marshall an engrossed copy of the resolution.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

J. TAYLOR ELLYSON.

J. WM. JONES,

President.

Secy. and Supt.

The report was received and adopted. Immediately after adjournment the Adjutant General sent the following dispatch to the parties named:

Richmond, Va., June 1, 1907.

To Messrs. Battle & Marshall,
Attorneys-at-Law, New York:

By a vote of the Convention of the United Confederate Veterans held this day, I was directed to send you this resolution, which has been unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That our counsel, Gordon Battle and Snowden Marshall, of New York, are entitled to the hearty thanks of the U. C. V. for the ability, zeal and success with which they have conducted the Underwood case, and for their very great liberality in giving to it their time and talent without charging one dollar of fees, thus saving us thousands of dollars, and we hereby express our grateful appreciation of their valuable services. The Adjutant General is directed to forward to Battle & Marshall a copy of this resolution.

(Signed) WM. E. MICKLE,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

The report of the Historical Committee was presented by General Evans, but, owing to its length, it was not read to the Convention, but was accepted and is as follows:

Major General Wm. E. Mickle,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Dear Sir:

Within the limits prescribed for this paper, it is impossible to discuss with any degree of satisfaction the issues involved in the great conflict between the North and the South from '61 to '65. These have, however, been so fully discussed by other members of this committee on former occasions that but little remains to add to those discussions.

In a recent work with the somewhat arrogant title, "The True History of the Civil War," the writer begins by saying:

"The seeds of dissolution between the North and the South were carried to Virginia in the ships commanded by Newport and to Massachusetts in the 'Mayflower.' Each kind fell upon soil well adapted to nourish its characteristics. * * * There was, in the beginning, an almost imperceptible rift between the people of the North and those of the South. This gradually widened until, notwithstanding the necessity for union, a separation in sentiment, thought and custom arose. This estrangement developed until it gave to the people of the North



MAIN STREET, LOOKING EAST FROM EIGHTH

and the South the aspect of two races, manifesting towards each other all the antipathy of rival and dissimilar nations, and, in their disagreements, rendering impossible either sympathy with each other's standpoint, or patient listening to each other's contention."

Without intimating any opinion as to how far all the other statements contained in this work warrant the author in giving it the title selected, a few glances at history will convince the most skeptical that the foregoing statement is well founded.

In 1775 when Washington's army was in front of Boston, that great patriot-soldier issued a stern order, threatening severe punishment to any man found guilty of saying or doing anything to aggravate what he termed "the existing sectional feeling." And during the same year, when Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, the first President of the Continental Congress, died, his brother-in-law, Benjamin Harrison, also from Virginia, was nominated for that position: but, as John Hancock, of Massachusetts, was likewise nominated, it is said that Mr. Harrison, "to avoid any sectional jealousy or unkindness of feeling between the Northern and Southern delegates at so momentous a crisis," had his own name withdrawn, and insisted on the election of Mr. Hancock. And so, too, in the Virginia Convention of 1788, Mr. Henry, in opposing the adoption of the Federal Constitution, after pointing out the provisions to which he objected, and in which his almost prophetic ken saw dangers lurking, which have since been realized, said, after all, he did not so much object to the form of the instrument as he did to the character and dispositions of those with whom we were forming the compact. And another distinguished Virginian, with fervid eloquence, exclaimed that our oppressions under the compact would be "worse than British tyranny."

With these early, and seemingly innate, antipathies, stimulated and developed by growing conflicting interests, arising out of tariffs, acquisitions of territory, and other causes, the "irrepressible conflict," as Seward termed it, would seem necessarily only a question of time.

As to the real cause or causes which precipitated that conflict, there have been, and still are, differences of opinion. In our view, the settlement of this question is secondary; and the vital questions to be determined are:

(a) Which side, if either, was responsible for the existence of the cause or causes? And if slavery was the cause, which side was guilty of wrongdoing in dealing with that cause?

- (b) Which was the aggressor in provoking the conflict?
 - (c) Which side had the legal right to do what was done?
- And last, but by no means the least:

(d) Which side conducted itself the better and according to the rules of civilized warfare pending the conflict?

It seems to us that an answer to these questions is pertinent at all times, and at this distance from the conflict, they can be discussed dispassionately, without engendering sectional bad feeling.

Our quondam enemies, knowing, as it seems to us they must know, that the evidence on every other point is overwhelmingly against them, and relying on the sentiment of the world now existing against slavery, are prone to charge that the South fought for the perpetuation and extension of that institution. Or, to put it in the brief and common form, they charge (as some of our younger people, in their ignorance, seem to believe) that "slavery was the cause of the war."

It would seem to the unprejudiced mind that the mere statement of the fact (which, we believe, is a fact) that more than eighty per cent of the Confederate soldiers held no slaves; that General Lee, our representative soldier, freed his slaves before the war, whilst General Grant, the representative soldier of the North, held on to his until they were freed by the results of the war, and the further fact that General Lee said at the beginning of the war, that if he owned all the slaves in the South, and could, by freeing them, save the Union, he would do so with the stroke of his pen, ought to furnish a satisfactory refutation of this unjust charge.

But let us admit, for the sake of the argument only, that the charge is true. How, then, does the case stand as to us, both on the law and the facts?

It will not be charged by the greatest enemy of the South that it was in any way responsible either for the existence of slavery, or for inaugurating that vilest of traffics, the African slave trade. On the contrary, history attests that slavery was forced upon this country by England, against the earnest protests of the South, as well as of the North, when the States were Colonies under the control of that country; that "the first statute establishing slavery in America is to be found in the famous Code of Fundamentals, or Body of the Liberties, of the Massachusetts Colony of New England, adopted in December, 1641," that the "Desire," one of the very first vessels built in Massachusetts, was fitted out for carrying on the slave trade "that the traffic became so popular that great attention was paid to it by New England shipowners, and that they practi-

eally monopolized it for a number of years." (The True Civil War, pp. 28, 29, 30.) And history further attests that Virginia was the first State, North or South, to prohibit slave traffic from Africa, and that Georgia was the first to incorporate that prohibition in her Constitution.

We have no desire to say in this paper unkind things about the North. But it is easy to show that as long as slavery existed there, as it did in all the Colonies when independence was declared, the treatment of slaves by the people of that section was as harsh, if not more so, than was ever known in any part of the South. Not only is this true; but it is also easy to show that, as long as the people of the North were the owners of slaves, they regarded and treated and disposed of them as "property" just as the people of England had done since 1713, when slaves were held to be "merchandise" by the twelve judges of that country, with the venerable Holt at their head. We could further show that slavery existed at the North just as long as it was profitable to have it there; that the moral and religious sense of that section was only heard to complain of that institution after it was found to be unprofitable, and after the people of that section had, for the most part, sold their slaves to the people of the South; and that after Whitney's invention of the cotton gin, which wrought such a revolution in the production of cotton at the South, as to cause slave labor greatly to increase in value, and which induced many Northern men to engage in that production; these men almost invariably purchased their slaves for that purpose, and many of these owned them when the war broke out.

The South was, then, in no sense responsible for the existence of slavery within its borders, but it was brought there against its will; it was clearly recognized and attempted to be controlled and protected by the Constitution—the supreme law of the land—and the people of the South, not believing that any other or better disposition could be made of the slaves than by holding them in bondage, only continued to do this.

In the meantime, numerous efforts were made, both by Southern States and by individuals, to abolish the institution, and it is the almost universal belief now that these efforts would have been gradually successful but for the harsh and unjust criticisms of the Southern people by some of those at the North, and the outrageous, illegal and incendiary interferences by the abolitionists and their emissaries. As early as 1769 the House of Burgesses of Virginia tried to abolish slavery in Virginia, but was prohibited by the act of George III, then King of England, "in the interests of English commerce." And through-

out the period from 1776 to 1832, when the work of the abolitionists first began to be felt, the question of how to accomplish emancipation engaged the thought of some of the most eminent men of Virginia and other Southern States.

Mr. George Lunt, a distinguished lawyer of Massachusetts, in his interesting work, entitled "Origin of the Late War," in which he shows that the North was the aggressor and wrong-doer throughout, says: "Slavery, in the popular sense, was the cause of the war, just as property is the cause of robbery."

Whilst we do not endorse this statement, looking at the subject from the viewpoint of a Southerner, yet, if it were true, surely there is nothing in it from which the people of the North can take any comfort or credit to themselves.

But so anxious are our former enemies to convince the world that the South did fight for the perpetuation of slavery, that some of them have, either wittingly or unwittingly, resorted to misrepresentations or misinterpretations of some of the sayings of our representative men, to try to establish this as a fact. A noted instance of this is found in the oft-repeated charge that the late Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy, had said in his famous speech, delivered at Savannah in February, 1861, "that slavery was the cornerstone of the Confederacy."

We have heard this charge made by one of the most enlightened and liberal men of the North, and yet we have at hand utterances from this same Northerner, tantamount to what Mr. Stephens said in that speech. Mr. Stephens was speaking of the Confederacy, just then organized, and contrasting some of the principles on which it was founded with some of those of the Republican party, then coming into power for the first time, and he said:

"Our government is founded on exactly the opposite idea (that the two races—black and white—are equal); its foundations are laid, its cornerstone rests upon the great truth that the negro is not the equal of the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his (the negro's) natural and normal condition."

Now, it will be observed in the first place, that Mr. Stephens said the "cornerstone" of the Confederacy "rests upon the great truth that the negro is not the equal of the white man." And isn't this recognized as true to-day in every part of this land?

But hear now the utterances of this liberal and cultured Northerner, on the same subject, when he says, as he does:

"The Africans are distinctly an inferior order of being, not only in the South, or former slave States, but throughout the North also, not entitled to unrestricted pursuit, on equal terms of life, liberty and happiness."

Is there any difference in principle between these two utterances?

If, as this distinguished Northerner asserts, and as every one knows to be true, the negroes are "distinctly an inferior order of being" and "not entitled to the unrestricted pursuit, on equal terms (with the whites) of life, liberty and happiness," does not this make "subordination to the superior race his natural and normal condition," as Mr. Stephens says?

But hear now what Mr. Lincoln himself, the great demigod of the North, had to say on this subject in a speech delivered at Charleston, Ill., in 1858, when he said:

"I will say, then, that I am not, nor never have been, in favor of bringing about, in any way, the social or political equality of the white and black races. I am not, nor never have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor of intermarriage with white people; and I will say, in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races, which, I believe, will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. Inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be a position of superior and inferior, and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white man."

Again we ask, is there any difference in principle between what is here said by Mr. Lincoln and what was said by Mr. Stephens in his famous "cornerstone" speech?

And notwithstanding, Mr. Lincoln issued his "Emancipation Proclamation" eighteen months later, he said in his first inaugural:

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

Could he have used stronger language to show that he believed, not only in the legality of the position of the South on the subject of slavery, but that he believed in the propriety of that position as well?

Mr. Toombs said in a speech delivered in Boston in 1856:

BROAD STREET WEST FROM SIXTH



"The white is the superior, and the black the inferior, and that subordination, with or without law, will be the status of the African in this mixed society. Therefore, it is to the interest of both, and especially to the black race, that this status should be fixed, controlled and protected by law."

And this is just as true to-day as it was when this statement was made by this great statesman in 1856.

But there is this remarkable fact, in connection with slavery and its relation to the war, which we have not seen elsewhere referred to, and which is, to our mind, a conclusive refutation of the charge that the continuation or the extinction of slavery had any influence whatever on the conduct of the Southern people, and especially that of the Confederate soldier in that war.

The writer belonged to one of the three companies in the army, the personnel of which is so vividly described by the author of "Four Years Under Marse Robert," in which there were serving, as privates, many full graduates of the University of Virginia and other leading colleges, both North and South. In these companies a variety of subjects, pertaining to the war, religion, politics, philosophy, literature and what not, were discussed with intelligence, and often with animation and ability; and yet, neither he nor any of his comrades can recall the fact that they ever heard the subject of slavery, or the relations of the slaves to the war, referred to in any way during that period, except that, when it was determined to put slaves in our army, a violent protest against doing so went up from the ranks, and the only thing which even partially reconciled our men to this proposed action was the knowledge of the fact that it had the sanction and approval of General Lee. We have inquired of comrades of various other commands about this, and with the like result. Do men fight for a thing, or a cause, they never speak of or discuss? It seems to us that to ask this question is to furnish the answer.

Not only is the foregoing statement true, but, with the exception of the steps taken to send negroes to help erect fortifications, employing them as laborers, etc., but little consideration seems to have been given them or of their status to the war, either in the Congress or the Cabinet of the Confederacy.

The reasons for this are manifest to those of us who lived in those days, but a word of explanation may be necessary to those who have since come on the stage of life. In the first place, slavery, as it existed in the South, was patriarchal in its character: the slaves (servants, as we called them) were regarded and treated as members of the families to which they

severally belonged; with rare exceptions, they were treated with kindness and consideration, and frequently the relations between the slave and his owner were those of real affection and confidence. As Mr. Lunt, the Boston writer, from whom we have already quoted, says:

"The negroes were perfectly contented with their lot. In general they were not only happy in their conditions, but proud of it."

Their owners trusted them with their families, their farms and their affairs, and this confidence was rarely betrayed—scarcely ever, unless they were forced to violate their trusts by coming in contact with the Federal armies, or were beguiled and betrayed themselves by mean and designing white men. The truth is, both the white and the black people of the South regarded the Confederate cause alike as their cause, and looked to its success with almost, if not quite, equal anxiety and delight. A most striking illustration of this and of the readiness of the slaves to fight even, if necessary, for the Confederate cause, is furnished by the following incident:

In February, 1865, when negro troops had been authorized to be enrolled in the Confederate army, there were employed at Jackson Hospital, near Richmond, seventy-two negro men. The surgeon in charge, the late Dr. F. W. Hancock, of Richmond, had these men formed in line, and, after asking them "if they would be willing to take up arms to protect their masters' families, homes and their own from an attacking foe, sixty out of seventy-two responded they would volunteer to go to the trenches and fight the enemy to the bitter end." (War Reb. Rec., series iv, Vol. III, p. 1193.)

At the date here referred to we know that the life of the Confederate soldier was one of the greatest hardships and peril, and the fact that five out of every six of these negroes were then ready to volunteer and go to the trenches showed conclusively how truly they regarded the Confederate cause as their cause, as well as that of the white people of the South.

Indeed, we doubt if a larger percentage of the whites, in any part of the country, would have volunteered to go to the front at that stage of the war. If then it is true, as alleged, that the white people of the South were fighting for slavery, does it not necessarily follow, that the slaves themselves were as ready to fight for it too? One of these positions is just as true as the other.

We think we have shown, then, that, even if we admit that slavery was, as falsely charged, the "cause of the war," the South was in no way responsible for the existence of that

cause, but that it was a condition forced upon it, one recognized by the supreme law of the land, which the South dealt with legally and justly as contemplated by that law; and history shows that in every respect and in every instance the aggressions and violations of the law were committed by the North. Mr. Lunt says: "Of four several compromises between the two sections of the country since the Revolutionary War, each has been kept by the South and violated by the North." Indeed, we challenge the North to point out one single instance in which the South violated the Constitution, or any of the laws made in pursuance thereof, whilst, on the other hand, fourteen of the Northern States passed acts practically nullifying the fugitive slave law, passed by Congress in obedience to the Constitution, denounced and defied the decisions of the Supreme Court, and Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, says of the abolitionists:

"They applauded John Brown to the echo for a series of the basest murders on record. They did not conceal their hostility to the Federal and State governments, nor deny their enmity to all laws which protected white men. The Constitution stood in their way, and they cursed it bitterly. The Bible was quoted against them, and they reviled God, the Almighty, Himself."

2. Our next inquiry is: Which was the aggressor in provoking the conflict?

Mr. Hallam, in his Constitutional History of England, states a universally recognized principle when he says: "The aggressor in war (that is, he who begins it) is not the first who uses force, but the first who renders force necessary."

We think we have already shown, by Northern authorities, that the North was the aggressor and violator of the Constitution and of the legal rights of the South in reference to what they allege to be the "cause of the war," and it is as easy to show, by like authorities, that it was clearly the aggressor in bringing on the war. On the 7th of April, 1861, President Davis said: "With the Lincoln administration rests the responsibility of precipitating a collision, and the fearful evils of protracted and cruel war."

In his reply to Mr. Lincoln's call for Virginia's quota of seventy-five thousand troops to coerce the South, on April 15, 1861, Governor Letcher said: "You have chosen to inaugurate civil war, and you can get no troops from Virginia for any such purpose."

But we are not content to rest this question on the statements of these Southern authorities, as high as they are, but

will let Northern writers say what they think about this important question. Mr. Lunt says, in reference to Mr. Lincoln sending the fleet to reinforce Sumter in April, 1861: "It was intended to draw the fire of the Confederates, and was a silent aggression with the object of producing an active aggression from the other side."

Mr. Benjamin J. Williams, another Massachusetts writer, says:

"The South was invaded, and a war of subjugation, destined to be the most gigantic which the world has ever seen, was begun by the Federal government against the seceding States, in complete and amazing disregard of the foundation principle of its own existence, as affirmed in the Declaration of Independence, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

But, let us hear what Mr. Lincoln himself has to say on this question, and with his testimony we shall regard the issue as conclusively settled. In reply to a committee from Chicago, sent to intercede with him, to be relieved from sending more troops from that city to the Northern armies, Mr. Lincoln said, in a tone of bitterness:

"Gentlemen, after Boston, Chicago has been the chief instrument in bringing this war on the country. The Northwest has opposed the South, as New England has opposed the South. It is you who are largely responsible for making blood flow as it has. You called for war until we had it; you called for emancipation, and I have given it to you. Whatever you have asked you have had. Now you come here begging to be let off. You ought to be ashamed of yourselves." (See Tarbell's Life of Lincoln, Vol. II, p. 149.)

3. Which side had the legal right to do what was done?

On the column of the monument erected to our great civic leader are the words *pro aris et focis*, meaning that the real cause of the South was that we fought in defense of our altars and our firesides. And the man who would not

Strike for his altars and his fires,
God and his native land,

is a craven and a coward and unworthy even of the name of man. Our country was invaded by armed men, intent on coercion and conquest. We met them on the threshold and beat them and drove them back as long as we had anything to eat or strength to fight with. We could do no more; we could do no less; and history, our children, and even many of our former enemies now applaud our conduct.

There were, however, two, and but two, questions really involved in the conflict. We can scarcely do more than state these, and cite some of the many Northern authorities at hand to sustain the position that the South was right on both of these. They were:

- (a) The right of a State to secede.
- (b) The right of the Federal government to coerce a seceding State.

As to the first of these questions, the late Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, said what is true, that "Secession, like slavery, was first planted in New England. There," he says, "it grew and flourished and spread its branches far over the land, before it was ever dreamed of at the South."

And he further says, that John Quincy Adams in 1839, and Abraham Lincoln, in 1847, made elaborate arguments in favor of the legal right of a State to secede.

Mr. William Rawle, also late of Pennsylvania, in his work on the Constitution, the text-book used at West Point before the war, says: "It depends on the State itself to retain or abolish the principle of representation, because it depends on itself, whether it will continue a member of the Union."

Timothy Pickering, Josiah Quincy and Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, all of Massachusetts; the late Horace Greeley, Goldwin Smith, General Don Piet, of the Federal Army, and the Hartford Convention, all asserted and affirmed the same principle. And we know that, had not this right been understood to exist at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, it would never have been adopted.

As to the second of these questions—i. e., the right of the Federal government to coerce a seceding State:

This question was discussed to some extent in the convention which framed the Constitution. Mr. Madison (called the "Father of the Constitution") said:

"The more he reflected on the use of force, the more he doubted the practicability, the justice and the efficiency of it when applied to people collectively, and not individually. A union of the States containing such an ingredient seemed to provide for its own destruction."

And Mr. Hamilton said:

"But how can this force be exercised on the States collectively. It is impossible. It amounts to war between the parties. Foreign powers also will not be idle spectators. They will interpose, and a dissolution of the Union will ensue." (5th Mad. Pap. 140 and 200.) And no such right or power can be found anywhere in the Constitution.



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT

The late James C. Carter, of New York (a native of New England) one of the greatest lawyers this country has ever produced, said:

"I may hazard the opinion that, if the question had been made, not in 1860, but in 1788, immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, whether the Union, as formed by that instrument, could lawfully treat the secession of a State as rebellion, and suppress it by force, few of those who participated in forming that instrument would have answered in the affirmative."

In November, 1860, the New York Herald said:

"Each State is organized as a complete government, holding the purse and wielding the sword, possessing the right to break the tie of confederation, as a nation might break a treaty, and to repel coercion as a nation might repel invasion. * * * Coercion, if it were possible, is out of the question."

The question was maturely considered by Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet at the close of his administration, and it was unanimously determined that no such right existed.

One of the resolutions of the platform of the Chicago convention, on which Mr. Lincoln was elected, and which he reaffirmed in his first inaugural, was the following:

"Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

To show that Mr. Lincoln was fully cognizant of the fact that he was committing this "gravest of crimes" when he caused his armies to invade the Southern States, we will give his own definition of the meaning of the terms "invasion" and "coercion," as contained in his speech delivered at Indianapolis on his journey to Washington, to be inaugurated, in February, 1861. He asks, "What, then, is 'coercion'? What is 'invasion'? Would the marching of an army into South Carolina, without the consent of her people and with hostile intent toward them be 'invasion'? I certainly think it would, and it would be 'coercion' also, if South Carolinians were forced to submit."

Is not this exactly what he did to South Carolina and to all the other Southern States? And is it not true that because this "gravest of crimes" was committed by him, without the authority of Congress, or any legal right, the sole cause why the Southern people went to war?

We know that such is the fact, and surely no further authorities can be necessary to show that the South was right on both of the only two questions involved in the war, and, if it had not resisted and fought under the circumstances in which it was placed, it would have been eternally disgraced.

We can only state, and without discussing at all, our last inquiry, which is:

4. Which side conducted itself the better and according to the rules of civilized warfare pending the conflict?

With the notoriously infamous records of the conduct of Sheridan, Hunter and Milroy in the Valley (to say nothing of how far Grant participated in that conduct); of that of Pope and Steinwehr, in Piedmont Virginia; of that of Butler, in Norfolk and New Orleans; and worse than all, the confessed vandalism of Sherman on his "March to the Sea," together with the burning of Atlanta and Columbia, the last stimulated and encouraged by Halleck, the chief-of-staff of the armies of the Union; and contrast all this with the humane order of General Lee, on his campaign of invasion into Pennsylvania, and the conduct of his army in that campaign, and there can be but one answer to this inquiry. That answer is that the South did right, and that the North did wrong.

"God holds the scales of justice;
He will measure praise and blame;
And the South will stand the verdict,
And will stand it without shame."

For the Committee,

GEO. L. CHRISTIAN.

Lieutenant Colonel John J. Scott, M. D., Chairman of Monumental Committee, through Colonel Saml. E. Lewis, M. D., Seeretary, presented his report, which was received and approved. (This report will be found in full in the appendix.—Adjutant General.)

A cane was then presented to General Lee by J. J. Estis, Co. D, 8th Va. Cavalry. This cane was "cut in the eenter of Gold Harbor Battle Field where 18,000 soldiers were killed in thirty minutes, June 3rd, 1864."

General Lee, "My comrades and my comrades' friends, I accept with deep emotion this cane. I was very proud of my service in Virginia. I started as a Captain of Artillery and I had the honor to command the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, and the only order issued me by the loved Commander Robert Lee

was while I was in the Fourth Virginia Cavalry. The Virginia boys gave me my spurs as Brigadier General before I started for the West, and with deep appreciation I accept this cane which will support me in my declining years."

General B. H. Young, "A report came to me last night in my dreams that thrilled every fiber of my Confederate being, 'Fate denied the Confederate States a place in the constellation of fame.' The Confederate States should be given the brightest fame that the constellation contains.

"There are more monuments erected to the Confederate cause than were ever erected to any cause, human or divine. My State, Kentucky, has forty monuments to Confederate soldiers and not a single one to a Federal soldier. Stones are faithful in explaining the splendor of the heroism and courage and patriotism of the Confederate soldier. It seems to me, my comrades, your cause was not lost. Protest against that fact and proclaim in the numberless monuments that our fame shall never die. (Applause.) This wonderful condition is unknown in any nation of the world except in the South. There are at Chicago six thousand nameless graves. Thence to the Everglades of Florida where the flowers are ever blooming, these memorials arise to tell the world that the Confederate Army was the greatest army that ever marched on any ground. (Applause.) Three causes have produced this marvelous condition; first, our own heroism and our gallantry under all conditions, for we performed our duty as only Southern men could perform a duty. Second, the women of the South (applause) whose lives, whose patience, whose gentleness, whose courage under trials, who, when we came back from the war with our tears, looked up to us and said, 'We will share your burden, we will bear your misfortune, and out of this great disaster we will bring yet a nation and a history that will have more power.' Third, our principles and our papers; and, among them, I do not hesitate to say that we owe to the editor of the 'Confederate Veteran' more than to any other publication. Mr. President, with your permission I am going to offer a motion, 'That we have read with pleasure the recommendations made by our Commander-in-Chief, our Department, Division and Brigade Commands of our organ, the Confederate Veteran.' "

Adopted with great enthusiasm. Colonel S. A. Cunningham, of the *Veteran*, was presented, and received an ovation.

General Lee, "Comrades, I am going to present to you one of the most gallant Confederate soldiers who served under the Stars and Bars, who lost his leg on the field of battle,

who in Washington has stood and vindicated the South on every possible occasion, my comrade and friend, Senator Berry, of Arkansas."

(Uproarious applause, the whole audience rising.)

Senator Berry:

"Mr. Chairman and Confederate Soldiers—It demands a braver man than I to attempt to speak at any length after the wonderful orations delivered from this stand on yesterday. There are few, if any, who can speak with any credit to himself after John W. Daniel (applause), and I doubt if any man can compare favorably with the wonderful address yesterday that came from the descendant of the greatest captain and the purest man that the world has ever known. (Applause.) I rejoice to tell you that I was struck yesterday with the remark of Major Daniel when he said that 'Confederate soldiers never change.' Forty-two years have passed since the war. Forty-four years have come and gone since the fate of the Southern Republic was determined on the heights of Gettysburg. In all the changes of changing time in this ever changing and growing country, the Confederate soldier in concrete has never changed from his conviction that the cause for which he fought and for which our comrades died was a pure and holy (applause) one. One thought only I am going to give expression to here to-day. It has always seemed to me that the great, greatest, cause to rejoice of the Southern people since the war and it was impressed upon me yesterday when the daughter of our brave President stood upon the platform, the loyalty and devotion that characterized the Southern soldier not only to the cause but to the leaders who led in that cause. In the history of the whole world those men who made war on established government and have failed, sought to excuse themselves by throwing the blame upon their leaders; but not in our Southland. Thank God for it to-day. When the war was over and peace pervaded the land, when our great leader was arrested and thrown into Fortress Monroe, every true son of the South knew that Jefferson Davis was not guilty of treason; we were ready to share whatever punishment might be put upon him, and I thank God that when, years afterwards, he was carried to his last resting place that he was laid to rest amid the tears and love of every man.

"Comrades of the dark and bloody past, standing here to-day before this immense audience, my mind goes back to the terrible days of the past and I was a soldier, and think that, while many leaders of the war have been successful in the

great conflict of life, I want to stand here and speak for myself, that no honor that has ever come to me, no honor that ever can come to me, will be treasured, nor will I prize it so much, as the glorious honor to know that I was a soldier in the Confederate Army." (Applause.)

General Lee: "We have now a committee of the Sons of Veterans who are paying us a visit. We are glad to receive them.

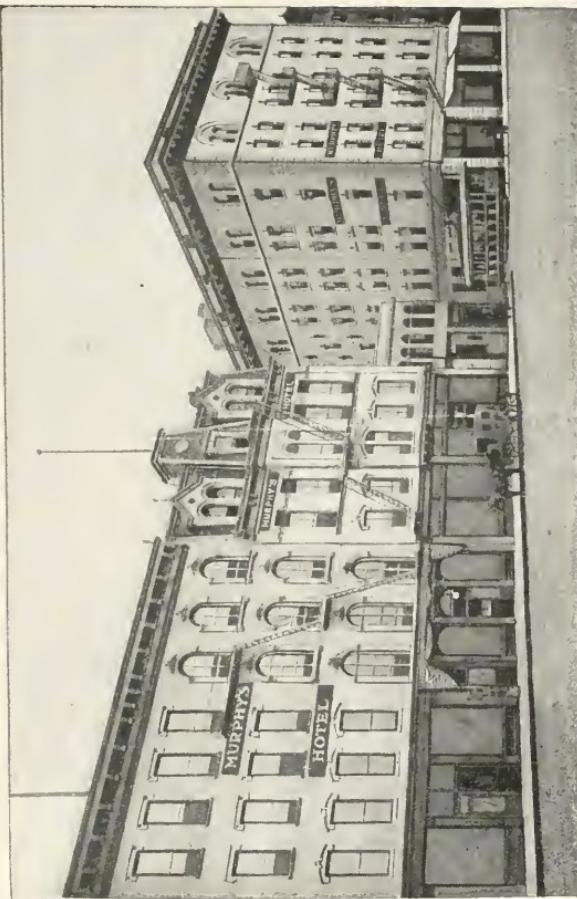
"My comrades, I present to you Mr. John W. Apperson, who comes here from the Sons of Veterans to deliver a greeting to us."

MR. APPERSON'S ADDRESS.

"General Lee, Ladies, Confederate Veterans:

"On behalf of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, I am commissioned to-day to deliver to you our greeting. To you, that noble band of patriots, our fathers and comrades of our fathers, who followed the fortunes of a Lee and a Jackson, of a Johnston or a Beauregard, of a Morgan or of a Jackson, all of the generals of the Confederacy; I cannot mention, and the general from down in old Tennessee, in the old Volunteer State, Bedford Forrest, the only general that ever lived, and yet in every section of this great Southland you have your favorites.

"You have met here in Richmond to hold your annual meeting. Let me say to you that it is something in the history of the world that has never been equaled. Where do you find a nation celebrating its defeat? And yet you are here to-day for this very purpose. Every principle has been vindicated, not only constitutionally but civilly as well, and legally by the Supreme Court of the United States (applause); and let me say to you, my father, because you are all my father, (grant me that special privilege for that father of mine that died when I was but twenty-six days old, gave to me the proudest heritage that was ever given to mortal man, and I say to you that I would not exchange it for the greatest gift in the hands of the American people to-day). (Applause.) We have had times when the war between the States had been called the Civil War and the War of the Revolution. Let me say to you, gentlemen, that it does not hurt me a particle to call me a son of a rebel. (Applause.) When we stop to think, the rebels of Revolutionary fame and the South are the same. The fundamental principles of the government were founded and based on revolution, and I am proud to-day to be the



MURPHY'S HOTEL, Broad, corner Eighth

son of a rebel. (Applause.) Again, in this age and time of commercialism they say to us, 'We have a new South.' Oh, pardon me, Veterans, there is no new South (applause); the same old South, the same beautiful and fertile fields, its hills, its valleys, the same beautiful sky, the same lovely women (applause), the same heroic, chivalrous and valiant men; and I say to you that the sons of Confederate Veterans have not degenerated: they are worthy sons of worthy sires. How could it be otherwise? Like begets like, and we are to-day taking up that life work where you will leave it off and I trust that the mantle may fall on worthy shoulders. (Applause.) I desire to say further to you that it is the principles of the organization of the sons of Confederate Veterans to protect those memories and keep them as clean and spotless as when they were handed to us. I know not what else to say to you. I realize that every year, as the Reunion comes around, there are a few more places vacant. Some have gone on to answer to that roll call, when the Great Commander-in-Chief has called you to his own, and I know that you will then stand at attention as a true, valiant and loyal soldier should and say 'Present.' Let me say to you, however, that, whether you are with us ten years from now, the sons have not forgotten you and will carry on these Reunions forever and forever." (Applause.)

At the request of General Lee, Chaplain General Jones made a brief reply to the Sons, urging them to be worthy of their sires; and to see that the histories of the great conflict were true, a faithful record of facts, and not pictures of the imagination.

Colonel Jno. P. Hickman, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented a report. The various resolutions were approved as presented; and are as follows:

No. 1.

"That the speeches of General S. D. Lee, Hon. John W. Daniel and Colonel R. E. Lee be published together in pamphlet, and mailed by the Adjutant General to all Camps of the U. C. V. in good standing; to the Camps of the Sons; and to the Chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy."

Offered by Rt. Rev. C. C. Penick.

No. 2.

Whereas, the Arlington Confederate Monument Association, representing the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Sons of the Confederacy, and Camp 171 Confederate Vet-

erans, all of the District of Columbia, have perfected an organization for the purpose of erecting on Arlington Heights—formerly owned by the illustrious R. E. Lee—in that part of the National Cemetery set apart as a Confederate burial ground, a shaft of noble proportions, worthy of the spot, worthy of the heroic deeds of the Confederate soldier, and worthy of the South; and,

Whereas, the plan of said Monument Association is to bring into its membership as many Veterans as possible, so that it shall be truly, and in fact, representative of the entire South; therefore

Be it resolved, That the object, purpose and plan of the organization of the Arlington Confederate Monument Association is approved and indorsed by this Convention. It is recommended by this Convention, that the camps and individual members composing our organization, lend their moral and financial support in carrying out the purposes of said Association, that there may be erected such a monument on the banks of the Potomac in honor of our immortal dead, that future generations in their pilgrimage to the capital of our united country, shall there find a fitting expression of the Southland, to commemorate the valor and virtue of those men who died for a cause that was to them the embodiment of Liberty and Sacred Right.

Offered by Rev. R. H. McKim, D. D.

No. 3.

Whereas, June 3, 1908, will be the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, the first and only President of the Confederate States of America, who for four bloody years guided the destiny of the "storm-eradled nation that fell"; therefore,

Resolved, That as a testimony of our reverence for the exalted character and unselfish devotion, and of our undying affection for the great-hearted man who suffered martyrdom for his people, it is hereby recommended that June 3, 1908, be observed with appropriate ceremonies in honor of the memory of our great chieftain, by Confederate Veterans, Sons of Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy wherever they may be found.

No. 6.

That the Convention most heartily endorses the plan of the Confederate Memorial and Literary Society to secure and

preserve original documents in relation to the war; and it urges its members to do all possible to aid in the movement.

No. 7.

Whereas, the house in Lexington, Virginia, which was the home of Stonewall Jackson when he died, and the only home he ever owned, has been purchased by the Mary Custis Lee Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, has been renovated, and, with Mrs. Jackson's approval, is being converted into a hospital, to be thoroughly equipped, established and maintained in loving memory of its former illustrious owner;

Whereas, to carry out this design a much larger sum will be needed than that which the devoted and patriotic women who have undertaken this work have been able to secure through their persistent efforts, already continued through several years; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the United Confederate Veterans cordially commend the Stonewall Jackson Memorial Hospital to the generous support of our countrymen as a worthy memorial of the exalted character and unselfish devotion of a heroic life which was consecrated to the service of his country.

No. 8.

Having learned with great pleasure that the authorities of Washington and Lee University propose to carry out the suggestion made by the joint committee of Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy, who arranged for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of our great chieftain, Robert Edward Lee, by establishing a permanent memorial of him in the institution of which he was president, therefore, be it resolved:

1. That we heartily approve the plan of the university to convert the chapel in which lie his precious remains into a permanent Robert E. Lee Memorial, enlarging and properly beautifying it. We also approve the plan of establishing a chair of American History, to be named the Robert E. Lee chair, where future generations of students may study everything pertaining to the history of this great country, especially the part played by our own Southland, the career of our own great chieftain, and of those who followed him in their patriotic struggle for constitutional freedom.

2. That we warmly commend this enterprise to the sympathy and the liberality of our camps of Veterans and Sons of Veterans, to our Chapters of Daughters of the Confederacy, and to our people generally, and that we anticipate its success with the liveliest satisfaction.

Offered by Rev. J. Wm. Jones, D. D., of Richmond, Va.

No. 11.

Whereas, by act of the Fifty-eighth Congress of the United States, there was ordered to be returned to the States of the Southern Confederacy all the flags of their soldiers which were captured in war; and whereas, by act of March 9, 1905, Congress appropriated two hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of identifying and caring for the graves of Confederate soldiers who died in prison and were buried in Northern soil, and that white marble headstones, similar to those in the National Cemetery at Arlington, to be placed above them;

Whereas, the President was directed to appoint a Commissioner to execute this trust, and bestowed the appointment on Colonel William Elliott, of South Carolina, who was distinguished as a Confederate soldier, and afterwards as a Representative in the Congress of the United States, and is in character and service alike eminently worthy to discharge the sacred trust;

It is hereby resolved by the Association of the United Confederate Veterans, that our thanks are most gratefully extended to the Congress and to the President of the United States as well, for the noble chivalry and generous patriotism which inspired these acts and the appointment made.

It is by such acts as these that a fine example is set before us, and that a great people delight to denote and to cement the union of hearts and hands.

It will be our highest ambition to reciprocate in every way that we can such considerations of regard for all the people and all the soldiery of the Union.

Resolved, second, that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States and to the House of Representatives and the Senate.

No. 12.

Whereas, on the 3rd of May, inst., the Twenty-third Regiment of New Jersey Infantry of the Army of the Potomac, held a reunion on the battlefield of Salem Church, where their courage was nobly exemplified and many of their comrades fell; and whereas, they there erected a monument to the memory of those comrades who gave their lives to their cause, and on one tablet engraved the following legend: "To the brave Alabama Boys, our opponents on this field of honorable battle, whose memory we honor, this tablet is dedicated."

And whereas, so splendid an exhibition of soldiery, honor and chivalrous feeling, deeply touches our hearts, and has scarce a parallel;

And whereas, we can only say in the language of one of our public journals that "Nothing could be finer, nothing more chivalric, nothing could testify more eloquently to the nobility of soul of these New Jersey soldiers." We salute them with admiration, gratitude and homage, and send to each and all of them our fraternal regards.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to General E. Burd Grubb, who was an officer of the Twenty-third New Jersey Infantry, with a request that he communicate them to his fellow soldiers; and we assure him and them that nothing could make us happier than opportunity to reciprocate the generous sentiments which have actuated them.

No. 20.

Resolved by the United Confederate Veteran Association, that they claim the privilege of uniting with their fellow American citizens in lamenting the death of the wife of the late President McKinley, that most excellent lady, who in the relations of maiden, wife, mother and friend, was an example of the highest type of American womanhood.

That the Secretary of this Association mail a copy of this resolution to the family of Mrs. McKinley.—By Wm. H. S. Burgington.

No. 4.

"That the action of this Association (on the correct representation of the Confederate Battle Flag—Adj. Gen.) at its Convention held in Nashville, Tenn., in 1904, be endorsed and reaffirmed."

The election of officers was then gone into, resulting in the choice of Stephen D. Lee, General Commanding; C. Irvine Walker, Commander A. N. V. Dept.; Clement A. Evans, Commander Army Tenn. Dept.; W. L. Cabell, Commander of Trans-Miss. Dept.

General Lee:

"My comrades, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this renewed evidence of your kindness toward me. There is not a throb or an impulse of my heart that does not go out in love of you for the very many honors which you have bestowed upon me and so long as I have the strength I will serve you as best I can." (Applause.)



CITY HALL
Broad, Capitol, Tenth and Eleventh Streets

General Walker:

"My comrades, I have only to say that I appreciate from the very bottom of an ardent and loving heart the continued honors that you have showered upon me. As I said before I see but one higher honor in the gift of the American people and that would be the honor which you have so justly and worthily conferred upon your Commander-in-Chief, but next in honor is that bestowed upon one who feels as I do."

General Evans:

"My comrades, you have not only the right to command my serviees but there is not a true man in all our Southern country who ought not to put himself absolutely at the command of the Confederate Veterans. (Applause.) Our sons belong to us and they are offering us their serviees; above all, our women, we belong to them and they are giving us their very best serviees. (Applause.) And what shall I do but serve you still? For every honor that I have ever had has come to me directly or indirectly from my Confederate comrades. I am proud to-day to follow our Commander-in-Chief, Stephen D. Lee. With God's blessing upon him for many years we will follow him to the very last, and now, my comrades, you and your sons and your daughters, we are fighting after all the very best fight we have ever made, not merely the fight for life, not merely to live as long as we can, but to so live that our flag, the banner of principle, that floats wherever there is a lover of liberty, so that we shall be amongst the men who will be foremost at last to keep our union indeed." (Applause.)

The greatest interest was taken in the election of the Commander of the Trans-Miss. Dept., one comrade saying:

Comrades of the Trans-Mississippi appear here, but the Commander is not present. It is an honor to represent W. L. Cabell. (Applause.) Two days ago I heard that General Cabell was not physically able to attend this meeting. Yesterday we received a message from him stating that he could not serve. To-day I learn that General Cabell is dying. I would rather vote for General Cabell dead as the Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department than any other man living. (Applause.) Let us make it a unanimous election and send a message to Cabell on his dying bed that the Trans-Mississippi sends greeting to him, that they have elected him unanimously. (Applause.)

Senator Berry:

"Mr. Chairman, General W. L. Cabell commanded a brigade of Arkansas soldiers as bravely as ever rode to battle.

For twenty-one years he has been one of the most devoted friends I have had. I regret to hear the statement about him, but, sick or well, I hope every Confederate soldier west of the Mississippi will rise to their feet and vote for General W. L. Cabell for Commander."

SELECTION OF PLACE FOR NEXT REUNION.

General Lee:

"It is the order that at twelve o'clock the election of a place for our next reunion, and that order will now be taken up."

J. H. Fitzpatrick, of San Antonio, Tex.:

"Confederate Veterans, I come from the historic old city of the Alamo. I bring to you a message from the metropolis of Texas; I bring to you an expression from the four million citizens of the Lone Star State; (applause) I bring to you the assurance of the Legislature of the State of Texas of its love and regard towards you. I have this message to say to you, my friends, that Texas wants the honor to have the next reunion. There is no commercialism in it, for I say to you to-day there are more Confederate Veterans in Texas to-day than in any two Southern States. I want to say to you people from the other States, come out there and meet your brothers, come out there and get acquainted with the men and women who have moved from Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Carolina and the other Southern States. They are there by the multiplied hundreds of thousands. Come out to Texas and have the reunion of your life. I want to say to you people of Georgia, come out to the Alamo State and see where your Georgians have helped to make immortal to the State of Texas the fight of the Alamo; I want to say to you Tennesseans, to come out and see where David Crockett gave his life for Texas; I want to say to you people of Carolina, to come out there and see where one of your sons offered up his life as a libation to liberty. My friends, San Antonio opens wide her arms. She has everything that is necessary to make your stay in our midst happy and contented. If you come, we will say to you old Veterans that we will house every one of you under a roof as good as this. (Applause.) We want to say further to you that with our eighty-five thousand citizens, with our car systems, with our hotels, that we can take care of you as decently as any State in the South, I care not where. Furthermore, I want to say this to you, that the business men in San Antonio are back of this proposition and all the money that is necessary to make

this a success is pledged to this, and, in conclusion, let me say to you, come out to Texas, get acquainted with the Empire State, come out there and visit your sons and daughters, come to old San Antonio. Our young men will cheer you as you pass, our young women will shout with joy and dance before you and ten thousand school children will sing. Come to San Antonio and we will make you have the time of your life and the whole municipality of the State of Texas promises to make this promise good."

Judge Norman G. Kittrell:

"Comrades, Ladies and Sweet Children—I have heard it said (I live in Texas, this place is too small for me), I have heard it said that it is too far to San Antonio. I want to say to you that mathematical calculation has proved beyond a doubt that it is as far from there to here as here there. If it is not too far to journey twice to Richmond to see you, to gather here in this historic city which holds two statues of Jefferson Davis, it was not too far a few years ago when two thousand of us men journeyed over mountain and plain and roaring rivers to stand in this beautiful city. I hear no complaint, but I ask you to come to Texas and I stand here prepared to pledge that the railroads of that State will give better rates than before. I want you to come to Texas."

General Geo. P. Harrison, of Alabama:

"Comrades, I am proud to see how much our Texas friends think of themselves. They are a great people, a great State, but the railroads go through Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and we on the east of the Mississippi did a little fighting ourselves. I am commissioned by the remnants of forty thousand Alabamians who did duty on every battlefield with the Army of Virginia or the Army of the West, to renew to you the invitation that I presented at our last reunion in New Orleans, to come to Alabama. We all then had Richmond on the brain; we all wanted to come to Richmond, and to tell the truth, I wanted to come very much myself. The gate is held open by Alabama, the center of the Confederacy; Alabama, who gave her the first capital; Alabama, that is midway between Virginia and Texas, in a city, new it is true, but composed of the best people of all the States that join it. A city that has grown like magic, in the very center of the Confederacy, will put no hardship on any one, particularly my good friends in Texas. We are ready prepared for you. I desire as the Commander of the State, commissioned by my division, unanimously com-

missioned by the Veterans of my State, commissioned by the daughters to hold both our arms open to you. Come, come to see the Alabama boys and God bless you, you will never regret it."

General J. W. Bush, of Birmingham:

"I am commissioned by the Board of Trade, by the Commercial Club and by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Birmingham, to ask you to come to our city. I assure you that our comrades and our brave young sons of comrades and the Daughters of the Confederacy and all of the brave men and beautiful women of Birmingham will give you a hearty welcome. (Applause.) I tell you that Birmingham to-day is the center, is the central point of the Confederacy. It is the nearest place to get to from any other point in the whole Confederate States, and I assure you of the most hearty welcome there and that we will be able to entertain you in good and grand style, and I extend a hearty invitation to Birmingham."

Mr. Leland Hume, of Nashville:

"Ladies and Soldiers of the Confederate States—Nashville needs no introduction to you at my hands. Nearly every Confederate Veteran within the sound of my voice has fought on some of the many battlefields that make Nashville historic from a Confederate standpoint. One hundred and six thousand Confederate soldiers volunteered from Tennessee, and many of them are looking for you to come back home to Nashville and hold your next reunion. We come here extending this invitation in the name of Nashville Board of Trade, which is the largest delegation of the kind in the entire Southland; we come here in the name of three million people who live in the Volunteer State and extend to you the invitation. We come here asking that you bear in mind that Tennessee has the largest organization of Sons of Confederate soldiers in the entire Southland. I am not here to say a word against people or the ability of these other States to entertain you, but I am here to call attention to the fact that Nashville is the only State extending the invitation that has battlefields almost within the city limits. Over there at Nashville, right under the shadow of the capitol dome, is the great battlefield of Franklin, and of dozens of other battlefields, where the sons of the South met the enemy of the North, for not "what they thought was right, but for what they knew was right." Though having had to furl our flag for forty-three years you have been successful. God be praised, that the men of the South, when they laid down

their arms they went to work like men, like heroes that you are and as long as people appreciate valor, just that long will the men who followed Jackson and Lee and the other great generals, just as long as men are born into the world who love their mothers, the Daughters of the Confederacy, just that long will the Confederate States of America continue to exist. Now, comrades, my father and my grandfather and my uncle, yes, my mother and my aunts, ask you to come to Nashville. Come to Nashville; we want you there. We have entertained you there before, we want you to come there every year. I seriously and honestly extend the invitation in the name of the city of Nashville, in the name of the people of Tennessee, and say to you that you are getting old, these long trips overtax you. Nashville stands on the map of the country in the very center of the States of America, and did you ever see a map of Kentucky that Tennessee was not upon it? Kentucky on the north, old Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri. Could you find a State in better company? We want you to come to Tennessee. Do not be traveling to the four corners of the earth. Come to Nashville next year and forever, as long as you hold these reunions. If you must go to some other State and I am there, just remember that you are visiting and that you call Nashville your headquarters for every reunion."

General Bennett H. Young, of Kentucky:

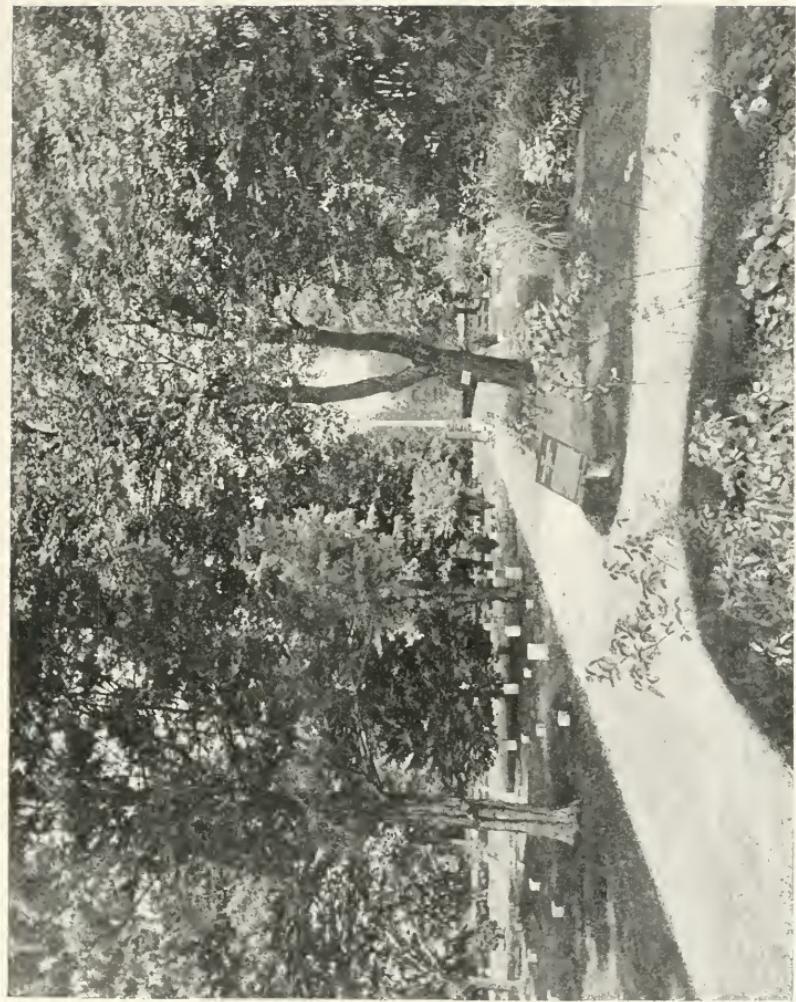
"Did you ever see a map of Kentucky and Tennessee but that Kentucky is always on *top*?"

General Geo. W. Gordon, Commander of the Tennessee Division:

"Comrades, on behalf of the Veterans of the Tennessee Division, I desire to second the nomination of Nashville. We have had two reunions in that city and it is there that you remember that old adage that the third time brings the real charm. If we have entertained you acceptably on two occasions, if you will do us the honor to come a third time, we will try to make you more and better pleased than ever before. We already have there a most beautiful auditorium for our convention; we are the most centrally located place of the Confederacy, and if you come again we will endeavor to give you such a reception and entertainment that you will want to have all of your reunions at Nashville hereafter." (Applause.)

General Thos. W. Carwyle:

"Comrades, after all the flowery speeches made by the gentlemen from Texas and Tennessee and Alabama, I rise in



NATIONAL CEMETERY, Seven Pines.

behalf of the Palmetto State, instructed by my Division, to second the nomination of the Pittsburg city of the South, and I heartily second that nomination."

Comrade Adkins, of North Carolina:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I notice that all of our distinguished generals and brigade generals and colonels have done all the talking. Now, with all due respect, during the war we old boys did the fighting. (Applause.) I just come now before my fellow comrades; I do not know this gentleman from Alabama; I never met one of them on the field; but I have come here to second the nomination of Birmingham, Alabama. I followed Robert E. Lee round this capital for three years. McClellan was so close to this city that the soldiers could hear the sound of the city clocks striking.

"My comrades, I have on gold lace here but ought not to have it on. I was a private in the Army of Northern Virginia. I want to tell you now there was a great battleship once that a man went on, and he said, 'Admiral, let me speak to these men, will you?' And he said, 'Certainly, sir.' And the man returned, 'Admiral, what must I speak about?' I am authorized by the North Carolina Division to second the nomination for the next reunion at Birmingham, Ala." (Applause.)

General Lee ordered that the votes be cast; and the result was as follows:

THE VOTE.

Division.	No. of Votes.	San Antonio.	Bir- mingham.	Nash- ville.
Alabama	183	...	183	...
Arkansas	127	127	...	...
District of Columbia.	10	...	10	...
Florida	93	...	93	...
Georgia	252	...	252	...
Indian Territory	33	33	...	...
Kentucky	110	11	99	...
Louisiana	138	29	109	...
Maryland	11	...	11	...
Mississippi	177	...	177	...
Missouri	71	71	...	...
North Carolina	141	...	141	...
Northwest	30	30	...	...
Oklahoma	23	23	...	...
Pacific	32	32	...	...
South Carolina	155	...	155	...

Tennessee	161	...	161	...
Texas	442	442	...	...
Virginia	190	3	187	...
West Virginia	38	...	38	...
	<hr/> 2417	801	<hr/> 1616	<hr/> ...

When the roll was called and the name of Tennessee had been reached, General Gordon withdrew the nomination of Nashville, and cast the votes of Tennessee for Birmingham. The vote by States, which was taken amidst excitement, and not a little confusion, resulted in the selection of Birmingham. Before the vote could be announced, however, General Van Zandt, the Commander of the Texans, arose and moved that the election of Birmingham be made unanimous, and the motion was carried with a hurrah and a genuine "rebel yell."

The real business of the Convention was now over, but the exercises did not end then. General Lee said the man to whom was due in a very large measure the success of this great reunion would be ordered to report at headquarters immediately. An officer brought to the front Colonel John W. Gordon, of this city, and then Captain J. Thompson Brown, on behalf of the general local committee, presented to Colonel Gordon a handsome loving cup as a token of the appreciation by the committee and the people of Richmond of the courtesy, skill and ability which Colonel Gordon, as general chairman, had displayed in planning and managing the details of this great reunion. Colonel Gordon accepted the loving cup and responded briefly to the speech of Captain Brown.

Resolutions of thanks to the people of Richmond, the railways, the newspapers, and to others, were passed, and then Colonel West, of Georgia, stepped to the front and said:

"I now move that we adjourn to meet in Birmingham, Ala., on such day as the Commander-in-Chief shall elect."

The motion was carried, and thus closed the business sessions of the Seventeenth Annual Convention.

Official:

A large, flowing cursive signature in black ink. The signature reads "Wm. E. Mickle," with a decorative flourish at the end. Below the signature is a horizontal line.

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

Sunday, June 2, 1907.

The memorial exercises of the United Confederate Veterans were held this afternoon in the First Baptist Church, under the auspices of the United Confederate Veterans and Southern Confederate Memorial Association, Rev. J. Wm. Jones, D. D., Chaplain General United Confederate Veterans, presiding.

The large church was filled to its full capacity by a most earnest and attentive gathering of veterans and ladies, the aisles being filled with those unable to secure seats.

After singing the doxology, Chaplain Jones offered the following prayer:

"We invoke, O God, Thy presence and Thy blessing and we beseech Thee that the service here this afternoon may be not only pleasant but profitable. Help those who are to speak and help us in hearing. Grant that influences may go out from this meeting to bless the communities from which these come and the world. We ask it in the Saviour's name, Amen."

Hymn: "Am I a Soldier of the Cross."

Reading the Scripture—Rev. W. R. L. Smith, D. D.: Psalm XLVI.

Prayer, Rev. Landon R. Mason, Chaplain R. E. Lee Camp No. 181, United Confederate Veterans:

"Almighty and ever gracious God, Thou art our God and our fathers' God. Thou art to us the Light of Life and the Rest of our Souls and in Thee we may find wisdom and grace and blessedness. We give Thee humble and hearty thanks for the multitude of Thy tender mercies and for Thy wise providence that is making all things work together for good for them that fear Thee. We thank Thee for all the way that Thou hast led us, often ways we knew not of. Father in Heaven, we are assembled this afternoon in memory of a great past, one that is very sacred and very tender in our memory. We thank Thee, Father in Heaven, for any opportunity we have had to prove our manhood and to grow therein. We thank Thee for any opportunity we have had to testify for truth and righteousness before our fellow-men. We thank Thee for any sacrifices we have been permitted to make, for any struggles through which we have passed, and for any conflict in

which we have borne any part whereby we might stand before our fellow-men and before all the world and all time to come for great and precious principles of self-government. We thank Thee, Father in Heaven, for the memories that come to us to-day. We thank Thee that there is given to all our Southland the memories of leaders who were noble and lofty men, the magnificent illustrations of all that is pure and high and sweet in true manhood and we thank Thee for the memories and the examples of a mighty host who once went to battle for their homes and for their country and for truth and for righteousness. We remember this afternoon the many that fell in battle and so many that we knew and that we loved and that we trusted and whom we are hoping to meet again in the world where there is no war and where peace and righteousness dwell forever and forever. Our Father in Heaven, we thank Thee for Thy favour upon our broad land; we thank Thee for Thy favour, the kind providence with all Thy bounty bestowed upon the people of our Southland; we thank Thee for any degree of prosperity that Thou hast given to them and any that has come from the ruin and destruction of war. And now Father in Heaven, we are engaged this afternoon in Thy presence, in the hours of Thy holy day, remember before Thee those times and those great men and all those things which are so precious and so tender to our homes. We pray Thee sanctify them to all holy and lofty uses in our characters and in our lives. Look, we pray Thee, with an especial favour and deal very tenderly with those that we love, widows and orphans in the land and upon the families of those that we once honored and loved, and let Thy blessing rest upon all these homes, Father in Heaven, upon these men that have grown old. Fill their hours with 'the favour of God which is life, and His loving kindness, which is better than life,' and may these last days be the brightest and the best because of the light that comes from the open door that is before them; and, Father in Heaven, may we as comrades draw yet nearer together and nearer unto Thee and nearer unto the Lord Jesus, the Great Captain of our Salvation and after a while, when we have accomplished that which Thou hast given us to do, we pray Thee that we may lay down our burdens with a sweet confidence and with the blessed hope that we shall gather with those that have gone before in the Everlasting Fields. And these things we ask for Christ's sake. Amen."

Hymn.

General Lee :

"I will explain this Memorial Service which we are having this afternoon. The Southern Confederated Memorial Association

was in the habit in connection with our meetings of having for some years memorial services held in one of the churches of the city, where the general association met, and some years ago General Jno. B. Gordon, who was the president of our association, the commander of our United Confederate Veterans, issued an order that there should be a memorial service in connection with the veterans' meetings and that the hour from 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock on the second day should be appropriate for the service. It was thought, however, that it would be better to unite the services. This has been done and the meeting here this afternoon is the meeting of the Ladies' Association and the United Confederate Veterans. It has been deemed best to have it in the afternoon hour. As is generally understood, we originally expected to hold it in the City Auditorium, but, for reasons unnecessary to go into, we changed it. By the kind courtesy of this church we are here this afternoon to hold this memorial service."

Solo: "I Will Sing You a Song of a Beautiful Land"—
Captain Frank Cunningham

ADDRESS OF REV. W. W. MOORE, D. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, RICHMOND, VA., IN BEHALF OF THE CONFEDERATED SOUTHERN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, JUNE 2, 1907:

"Mr. Chairman, Members of the Confederate Memorial Association, Veterans of the Armies of the South—On the third of June, 1808, just ninety-nine years ago to-morrow, there was born in Christian County, Kentucky, a man who was destined to be both reviled and revered in a way which has fallen to the lot of no other man of modern times. Growing up through a pure and studious boyhood and graduating from the Military Academy at West Point in 1828, he served for seven years on the Northwestern frontier against the Indians, and then, resigning from the army, became a cotton planter in Mississippi. Ten years later he was selected to Congress, but served only six months, resigning his seat in order to take command of a Mississippi regiment in the Mexican War. In the storming of Monterey he evinced the qualities of an intrepid and resourceful soldier; and, in the brilliant action at Buena Vista, where though wounded and bleeding he remained in the saddle all day, he and his famous Mississippi Rifles won the battle which made Zachary Taylor president of the United States. He returned to his home to find awaiting him the highest honors within the gift of his State. Taking his place in the United States Senate, in the splendid prime of his powers, with his luminous mind ripened and enriched by careful reading and long reflection, and with those thoroughly reasoned views of the Constitution of



POST OFFICE, Main between 10th and 11th



WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY
(Now Confederate Museum, 12th and Clay)

his country to which he adhered as long as he lived, he quickly assumed his rightful place among the leaders of that angust assemblage. Never before and never since have so many illustrious men sat together in the supreme council of the nation. There were John C. Calhoun and Daniel Webster and Henry Clay and Salmon P. Chase and Lewis Cass and R. M. T. Hunter and Wm. R. King and John Bell and Samuel Houston and Stephen A. Douglas and Thomas H. Benton—‘there were giants in the earth in those days’—yet, it is said that the historian, Prescott, pronounced the Senator from Mississippi the most accomplished man in that wellnigh matchless body of statesmen. The justification of this high estimate may be found in his lucid and elevated discussion of the great questions then engaging the attention of the country, in his distinguished service as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, in his masterly administration as Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Pierce, in his earnest but unavailing efforts to preserve the Union, and in the beauty, dignity and pathos of his farewell address to the Senate, of which he was then the recognized leader. When the States which had withdrawn from the Union in order to save the Constitution formed their Confederacy, he was unanimously chosen as its Chief Magistrate, no other name but his being mentioned for that exalted and arduous office. To the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States of America, he addressed a message which was pronounced by the London Times, the foremost journal in the world, to be the ablest state paper which had ever emanated from the Western Hemisphere. Desiring only to withdraw in peace, the South was totally unprepared for war, without an army, without a navy, without munitions, and without the manufacturing establishments necessary to provide them. Yet, when war was forced upon her, the genius of her president ‘met every difficulty and supplied every want. He created, as if by magic, the most splendid army that ever marched to victory and supplied it with the ablest commanders of the age.’ This is not the language of mere partisan zeal. President Roosevelt himself has said with perfect truth in his life of Thomas H. Benton that ‘the world has never seen better soldiers than those who followed Lee, and their leader will undoubtedly rank as without any exception the very greatest of all the great captains that the English-speaking peoples have brought forth.’ During the dreadful years of toil and carnage and agony, through which Mr. Davis and his people passed, his preeminent ability, his self-sacrificing devotion, his adamantine firmness, his stainless character, and his Christian faith, shone with ever-increasing luster; and when at last that gallant army which

had always been outnumbered and never been outfought was 'compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources' and he himself was captured and cast into prison and subjected to indignities, the memory of which now causes men, both North and South, to blush for their kind, the hearts of his stricken people went out to the vicarious sufferer in a new and tender rush of devotion. In the quiet years of his later life, he wrote his book, 'The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government'—a book which yet awaits an answer; and, in the words of dedication prefixed to that book by its illustrious author, I find the text of the brief remarks which I wish to offer on this occasion:

To
The Women of the Confederacy
Whose Pious Ministrations to Our Wounded Soldiers
Soothed the Last Hours of Those
Who Died Far From the Objects of their Tenderest
Love;
Whose Domestic Labors
Contributed Much to Supply the Wants of Our
Defenders in the Field;
Whose Zealous Faith in Our Cause
Shone a Guiding Star, Undimmed by the
Darkest Clouds of War;
Whose Fortitude
Sustained Them Under All the Privations
To Which They Were Subjected:
Whose Annual Tribute
Expresses Their Enduring Grief, Love and Reverence
For Our Sacred Dead;
And
Whose Patriotism
Will Teach Their Children
To Emulate the Deeds of Our Revolutionary Sires;
These Pages Are Dedicated
By Their Countryman..

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

"Every word of that tribute is true. Seven years ago, when these noble women asked the privilege and pleasure of holding the meetings of their Memorial Association at the same place and time that the United Confederate Veterans hold their reunions, they themselves expressed it thus: 'Many of us are veterans—veterans as much as the gray, battle-scarred old veterans—though we bided at home. While they stood amid the smoke of battle, we stood amid the smoke of burning homes; when they fought, we wept and prayed; when they were hungry,

we had only a crust at home; when their clothes were wearing threadbare on the long and weary march, we were busy with wheel, and loom and needle: when they were in peril on picket, we held tearful, prayerful vigils. Are we not veterans as well as they?"

"Assuredly they are; and you endorsed that sentiment and granted that request by a rising vote. But it is the sacred service which they have rendered to our cause *since* the war of which I am especially to speak at this time. Soldiers of the South, you well remember that when the war closed at Appomattox, our people accepted the decision of the sword with manly sincerity, without apology and without complaint. As brave and chivalrous men, they had never dreamed of blaming their gallant foes for acting upon their convictions of duty and fighting for what they believed to be right, and they supposed, of course, that their actions, too, would be viewed in the same way by those on the other side. It was, therefore, with a shock of indignant surprise that they discovered that, while many of their former adversaries did take this magnanimous view of the South's devotion to her conscientious convictions, many others were determined to fasten upon her, if possible, the stigma of treason, and to blacken the character of her heroic defenders, and that partisan misrepresentation and slander, spread abroad by the teeming press of the victorious and wealthy North, were the means by which they proposed to accomplish their purpose. Under the inexorable necessity of rehabilitating their ruined country and in the midst of their hard struggle for the barest necessities of life, the men of the South, decimated and broken and bleeding as they were, leapt to the rescue of their honor thus assailed, and thanks to the labors of the various historical necessities of life, the men of the South, decimated and broken and honorable men of the North who had withstood them on the field, and by an increasing number of authors in the South who could secure leisure from the absorbing struggle for bread, these foul aspersions were shown to be false, and the character of the Confederate soldier vindicated before the world. But it is certain that this vindication could not have been so speedy or complete but for the pious labors of our dear and honored women, who through their various memorial associations and by the most assiduous efforts 'removed from wayside and battlefield our sacred dead, placed them in cemeteries of our own and builded monuments that will bear lasting testimony to the courage, endurance and patriotism of the Confederate soldiers.' Their work, I say, was necessary and timely and effective. Comparatively few people read books and reports of committees, but every passerby sees the green and flower-

strewn graves which are the special care of our women, and the silent but eloquent monuments, the erection of which is their special trust, and which now proclaim in every part of our land the purity and valor and devotion of the men who laid down their lives to preserve their constitutional rights and their heritage of freedom from the Fathers of the Republic. The numerous monuments erected prior to 1895 were all built by the women of the various memorial associations of the South. Years ago plans were made to erect in the Capital of the Confederacy a worthy monument of our great Chief Magistrate. In 1899 the United Daughters of the Confederacy took in hand this unfinished work, and tomorrow, on the ninety-ninth anniversary of his birth, they bring that part of their work to fitting completion in the unveiling before the assembled veterans of the army and navy of which he was Commander-in-Chief an enduring and voiceful monument of Jefferson Davis. May the God of Justice speed them in all the labor of love to which they and the Confederate Memorial Association shall lay their hands in the time to come!

"Of course, nothing is farther from my purpose than to stir any bitter memories by my words today. North and South alike, we are now all for the Union. As Mr. Davis himself said in 1878: 'We have recently been taught that those whom we had considered enemies, measuring them by standard bearers whose hearts were filled with malignity, that they in our hour of trouble had hearts beating in sympathy with our grief. We have been taught by their generosity that bounded with quick response to the afflictions of the South, that the vast body of people at the North are our brethren still.'

"And the heart would be dead to every generous impulse that would try to stimulate in you now a feeling of hostility to those where so large a majority have manifested nothing but brotherly love for you.

"In referring, therefore, to the days of the past and the glorious cause you have served—a cause that was dignified by the honor in which you maintained it—I seek but to revive a memory which should be dear to you and pass on to your children as a memory which teaches the highest lessons of manhood, of truth, and of adherence to duty—duty to your State, duty to your principles, duty to the truth, duty to your buried parents, and duty to your coming children."

"We count him the true hero of the present 'who puts the past in its truest light, does justice to all, and knows no foe, but him who revives the hates of a bygone generation.' As to the past, we ask nothing more than the truth, we shall be content with nothing less. On such occasions as this, we

review the course of our leaders and our people because it is still necessary to the vindication of their memory and because we wish the whole world to know that we mean to hold them in everlasting honor. Our purpose in having the whole truth brought out is really conciliatory and to explain some things which may appear contradictory. ‘It enables both parties in this struggle to give full credit to each other for patriotic motives, though under a mistaken view of what that patriotism may have required. It shows why no attempt was ventured to bring attainder of treason against the Southern chiefs, which could not afford to be ventilated before any civil court under the terms of the American Constitution. It explains how through a noble forbearance on both sides (always excepting the infamies of the reconstruction period) the wound has been healed in the complete reconciliation of a divided people. It explains how we of the South, convinced of the rightfulness of our cause, can accept defeat without the blush of shame mantling the cheek of a single Confederate of us all; and while accepting the issue of the war as the decree of destiny, openly appeal to the verdict of posterity for the final vindication of our career.’

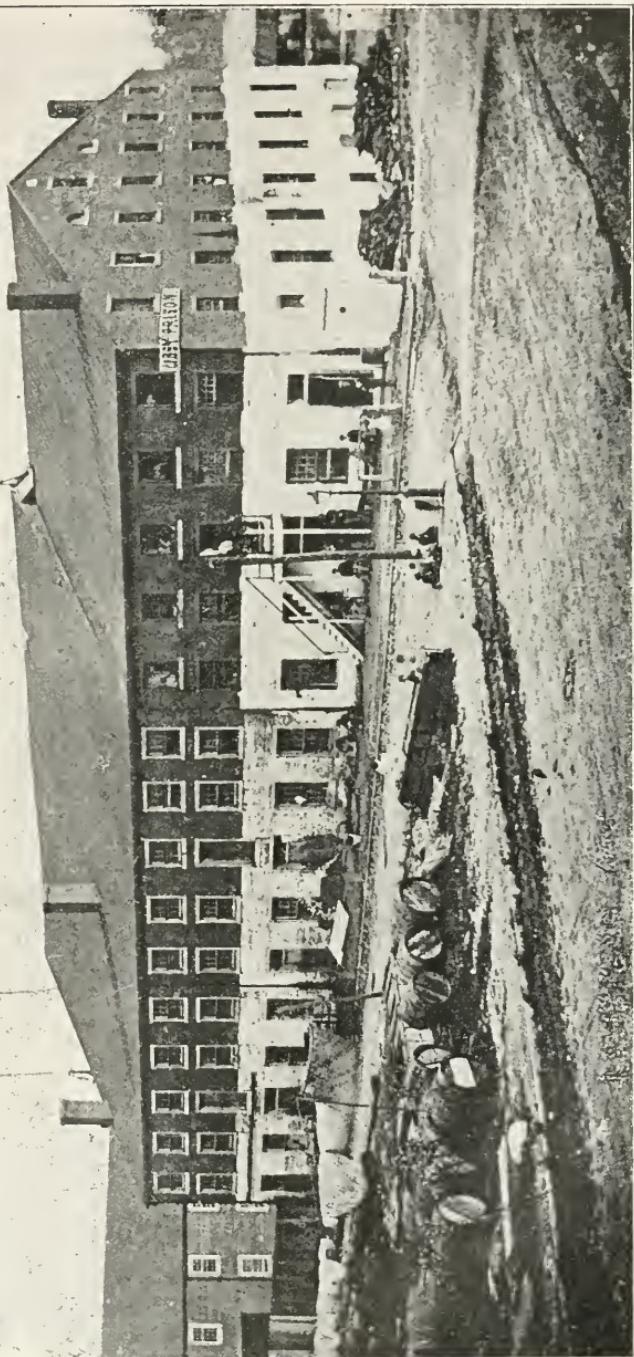
“Soldiers of the South, the crowning blessing of God to the Confederacy was the Christian character of her leaders. Every one of her foremost men was an humble believer in Our Lord Jesus Christ. You followed them to victory on a hundred fields of conflict. Will you not follow them to the final victory by faith in the Divine Redeemer, in whom they trusted? Your thin gray line grows thinner every year; the day is not distant when all of you must answer the last call and meet the last enemy. I pray that you may meet him to conquer him, as Davis and Lee and Jackson conquered him, by faith in Him who hath abolished death and brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel, and that, passing over the river, you may rest under the shade of the trees.”

Hymn, by the Choir: “Let us pass over the river and rest under the shade of the trees.” (Last words of Stonewall Jackson)

ADDRESS—REV. CARTER HELM JONES, D. D., OF LOUISVILLE, KY., (FORMER CHAPLAIN GENERAL OF SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS:

“My Father’s Comrades, My Mother’s Sisters, Ladies and Gentlemen—As I think of all that this occasion means I feel as if I am girt about with the tender light of the aftermath of the world’s brightest day of chivalry in a utilitarian age, and the crucial question is, Will it pay? It is sweet to see thousands of men and women leave their homes, perform arduous duties, terrible journeys, suffer sometimes real privations, all for the joy which memory gives. Sentiment is not dead. We do not

5 LIBBY PRISON (Removed to Chicago during World's Fair)



walk entirely by the click of the intellects of the head, but we have not forgotten, thank God, to walk to the music of the heart beats. There is something behind us and memory brings names that were not born to die among us. Jefferson Davis and Robert Edward Lee and Thomas Johnston (Stonewall) Jackson and Jeb Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee and A. S. Johnston and Jos. E. Johnston and J. H. Morgan and Bedford Forrest and Joseph Wheeler and a countless host of others, silent for the moment but yet alive in all that they were and are. They are our heritage; they are still your comrades, they ever form the stars, the fixed constellations in the horizon of the true sons of our Southland. But did not they fight for a lost cause? Did they not suffer and struggle in vain? I love to think that when those men went to the front it was not because they sought the bright guerdon shining in the garish day of a world's tomorrow, not because they listened for the raucous cry of the cheap applause of the groundlings, but because they heard the categorical imperative order to obey, the still small voice in their bosoms, the voice of God, which was the voice of duty. They never stopped to ask whether they would succeed or not, they never stopped to ask what their place in history would be, they never stopped to ask what their pay or position should be. They came in the spirit born of a long line of liberty-loving ancestors, that they should be true to God, to constitutional government, to the hearthstones of their ancestors, who fell asleep in the faith for which their sons were even then ready to die. A lost cause? A lost cause? True, the corporate Confederacy was dissolved after it had been overwhelmed by alien resources; but look! Its great prototype, though its earthly house was dissolved, it had a 'building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in all history. He slept, but the grave could not hold Him and, as he rose, He gave the pledge for all succeeding truth, 'Because I live ye shall live also.'

'Speak, History! who are Life's victors? Unroll thy long annals
and say.

Are they those whom the world called the victors—who won the
success of a day?

The Martyrs of Nero? The Spartans, who fell at Thermopylae's
tryst,

Or the Persians and Xerxes? His judges or Soerates? Pilate
or Christ.'

"The march of might and the grasp of power before us have never yet been the criterion of true justice and the fact that a lost cause. It simply means that on a field of chivalry more in gray, fought does not mean that they fought a losing fight in a lost cause. It simply means that on a field of chivalry more

glorious than any since the Round Table they did their high duty as God gave them strength, as He gave them grace and a stainless banner held aloft by clean hands and defended by pure souls, lives in the lives and in the history and in the world as gloriously as the grass itself catches the light of the heaven or is borne upon the hearts of men today. A lost cause? Two weeks ago when the ship went down the beautiful river I stepped for the first time, though I had passed it scores of times in childhood, on the shores of old Jamestown. A few ruins, an old tower, some resurrected gravestones, and relics and antiques. Jamestown gone? Has it? I uncovered, I walked with hushed heart and hallowed step because I knew that thirteen years before the brave men settled on Plymouth Rock there was rocked the cradle of our great country to the music of the majestic James. There was developed every element of greatness in our country, the building of hearthstones, the building of a church, the founding of a school and also the establishment of a legislature of representative government. Let the James sing the requiem of the Jamestown that was, but, rather, let it run by the murmurs of two shores and then answer me whether Jamestown is dead or even can die. So it is sweet for me to know today that absolutely every principle for which you fought, dear boys in gray and you are boys in gray now, for time has been penciling those raven locks and you will be gray boys till the darkness comes and then you step from the shadow of the day break 'and the shadows flee away.' Every principle for which you fought, every obligation that sent you to the rostrum of comrades have been achieved.

"The United States could not be today what it is if you had not been true to trusts and true to faith and true to duty and there is no part of this country, North, East, West, as well as South, where astute editors, where printing publishers, where far-seeing statesmen like men are not taking the same positions you took in '61 to '65 as regards American principles, the purity of home rule and the glory of the individual before God and before man. Can such a cause as that be lost? Come we indeed today to the right spot, come we today to the old battle ground, Capital of the Confederacy, come we today to this the focal point toward which love and prayer and work and battle tended and exerted influences throughout the world; come we today and make our own these precious Southern lines as they are applied not only to the olden knights but to all the knights 'whose names are writ where stars are lit.' Such is a nation that never dreamed of aggrandizement, that never was tainted with graft, that never thought the lying thoughts of political ambition, a nation that rose simply and purely as husbands and

fathers and sons and brothers now rise when the enemy is near the door and when the loved ones are in danger and stood shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart while all the world wondered and while the muse of history paused with pen in hand, waiting for the moment when she might write the name of a new nation, or, as the English poet sang:

‘But let her bear this blessing to the end of times,
No nation rose so white and fair or fell so pure of crimes.’

“And whatever may have been the sad, sad end, whatever may have been the memories of your Gethsemane, whatever may have been the agonies of your Golgotha, remember that there was a glorious resurrection:

‘Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne,
But that scaffold sways the future and behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadows keeping watch above His own.’

“Find me the man in all this company who would love to bring back from the grave, though it be a bloody grave, the hero of his home, the partner of his youth, the proud inspiration of his manhood. No. If it were all to do over again, I believe that Stuart’s bugle call would still bring the cavalry. I believe that Stuart could still call for his cavalry; I believe that Robert E. Lee could still assemble about him that flower of the chivalry born under the Stars and Bars as I see living and reared under Old Glory as she flings the Stars and Stripes to the breeze. I thank God that, through His Grace, He permitted me to be born in the old Confederacy, the son of a Confederate soldier; I thank God that on no platform or pulpit have I ever felt for one moment ashamed or afraid of the record that he and his comrades made, but I believe, as absolutely, after the calm judgment of manhood has had its play in the principles of those days as did you when you walked to the music of the guns. I learned to think in my boyhood, as I thought of what men then called the lost cause, of a mighty oak fallen, which now lies along its native mountainside nptorn.

“Yet think not that I come to shed the idle drops of pity o’er thy head. No, still it is thine then, though fallen, imperial oak, to teach this lesson to the wise and prove that it is far better overthrown and broken in freedom’s cause to sink into the grave than in submission to a tyrant yoke like the vile wretch to bow and be a slave.

“Citizens of immortality, I greet you today as citizens of a glorious reunited country. We come not with the shock of newness, we come not even as a prodigal son with repentance upon our lips, we simply stand where we have always stood and the tides of time have come back and wrapped us about. As

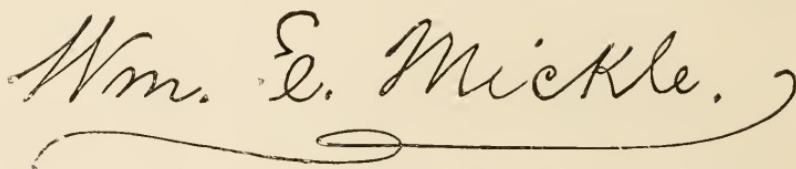
I have said, the cradle of our country was rocked within our own dear Southland. Its institutions were beautiful, built and developed from the principles there inculcated, and when from over the seas, a nation sent its mandates of oppression, we gave the man whose clarion call rang out in this very city for liberty, we gave the man whose brain conceived the plan, whose pen wrote the great Declaration of Independence. We furnished the man who with a thousand other leaders could defend it, we, in our father's house, upon our own soil and wherever we may go and wherever we may stand unashamed and unafraid we are following in the footsteps of those, whether they fought in '76 or whether they fought from '61 to '65. It is a beautiful thing to recall the valorous deeds of the men in the field, but, may I, in conclusion, say that it has been my joy as a young lad and, afterward, as a man familiar with our Southland, to watch the brave boys in gray in post bellum times. Peace hath her tests of manhood which battle never knew. When Robert E. Lee pushed aside the commands of great armies, pushed aside positions of great emolument and went quietly in dear old mountain cradled Lexington, whose soil was forever sacred with the dust of his mighty lieutenant, to teach the youth of this land. You have followed him in principle and many of you in practice and, O, the joy of those years, that, though that vile, vile, vile, the language is too weak to depict it, that many times vile era of reconstruction, which tested your courage more than the heights of Gettysburg, more than the heights of Chickamauga; more than the plains of Manassas or the wilds of the wilderness. You stood alone, safe in the consciousness of duty and helped buildup the land which shall decide the destiny of this great country, which, in itself, I think, bears the stewardship to the other nations of God's finest type of man. Let them talk about the New South if they will and I will thank God for it if they understand what they mean, but there was nothing true, nothing strong, nothing beautiful, nothing winsome, nothing gracious, nothing glorious, in the New South that is not the product of the Old South and that was not made by these brave soldiers who turned their 'swords into plowshares,' who went back not only to work the crops and make a living for their families, but put into the children the iron of splendid principle and with their glorious women by their side to make the wonder of a watching world.

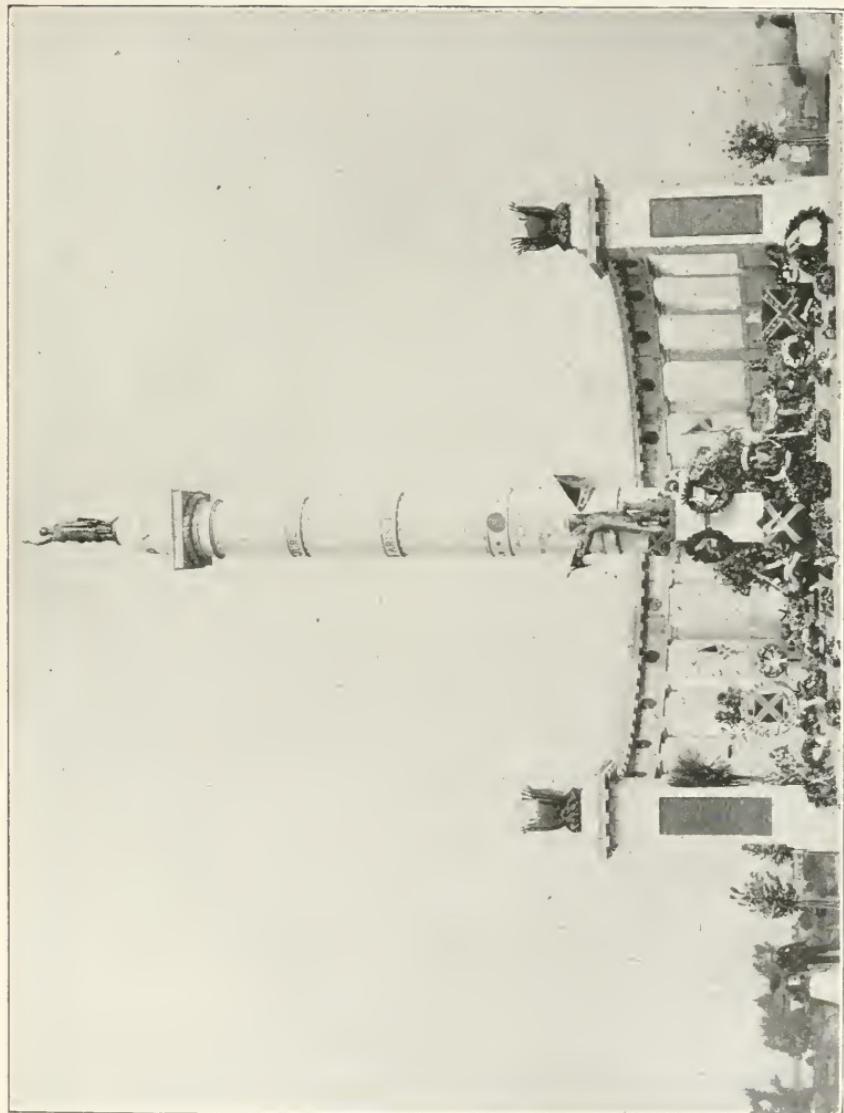
"God bless you old veterans, God bless you immortal ones, and, as you go down the western hills toward the sunset, sweet be the gloaming and glad the eventide. As my predecessor has beautifully said, 'Oh, hear them calling to you still'; Stuart first, as he calls from the trees of Paradise, near where the River of

the Water of Life runs; Lee, as calmly through the gates he went into an immortality of glory, and all the rest, hear them, and some sweet day among the fields of that land 'fairer than day' that shadowless land there will be a reunion no less glorious, no less beautiful, across which shall never fall the shadow of hate, because dear to God are your deeds and dearer still your souls. Oh, sons of the South, sons of the Confederacy, be it ours upon our knees daily to ask God that He make us worthy of our heritage, that He make us worthy and able to transmit to our children and our children's children these glorious honors, that we keep true to truth of history. Let us be reunited in a great light where God is teaching strong men to see eye to eye and face to face; help build a nation whose God shall be the Lord, and where the horizon of our future shall be arched with God's glorious bow, we shall know that God's in His Heaven and all's right with the world.'

A hymn was sung, the benediction pronounced and the old men wended their way home in deep thought, greatly impressed with the beauty and solemnity of the exercises.

OFFICIAL:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Wm. E. Mickle.", enclosed within a decorative flourish consisting of two intersecting curved lines forming a heart-like shape.*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*



DAVIS MONUMENT WITH FLORAL DECORATIONS

UNVEILING OF DAVIS MONUMENT.

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

Despite the cold and inclement weather, which for two days threatened to upset the plans for the unveiling of the monument to President Davis, yesterday's sunshine played its happy part in making the occasion the greatest ever known in the State of Virginia, or indeed in the whole South.

As on Thursday, when the statue of General J. E. B. Stuart, the peerless cavalry leader, was unveiled, nature seemed to rejoice in paying a tribute to the great President of the Confederacy, the man whose noble humiliation and whose steadfastness of purpose stands to-day a monument in the hearts of every true son and daughter of the South, the emblem of those martyred principles for which the Lost Cause suffered.

Such an outpouring of people has never before been seen at any gathering of Veterans at any unveiling of monuments, at any burial of Confederate heroes, for as an old one-legged soldier expressed it, "We each loved our own commander, but Jeff Davis belongs to the whole Confederacy."

It was that feeling of loyalty to the representative of the "Lost Cause," of love and affection for the man who suffered in his countrymen's stead, that strengthened many a man and woman to make the saered pilgrimage to the old capital of the Confederacy and to take a part in the service of honor for the man who sacrificed his life to duty.

From the old Capitol Building to the monument, three miles away, a solid wall of people, four and five and in some places ten deep, lined the streets along which the procession slowly passed. Cheers and "rebel" yells marked the passage of the Veterans, while the names of well-known soldiers shouted aloud, brought a thrill like the touch of an old-time friend.

Never before has there been seen such enthusiasm, never has there been displayed such a warm bond of blood and patriotism, never have those of a younger generation entered so closely into the spirit of the trying days of two-score years and more.

The occasion was a vindication of President Davis, an utter rout for the army of slanderers, and above all, a noble tribute to the memory of the "Lost Cause."

Along streets profusely decorated with flags and colors, cheered by not fewer than 200,000 people, and to the inspiring

music of "Dixie," "My Maryland," and "The Bonnie Blue Flag," marched 12,000 Veterans and sons of those who bore arms in the army and navy of the Confederacy.

Old men marched like boys, forgetting the lapse of years since Appomattox, but full of the strength of loyalty to the Stars and Bars.

An aged, gray-clad man, bent and weary, hobbling home, exclaimed with a great sigh: "I was a boy again while the march lasted, but now that it's over, I'm an old broken man, ready to die."

Some idea of the number of men in the parade will be gathered from the fact that it took exactly two hours and seven minutes for the line of march to pass.

On the stand was perhaps the most notable gathering of Confederate women ever assembled at an unveiling, for just behind General Lee sat Mrs. Hayes, daughter of President Davis; Miss Mary Custis Lee, Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, Mrs. A. P. Hill, Mrs. William Mahone, Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart, Mrs. W. H. F. Lee, Mrs. John R. Cooke, Miss Nannie Heath, Mrs. Magill, Mrs. N. V. Randolph, Mrs. Wm. E. Mickle, Mrs. W. J. Behan, Miss Caro Mickle, Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson, Mrs. Wm. R. Cox, Mrs. Lomax, Mrs. Logan and many others equally distinguished. Also were to be noted the following: General Stephen D. Lee, Commander-in-Chief; Rev. J. William Jones, D. D., Chaplain General; General Stith Bolling, Chief Marshal of the parade; Governor Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia; Hon. Carlton McCarthy, Mayor of Richmond; Major-General Clement A. Evans, of Atlanta, orator of the day; Major General Samuel G. French, the oldest surviving major general of active service; Major General Wm. E. Mickle, Adjutant General; ex-Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, and Judge Theodore S. Garnett, of Norfolk.

The exercises opened with the singing of "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow" by the choir, followed by:

Prayer by Chaplain General Jones:

"Oh, God, our help in ages past, our help for years to come, we humbly thank Thee for the circumstances of mercy and of grace under which we meet upon this occasion, and we pray that Thy blessing may be upon the exercises of this day. We thank Thee for the heroic men and the noble women of our Southland and we thank Thee especially for him whom we honor to-day, the patriotic soldier, statesman, orator, high-toned gentleman, but especially the humble Christian. We thank Thee for what he was enabled to do. We bless Thee

that there is a disposition throughout the Southland to honor him, he lives in the memories and in the hearts of his people. And now, we thank Thee that Thou didst put it into the hearts of these people to make this monument, and we bless Thee for the monument of our noble women who have brought it to this success. Bless our Southland, the country and the world, we ask in the name and for the sake of Christ, our dear Redeemer. Amen."

General Lee:

"Eleven years ago, we laid the cornerstone of a monument to Jefferson Davis. We laid it as men lay the cornerstone of a great cathedral, in faith that it would some day stand complete, even if it should wait a thousand years. For men honor faithfulness as they honor God, and character is the most abiding thing in His universe. So in the fair spring days the children of Richmond, whose fathers and mothers were dear to Mr. Davis, drew this statue here with their own hands, and with them came white-haired men, who were his soldiers, and who rejoice to see this day.

"We are come to unveil a monument to the President of the Confederacy; to the prisoner of Fortress Monroe; to him who suffered for our sake, and is enshrined in our core of hearts forever; a monument, which commemorates also the faithfulness of the Southern people to the highest ideals, and to the men who embodied them. May all hereafter, who shall look upon this monument, go hence, bearing his image in their hearts!"

"I beg now, my friends, to introduce the Governor of glorious old Virginia, Governor Swanson."

GOVERNOR SWANSON'S ADDRESS.

"It is my privilege and pleasure, as Governor of Virginia, to extend to all of you a cordial, warm, loving welcome, and to express on behalf of the people of this State their profound appreciation of the honor of having erected in Richmond this splendid monument to commemorate the Confederate cause, and to give testimony to the abounding and abiding affection which the people of the South entertain for President Jefferson Davis.

"I wish to assure you that there is no State in the South where the memories of the War Between the States, where the heroism and glory of the Confederate soldiers are more deeply cherished than in the State of Virginia. You Confederate Veterans now received from Virginia as warm and generous a welcome as that accorded you during the dark hours of the

great war, when you brave men came from Texas to Maryland to fight on her soil in a just and righteous cause. Your presence in this superb city, around which clusters a deathless fame, due to your wonderful achievements, kindles anew in our hearts those ties of brotherly affection which cemented us and made us all one people during the trying hours and suffering of that great conflict. With quickened pulse and throbbing heart, Virginia salutes you Confederate soldiers with feelings of profound reverence and undying admiration. She directs me to convey to you her blessings and benedictions, and to tell you that there is no portion of her superb career in statehood in which she more glories than in which she has greater pride, than that part extending from Bethel to Appomattox.

"No people in the history of the world ever suffered more, or were inflicted with more dire calamities, than the people of Virginia during the four years of terrific warfare within her borders. During this war was fought within this State 1,404 battles, actions and combats of sufficient importance for mention in the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Here devastation, desolation and ruin were experienced in their most oppressive and disastrous form. Here for four long, weary years was war around the very homes and firesides of the people. Here were frail women and innocent children made to feel the terrors and sufferings of bloody and destructive warfare. Yet, all of this distress fades and becomes overshadowed by the splendors of Confederate glory and achievements.

"There is scarcely a hilltop, village or stream in Virginia that has not been made historical and famous by some deed of valor, military genius, or prowess displayed by the brave soldiers of the South. There is scarcely a family from Texas to Maryland which has not some spot in Virginia that its heart goes out to in loving remembrance on account of some dear one whose heroic blood has sanctified it, or whose valor has crowned it with imperishable renown. Virginia is proud to have been the stage upon which such a heroic drama was enacted! Virginia is proud to share with her sister Southern States that priceless heritage of valor, sacrifice and courage displayed by the Confederate soldier, and which furnish the brightest pages in the annals of warfare. You can rest assured that your generous partiality has placed this memorial of your devotion in a State that will cherish to remotest time the justice of your cause and the greatness of your achievements. From generation to generation the sons and daughters of Virginia, with reverent hearts and loving hands, will bedeck with flowers the graves of our

heroic dead, our soldier saints, who sealed their devotion with their lives, and who won 'death's royal purple' in the foeman's line.

"Sirs, when the passions and prejudices of the late Civil War formed the part assigned me if I should fail on this occasion to convey to you her continuous conviction of the justice of our cause and her firm belief that the conduct of herself and her sister States in this conflict needs neither defense nor apology. In this war the South contended for the sovereignty of States against Federal aggression and power. She fought for the great principle of home rule against outside, illegal interference. This great doctrine of home rule is the most precious of all rights possessed by mankind. For its maintenance more armies have been marshaled, more battles fought, more blood sacrificed, more treasure expended, than all other causes combined for which man ever contended. The recent action of the Federal authorities in Washington in sustaining and aiding the secession of Panama from the Republic of Colombia, in South America, was a complete and thorough indorsement of the justice of the Southern secession movement. We are glad to receive in the course of time from this high source a thorough approval of the righteousness of our cause, though it may come a little belated.

"Sirs, when the passions and prejudices of the late Civil War shall have subsided; when the glamour of immediate success shall have been dissipated; when the mists of falsehood and misrepresentation shall have disappeared, and an impartial history records her final judgment, out of this terrific conflict shall emerge a figure of heroic proportions, calm, serene, brave in defeat, firm in resolution, lofty in purpose, and from whose manacled hands each year will come an increasing glory—then to be imprinted forever, with beauty and force, upon the scrolls of time will appear Jefferson Davis, the faithful and fearless President of the Southern Confederacy. Few men ever possessed such vast powers. Few ever bore greater burdens or responsibilities. In all of his public career, be it said to his glory and greatness, no stain ever followed his footsteps; no selfishness ever soiled his public service.

"Sirs, each year makes more wonderful the achievements of the Confederate government and soldiers, and adds additional lustre to their fame. The records show that the Federal government enlisted and had subjected to its control four times as many troops as the Confederacy. These records disclose that the Confederacy killed, wounded, captured and routed



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, Broad, between 24th and 25th—Famed by Patrick Henry



INTERIOR ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

more Federal troops than it possessed. This is amazing, and cannot be surpassed by the military achievements of any people.

"History cannot furnish another instance than that of the Southern people, where armies almost destitute of war equipments won great victories from armies far larger, supplied with the latest and most efficient arms. With indomitable and amazing genius the Confederate soldiers wrested from the enemy the very means and the very equipments for waging war. Sirs, I firmly believe that if the South had had access to the seas, and could have disposed of her great cotton and tobacco crops and received in exchange arms, ammunitions and the various stores of war, she would have triumphed and won her independence.

"In modern civilization with all its complexities of commerce, that nation must prevail finally that is supreme on the seas. A nation with its ports blockaded practically wages war against the world. Heroic courage, brilliant victories and great military genius may for a time delay, but the catastrophe must and will inevitably come. The shadows of Southern doom rose slowly but surely from the pitiless sea.

"Sirs, the brave and noble deeds of the Confederate soldiers, extending from the drummer-boy to the great commander, the godlike Lee, constitute for the South her proudest and most precious heritage. We will teach our children's children to cherish the glory, the unsullied honor and the dauntless courage of the Confederate soldier. We purpose that in every county and city of the South some day shall stand a granite or marble column to bear testimony to his heroism and glory. The surviving heroes of the Confederacy shall ever have our most tender, loving and generous care. I think a flag disgraces the very sunshine in which it flaunts if it fails to provide for its brave and valiant defenders.

"Every Southern State should make ample and generous provision for the needy Confederate soldiers, their widows and orphans. We shall never forget the suffering and sacrifice of those four long years. The memory and association of these years shall unite forever into a brotherhood the Southern States; shall serve to stimulate us and make us cling to our beloved South, and make us resolve with brave heart and strong arm to defend her from all trials and tribulations which may beset her in the future, and make us resolve that the glorious South shall once again attain her former splendor and power. We shall strive to give to the service of our reunited and common country that loyalty, that devotion, that patriotism and that

self-sacrifice that the Confederate soldier gave to the ‘Lost Cause.’ We shall never forget the noble women of the South.

“This magnificent memorial is a gift from the United Daughters of the Confederacy, whose loyalty to the Confederate cause is ardent and lasting, and whose splendid qualities and patriotism are sufficient to stimulate and make great and glorious any people. We can never forget how in the darkest hours of the war the women of the South divested themselves of all the comforts and nearly all the necessities of life in order to feed and clothe the army. We shall never forget how in the prosecution of the war, with generous profusion, they sacrificed father, husband, son, lover, all on the altar of their sacred cause. We shall never forget that during the darkest and most trying hours of this terrible conflict their brave hearts never gave utterance to cry of distress, or complaint; never counseled submission or surrender.

“During these years Southern womanhood reached heights of sacrifice and courage, which will live forever in story and in song. With such glorious women men could not fail to be heroes. Sirs, soft, sweet and sad as the memories of buried love will ever lie in our hearts the ‘Lost Cause,’ with its beautiful, brave women, and its valiant and matchless soldiers.”

General Lee:

“I now introduce the Mayor of Richmond, a name that is enshrined in every Southern heart, in a city that has surpassed even her reunions heretofore in entertaining the Confederate soldiers in this reunion.”

MAYOR McCARTHY ACCEPTS THE MONUMENT FOR
THE CITY.

The Mayor accepted the monument on the part of the city, and welcomed the visitors gracefully, saying:

“God commands men everywhere to repent, and graciously promises to blot out the remembrance of their sins. Men everywhere in all ages of the world and in every clime, gladly accept forgiveness and rejoice to know that their sins will be remembered against them no more forever!

“Nowhere do men perpetuate the memory of their crimes or blazon to the world their own shame! Nor do we. But when the great men of any race illustrate by their lives the virtues of their people and by great and noble deeds make their day and generation illustrious, virtue and truth seize the trumpets and sound their names right proudly generation after generation.

"For virtue and truth were always of dauntless courage! And so, I take it, that those who have wrought this great work, and those who now accept it deem themselves the servants of truth and the sure defense of virtue. Each people must judge itself; for so hath God ordained and made no nation judge over another. And no generation or single age can see; many ages must measure and weigh the deeds of men and eternity must unfold the purpose of the King of kings!"

"And so we, with sublime faith in the cause we maintained, have elected to honor the chieftain who led the dance in 'the land where we were dreaming!' And who can say us, Nay? Here, then, we manfully set forth in stone and in bronze, not memories only, but stern, solemn facts and imperishable principles.

"In the name of this good city I accept this enduring expression of the firm faith of a proud and fearless people this noble tribute to a man who being faithful unto death is crowded and enthroned in the hearts of the people who knew him best. The sacred trust, with all the truth and glory that it bears, is ours!"

General Lee:

"We will now have a welcome from a representative of our splendid and noble women, from Mrs. Norman V. Randolph. Judge David Crockett Richardson will speak for Mrs. Randolph."

Judge Richardson:

"Gentlemen, she has requested me to respond. At a time when it seemed almost certain that men would fail in erecting this monument to our President, they wisely turned to the women of the South for aid and they came to the rescue and discharged their duty with resolution and energy until to-day we see the result of their labors. When the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association beheld in this completed memorial the consummation of her hopes, her prayers and of her unceasing labor, the emotions that filled her breast stifled utterance, and she is unable to speak the words she would desire to say in welcoming you, her co-workers, to the city of Richmond. I am here feebly to discharge that task, but I am not unmindful of the fact that her silence and her tears on this occasion are more eloquent than any words that I can utter. (Applause.) We welcome you, her co-workers in this glorious cause, to the city of Richmond; we welcome you to the city upon which for

four years were focused the eyes of the civilized world; to the city of Richmond, against which the armies of the invader were repeatedly hurled to be beaten back and back again; to the capital of the Confederacy, of the fortress of the Southern heart, around which were gathered so many heroic defenders, and where so many of the flower of our Southland found heroic death and now sleep in unknown graves. We welcome you to the city of Richmond, that city whose streets echo with the tread of marching legions, where the battle was waged in the day time and the nights were lighted up with the glare of the conflict, and where the booming of the guns and rattle of the musketry marked the ebb and flow of the battle, where the glorious women of the South, unmindful of danger in battlefield and in hospital, bound up the wounded, ministered to the suffering and prayed with the dying. Yes, we welcome you to that Richmond, that city which valor could not save, but which finally went down a prey to the devouring flames. We welcome you to Richmond, a new Richmond that has arisen here, but I am glad it is the same old Richmond whose people loved the soldiers of the Confederacy with a devotion impossible to describe, which neither time nor fortune can ever change.” (Applause.)

General Lee:

“It is my privilege to introduce another splendid woman of the South, the President of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, an association that began to erect the monuments to the dead, Mrs. W. J. Behan.”

MRS. BEIHAN'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. Behan spoke as follows:

“In the name of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, composed of the women of the sixties, the contemporaries of the men who wore the gray, I thank you for this hearty welcome. To the loyal and patriotic women of Virginia, and particularly to the members of the Central Committee of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, U. D. C., we extend sincere congratulations and rejoice with them that our labor of love is accomplished. It is not my purpose to deliver a lengthy address or eulogy on the life of Jefferson Davis. This will be portrayed in more eloquent words by the orator of the day. I esteem it a great privilege, however, to stand here to-day as the representative of memorial associations, and in the presence of this vast assemblage in an humble

way and feeble voice give testimony to the loyalty and devotion of Southern women, who proclaim to the world their love and reverence for the first and only President of the Confederate States of America.

The gray-bearded veteran, the silver-haired wife and mother, patriotic sons and daughters are here to-day to witness the unveiling of this monument, erected by the people of the South and dedicated to the lofty patriotism and sublime courage as exemplified in the character of Jefferson Davis.

"Kentucky is here to claim him as a son, Mississippi is proud of him as the able representative of that State, and the people of the South are here at your invitation to honor him as President of the Confederate States of America.

"Mr. Davis possessed in an eminent degree the heroic virtues of fortitude, constancy and devotion to principle. To him, our resolute leader, and the staunch defender of the Constitution, the South owes a debt of gratitude. Our children and our children's children should be taught to honor and revere his memory, and assemble on June 3, the anniversary of his birth, to strew immortelles on his grave, and to learn from the matchless oratory of our gallant veterans the true worth of this great American patriot, statesman and Christian soldier.

"It has been well said that 'to-day his fame is ours, a century hence it will be the world's.' In this historic city the destinies of our short-lived but glorious nation were shaped and guided by his giant intellect, his services dedicated to his people and to their cause. 'The grandest that ever rose, the purest that ever fell.'

"He was the vicarious sufferer of the Southern people. No man of the Confederacy was more ruthlessly maligned, more grossly misrepresented, and it devolves upon us to protest against the base calumnies that have been charged against him.

"Having implicit faith in his stainless character, we ask that the searchlight of impartial history be thrown upon the life and character of Jefferson Davis, believing that his name will shine forth as a bright example of patriotism, statesmanship and Christian virtue, for he was a man 'faithful to all trusts.' The Women of the Confederacy have come from the furthest ends of the South with garlands of love and affection, which they offer as a tribute of love and reverence to his memory. Come hither, you battle-scarred veterans, loyal remnant of the grandest army ever marshaled in battle array; come, honored heroes, as great in peace as you were valiant in



DAVIS MONUMENT
At Hollywood



T. J. (STONEWALL) JACKSON MONUMENT
Capitol Square

war, and with bowed heads and grateful hearts lay your testimonials at the feet of your beloved President. Let all unite in honoring the name of Jefferson Davis, the noble exemplar of truth and justice, who, when the roar of battle ceased, 'withdrew from his exalted charge with the dignity made strong by his faith,' and 'gained for himself the love and reverence of his people, who trusted him.' ”

General Lee:

“I have the pleasure now of introducing to you the chairman of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, that association which performed the arduous work of erecting the monument which we honor to-day, Mrs. George S. Holmes.”

MRS. HOLMES’ SPEECH.

“Mr. Chairman and Madame President—I now announce to you the execution of the commission given by the United Daughters of the Confederacy to the Jefferson Davis Monument Association; the memorial to President Davis is before you, and thus we have fulfilled the trust transferred to us by the United Confederate Veterans.

“Others have honored the Christian gentleman, the patriotic citizen, the resolute, resourceful soldier, the learned historian, or the eminent statesman; but the people of the South have erected this monument to their President, to shadow forth their love.

“History records no such rare triumphal procession as this aged man was granted; his bier strewn with roses, palms and lilies and draped in the stars and bars, was borne to the funeral car for that long journey from New Orleans on the Gulf to Richmond on the James. Hour after hour, day and night, the wheels of that funeral car rolled over boughs of cypress and magnolia, palmetto and pine, wild flowers and cedar, laurel and oak, bedewed by the tears of his people, who stood in silence on the right hand and left, with bared heads.

“Surrounded by his household, Jefferson Davis lies in his honored grave at Hollywood, bearing a title which no man ever wore before, and which no mortal man may ever wear again—‘The President of the Confederate States of America.’

“While his fame grows, silently as a tree, through the ages, may this monument endure!”

General Lee:

“I have the great pleasure of introducing to you the President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. When we

old veterans could not build that monument we turned it over to the Daughters of the Confederacy, of which Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson is the President. Senator Carmack will speak for her:

SENATOR CARMACK'S ADDRESS.

The Senator spoke in part as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—It is my privilege to appear in the exercises of this great occasion as the representative of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, whose noble part it is and has ever been to 'keep the fires of chivalry alight in hearts of gold.' Let me add that this monument to the South's great leader is no less a monument to the South's great women, who have wrought into it all their wealth of devotion to the memory of his heroic services and his stainless life, as well as to the cause of which he was alike the foremost champion and the most illustrious victim.

"It is no part of my task to justify this monument. Let me only say that if the unselfish devotion of all the powers of a great mind, patient self-sacrifice and heroic suffering deserve a grateful remembrance, no man ever builded more surely than Jefferson Davis the foundations of his fame. Great in all the years of his active life, he was surpassingly great in those last years in which mistaken malice laid on his devoted head all the supposed sins of his people. With the serenity of a great and unconquerable soul he bore the fury of persecution and opposed a mighty and magnanimous contempt to the crawling calumnies of his defamers. These have lived their summer day, and died; while the fame of Jefferson Davis gathers new splendor with each passing year.

"Here let me say that there is no Southern soldier pusillanimous enough to accept that lenient judgment sometimes proffered by the charity of his critics—that he was the innocent, deluded victim of a wicked leadership. No soldier of the South, however ruined in fortune or broken with wounds, no wife bereft of her husband, no mother bereft of her son, has ever raised an accusing voice against the leaders of the South. The Southern people are not of that coward breed that seeks a vicarious sufferer for its own deeds. Let no man mistake us—the South, the whole South, gave both heart and hand to the War of Secession; and as history shall judge Jefferson Davis, so let it judge every soldier who fought beneath the flag of the Confederacy. Yea, and so let it judge us of a new generation who ask for ourselves no higher honor and no

prouder fate than that by their deeds we may be judged, and whose most fervent prayer is that the sons of these heroes may be worthy of their sires. No, my countrymen, it is not as a trembling penitent that the South approaches the judgment bar of history.

"Standing in the presence of this noble and impressive monument, we proudly front the world and proclaim to the present and the coming time: 'This was our hero and his cause was ours.' Whether for chieftain or for private, we make no confession of wrong, we plead for no forgiveness of error, we ask no tenderness of the future historian, no charity from the enlightened judgment of mankind. If there are those who are shocked by such sentiments, let me add that this reunited country will not be best defended by conscious criminals crawling for mercy at the victor's feet.

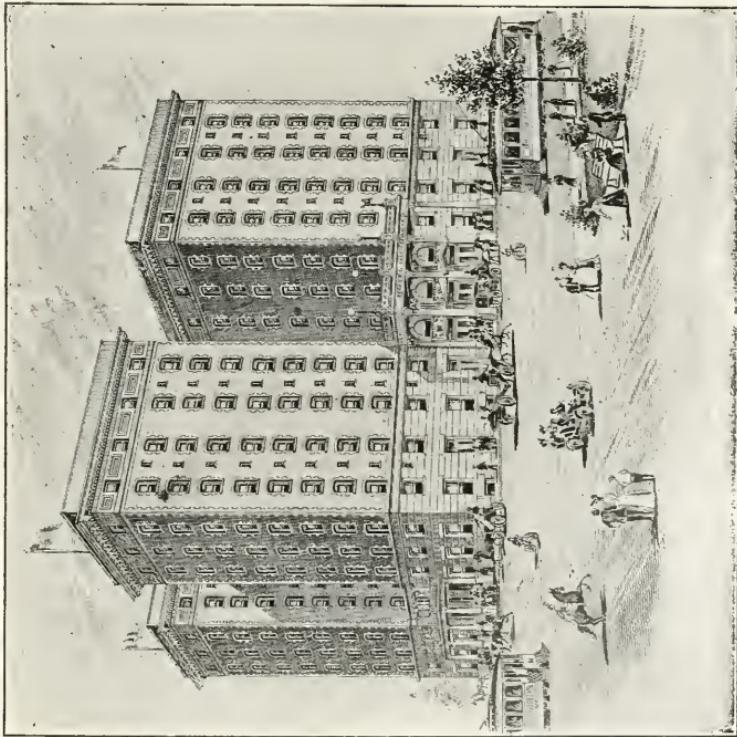
"Thoughtless people have sometimes reproached us for such scenes as this, and have demanded as a pledge of our loyalty to a reunited country that we give the memory of our heroes to oblivion and their graves to the wilderness. They know not what they ask. They would have us prove our loyalty to the Union by proving ourselves recreant to the noblest sentiments that could swell the bosom of an American patriot. I say that the valor of our Southern soldiers, the fortitude of our Southern women, the fidelity with which we cherish the memory of their deeds and their suffering, are but the measure of our loyalty to a reunited country and to the flag that floats over it from the Lakes to the Gulf and from sea to sea.

"If the Southern people could so soon forget, if they were so fickle and inconstant that they could learn to despise the cause for which they gave the best blood of their veins, if they could be ashamed of a record that is the wonder and admiration of the world, then, indeed, might they be despised as a degenerate and ignoble race, who could not be loyal to any country or faithful to any flag. He is foolish, indeed, who holds that the Southerner must surrender, not only his arms, but his manhood and self-respect, before he can become a faithful soldier or a worthy citizen of the republic. No, my countrymen, the world respects us for what we are doing this day. It will despise us if we ever come to despise our own glorious history.

"My countrymen, this monument is also commemorative of the soldiers and the sailors of the South. Whatever else may be said, no man has the hardihood to question the splendid valor and prowess of the South, whether by land or by sea. With a courage so great that her adversaries have loved to stigma-



THE JEFFERSON HOTEL
Franklin, Main and Jefferson Streets



HOTEL RICHMOND
Grace, corner Ninth

tize it as sheer folly and madness, she challenged the power of a great nation, vastly superior in numbers, in wealth, in everything that makes ready for war.

"Without an army, without a navy, without money, without credit, without arms or munitions of war, without factories to supply them, she entered upon that fearful struggle. Against it the appalling odds of nearly four to one, they maintained it for four years, and for a long time the issue of battle hung doubtful in the balance.

"Nay, more—I dare assert that there would have been no victory for the Union if the contest had been on land alone. It was the fatal weakness of the Confederacy at sea that turned the tide of war. Given men, the organization of an army is a matter of comparatively easy achievement. It is another matter to improvise a navy for instant service. The navy of the United States in 1861 ranked fourth among the navies of the world, and in proportion to its strength was second to none, perhaps superior to any, in efficiency. Its merchant marine was the greatest upon the sea. A rich nation with all the appliances for ship-building would have been at immense disadvantage. The Confederacy had no such appliances and was poor. Makeshift trading craft constituted the bulk of the Confederate navy. Yet under all these adverse conditions, the genius of the South shone with as much brilliancy by sea as by land.

"But, my countrymen, no just tribute to the quality of Southern manhood could be made that did not include the story of its marvelous achievements in the redemption of the South after the war.

"To my mind, there is nothing in all history so magnificent as the indomitable and invincible spirit which enabled a defeated people to rise in arms and victorious resistance to the policy of the conqueror's government. The Southern people could accept what they deemed the legitimate results of the war.

"They could give up slavery without a sigh. They could live under the Union and under its flag—after all, it was their land and their flag. But to be despoiled of their heritage, to be subject to the rule of a servile master, against such degradation and dishonor they rose as one man, with one spirit. A leading jurist, but by no means friendly critic, could not withhold his admiration for the 'indomitable men, who, being conquered in war, yet resisted every effort of the conqueror to change their laws or their customs, and this, too, not only with unyielding stubbornness, but with success.' He admits

that, in all this they showed the elements that go to make up a grand and kingly people, and that their ‘triumph was incredibly grave,’ that it was the most ‘brilliant revolution ever accomplished.’

“And grand it was, not for the South alone, but for the whole country; for free government could not have long survived under the rule of the worst elements of the North, combined with the ignorant negroes of the South. Let it be the proud boast of the North that, by the power of the bayonet and the force of numbers, it saved the country from disunion. It is the proud boast of the South that, with its naked hands, it saved it from degradation and destruction.

“My countrymen, let me say that such are not the deeds of conscious criminals—they are possible only to men deeply convinced of the justice of their cause. The world has paid its just tribute to the Confederate leaders and the Confederate soldiers. History has placed the statesmen, the military chieftains and the armies of the South beyond the reach of calumny or detractions. President Roosevelt has written that the Southern soldier was more effective in battle than his Northern adversary. Those who would apply the name of traitor to such men are but teaching the youth of America that treason is a nobler school of manhood than loyalty, and that crime can outrival virtue in the greatness of its deeds and the sublimity of its sufferings.

“My countrymen, the doctrine of secession is dead; but because it is dead, because it can never again plague the councils or disturb the repose of the nation, we can afford to speak and teach the truth about it. Our children have a right to know that their fathers fought for a right which belonged to them under the Constitution; that the doctrine of secession, from the very earliest of our history, was taught by the ablest publicists of the North as well as of the South; that the very first treatise on the Constitution, written by the then leader of the Philadelphia bar, taught the right of a State to secede from the Union; that a standard work on the Constitution at West Point when Jefferson Davis was a student there, taught the same doctrine, and Jefferson Davis learned his lesson of secession from the Government of the United States.

“All these things are now but glorious memories. Proud of her glorious history, proud of every drop of blood that has gushed from the veins of her sons, proud of every grave and every ruin that proclaims the splendor of her deeds, while it marks the failure of her hopes, the South turns resolutely from the ashes of the past to the fruits of

the future. We may strew our flowers, and let fall our tears upon the hollowed mounds where valor sleeps in his bloody shroud; but the lesson of the lives of our heroes admonishes us to do our duty as bravely as they did theirs. We owe love and memory to the past; we owe love and labor to the present and to the future. ‘Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.’ In the field of commerce and industry, the South has already reaped a golden harvest, and she has not thrust her sickle into the grain. The present country is stored with the richest blessings for our Southern section.

“In the field of statecraft the opportunity is again at hand for the South to assert her old pre-eminence in the nation’s counsels. The perils that menace the republic call for courageous leadership. We of the South have a high and noble lineage, and with it a high duty and a great responsibility. We are the descendants of a Revolutionary, a Colonial ancestry. Elsewhere the blood of the pioneers trickles in a thin and diminished stream. We are the sons of sires who laid broad and deep the foundations of free government, who hewed the logs of the wilderness to build their rude but imperishable temple, and dedicated it to liberty forever and ever. In our veins flows the pure blood of the founders of the republic; and as we have kept the blood, so let us keep the faith.”

ORATION DELIVERED BY GENERAL CLEMENT A. EVANS.

The orator of the day Lieut. General Clement A. Evans, of Atlanta, Ga., was then announced. General Evans was the orator at a great Confederate gathering in Atlanta a week ago, when a monument to General John B. Gordon was unveiled in that city.

Owing to the lateness of the hour General Evans cut short a portion of his speech, but his remarks were heard with great interest, and were received with a storm of applause. He said:

“It is the honor of Virginia to have in trust the vigil of the body of Jefferson Davis; it is an honor to Jefferson Davis to have Richmond chosen to guard his tomb; it is the honor of Southern womanhood to kindle the patriotism of our countrymen and to keep it glowing forever by live coals from the altars of this magnificent monument which they have erected; it is to the honor of true manhood that it has an exalted appreciation of woman’s gracious and graceful work in fostering the best virtues of our republic. These multitudes of Confederate soldiers here assembled, and the people of the country



MONUMENT TO CONFEDERATE DEAD
In Hollywood Cemetery



HOWITZER MONUMENT
Harrison St. and Park and Grove Avenues

will manifest their special gratitude to the Davis Monument Association, to the Daughters of the Confederacy, to the Southern Confederated Memorial Association and the Women of the South for their devotional contribution to the memory of the illustrious President of the Confederate States of America.

"In analysis of the life of Mr. Davis you will observe that certain contributory influences wrought together to make that masterful nature which fitted him for an illustrious career. He was one of those naturally gifted men who achieve true greatness by co-operating with opportunities that come to them laden with duties of the highest order. By the union of his just ambitions with the influences and opportunities of rare times the superb character was formed and career produced which fair history will award to the 'First and only President of the Confederate States.'

"Let us note first as a permanent factor of his great life the due influence of heredity and early associations. His remote ancestry was of that ruddy fair-faced people living in the early eras of ancient Europe who roved westward across the continent and occupied the British Islands. Wales, enlightened centuries before Europe discovered America, was the home of his English forefathers. Evan Davis, his grandfather, came to America when the British Colonies were nearing the brink where final choice must be made between a monarchy or a free republic, even if their independence must be won by war. This ancestor selected his home in Georgia and when the War of the Revolution began he joined the army of American patriots. His son, Samuel Emory Davis, was born in that State and, following the example of his father, enlisted when sixteen years old, fought until independence was won, closing his service with the rank of Captain of a Georgia company of cavalry. After marriage with an accomplished South Carolina girl, he cultivated his Georgia farm a few years and then transferred his little family to a Kentucky home where, ninety-nine years ago, his son Jefferson Davis was born, whose patriotic life is signally commemorated throughout the country on this, his birthday, and most memorably honored by the richly significant monument erected by the women of all the South.

"We will survey further the factors of his character in the school, the home and the social influences of his boyhood. Early in childhood he was taken with the family to Louisiana and then to Mississippi, where he began his education, and it was steadily forwarded through primary, academic and collegiate training to be further advanced in the university of his native Kentucky. Without a halt his progress continued in

these Southern schools, where the most wholesome educational, social and patriotic influences molded his brain and heart. Meanwhile, noble traditions inspired him with patriotism. Around the fireside of his intelligent father and mother, and in the homes of their neighbors, he heard inspiring accounts of the yet fresh memories of Colonial struggles for free American citizenship. The incidents of the Revolutionary War in which his father and grandfather had fought kindled his young soul with love of country. His three brothers had been private soldiers in the War of 1812, and from them he learned about Jackson's battles and the victory at New Orleans. Thus he grew on the soil and in the ordinary conditions and atmosphere of good Southern life, without either poverty or great riches. Before his boyhood had ended he had learned by family tradition as well as by instruction in the schools, the facts and principles of the American Union, and had been taught the prominent, political doctrines of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. Upon such food as this the youthful patriot fed and by its nourishment he became a truly great American. From these fountains he drank deep draughts of ever-living principles, and the monument entrusted to-day by Southern women to the custody of Virginia will forever proclaim that Jefferson Davis who was to the 'manor born,' lived and died true to the manner of his rearing.

"I pursue this search into the illuminated recesses of a noble life by considering another influence which came fully into power to form the character of this educated young Southern citizen. His training hitherto had been distinctly given in the best Southern situations and he was now to secure in the Military Academy at West Point a yet wider but similar vista of the citizen's obligations in national life. By the wish of his father and his own desire, he entered at seventeen years of age our National Military Institute by appointment of President Monroe. He appeared there, as described by classmates, a cultured youth of almost faultless physical manhood, with graceful form, soldierly bearing, a clear, bright expression of his classic features, and with manners of natural courtly grace. He had now arrived with all these rare advantages into a national atmosphere. His associates were young men from all sections. His instructors were gifted scholars imbued with the national spirit, and their instruction conserved the principle that allegiance to the State did not lower, but it heightened, the spirit of obedience to the constitutional authority of the United States. The text-book in the Constitution was prepared by Rawle, of Pennsylvania, from which Mr. Davis and

his fellow students were taught to defend the States and Territories of our whole country anywhere with due respect for all authorities. From the same source they learned the special doctrine which was involved in the issues of the Confederate struggle, that the adherence of the States to the Union, or their secession therefrom, depended on the will of the people of each State, fairly and orderly expressed; and that 'they may wholly withdraw, but while they continue in the Union every State must maintain the character of a representative republic.' Every day of his life at West Point the nationality of the United States appeared to eadet Davis in the symbol of our country's flag in which each State was blazoned by a star. Every day he wore with pride the military uniform of eadet gray. From every source the national spirit poured into his life in perfect accord with all the influences of his previous years and he was thus brought into the clear conceeption of the inspiring idea that his country was a democratic nationality of States resplendent by its achievements, sublime in its civic virtues and already rich in glorious memories. Such as these were the strong influences which for four years fashioned his political views, gave him confidence in his country, and inspired him with the warm ardors of the highest sentiment of patriotism. May such loyal love of country forever inspire the West Point student, and the young soldiery of the National Guard.

"With all the zeal shown in his former student life, Mr. Davis passed the four years' course at West Point, graduating with honor, and was commissioner Brevet Lieutenant in the Regular Army in 1828, when 20 years of age. He was assigned at once to infantry service and ordered on arduous duty within the great Western territory where pioneers from the East were in peril from the tribes of hostile Indians. I will not portray in any detail the hard and dangerous duties of his position under the command of Harney, Gaines and Zaehary Taylor. The scope is too vast, the expeditions too numerous, the hardships too severe, the service too arduous, and his course too faithful through all the seven years of this service in protection of his Western countrymen, to be justly related in a brief desription. I have taken pencil and map to trace his course over Indian trails, in vast forests to locate the forts he built, the places where he fought the Indians, and the marches over the wilds of the Western territory. I found him traversing often and everywhere the wilderness area of territories from which have arisen seven of the populous, rich, prosperous, self-governed States of the great West and Northwest, and closing his service of seven years with marked dis-



ENTRANCE TO HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY



GEN. ROBERT E. LEE'S RESIDENCE
(Now Virginia Historical Society)

tinction in the Black Hawk War. During all this arduous national military service he was engaged in the perilous duty of ‘winning the West.’ By his fidelity he gained the gratitude of the settlers. By courage, skill and tact he subdued the vicious Indians, and by all the acts which distinguish a true soldier he won the fame which his country gladly gave him then, and should not now forget.

“Although two years intervened between the end of the campaigns among the Indians of the West and the beginning of the War with Mexico on behalf of Texas, it is appropriate to mention in connection with that first military service the subsequent brilliant career of Mr. Davis in the Mexican War. We are yet considering the strong influences of military life in producing love of country among soldiers and citizens as well. The true soldier loves his country with increased ardor after he has served it under arms, imperilled his life for it, or shed his blood from wounds received in its defense. The true citizen also esteems his country more when its soldiers respect the civil authority, obey the laws in times of peace, and consider the humanities due the foe in times of war. War is not heaven, nor is it hell, when honorable combatants fight each other to the end of their controversy, each making his cause illustrious by courage. I say for myself that I saw grandeur on its lofty crest in the great battles of the War between the States, where brave armies fought, but I can see nothing grand in savage sacking of defenseless homes or in the flames which burn cities, or in the wretchedness of women and children amidst the needless desolations made by a cruel war.

“Mr. Davis was in Congress when the Mexican War was imminent, and promptly resigned to take command of the Mississippi Rifle Regiment with the rank of Colonel given him by his State. At Monterey, under Taylor, he led his regiment against Fort Teneria and, after hard fighting, won it. The next day with a command of Tennessee and Mississippi regiments, he drove the Mexican soldiers out of their redoubt and pushed them into the city. At Buena Vista he attacked the enemy impetuously at a critical moment when they were pressing back a part of Taylor’s Army, and under heavy fire, he regained the lost ground. His victorious command was charged at once by a fresh body of cavalry, but he met the onset with a quickly ordered formation of his men in diverging lines to deliver converging volleys from their rifles so repeatedly, rapidly and deadly that the daring lancers fled in panic. On the same day, after brilliant fighting from the morning into the evening, his splendidly handled comrades, led again by their skillful

commander, charged the Mexican line at double quick, broke it, and gave the victory of the whole battle at Buena Vista to the American Army. In the earlier fighting of this battle Colonel Davis was severely wounded, but retained his place to the end. Compliments in official reports were lavished on him by General Taylor. A commission as Brigadier General was tendered him by the President, and when he returned to Mississippi, disabled by his wounds, his people gave him the popular honors which he had nobly won. It is enough to say that his military fame was now established; his maneuvers in battle under General Taylor were studied by military critics; his State made him Senator and his country, in appreciation of his civic and military abilities, called him into its service as Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Pierce.

"I desire to be followed next in a review of the political life of Mr. Davis, using that term in its best meaning. There is a field of human action where those qualities of good citizenship which are required in good government are of stronger and finer strains than such as are usually produced by war. Civil life is a field where the people in community may wisely govern themselves and should consent to be thus governed. The mere consent of a people to be governed is not the only rule of government, for the people can and sometimes do passively consent to be badly governed. The consent should be intelligent, should be just, should be effective in producing peacefully the good government which is the community's greatest need. Such a just consent in the exercise of just powers would have made war between the Northern and Southern States impossible by its prevention of sectionalism. Prevention of civic evils is better than the cure. The symbol of war is the sword, the symbols of peace are the sheaf of wheat, the olive branch and the evenly suspended scales of justice. For all reasons mankind should esteem the just, civil administration of the country in peace above the showy glories won in war. Our Washington was great in war, great in peace, but greatest in the hearts of his countrymen because he guided them into the ways of good self-government when he might have betrayed them into the acceptance of a pseudo-monarchy. So also may we esteem Mr. Davis for his superior military talents, but we will find him greater in civil life than in war.

"Mr. Davis was sent from the battlefield into political life by the people of Mississippi, who advanced him to the United States House of Representatives, and then to the Senate, in which lofty station he rose to eminence as a statesman. I will discuss his political life so far only as his views are ger-

main to the question of his fidelity at all times to the principles of the Constitution, to the Union, and to the laws of the land. During his youth there were only two distinctly different policies which were in clearly defined and irreconcileable antagonism. The brilliant Hamilton led one side pre-eminently. He had tried to lure the young republic to seek national glory through federative powers concentrated in one administrator. This able, ambitious leader did not seem to know that the way he pointed out as the path to governmental glory would lead popular liberty to its grave. He did not consider that his policy would work like a worm in the bud of American freedom to blight the knightly flower of Statehood. He did not understand that his plans would leave the people, whenever oppressed beyond endurance, to the lone remedy of armed rebellion and the fate of defeated traitors. But the better idea of a constitutional unity of State and national powers in harmonious activity, controlled the minds of other statesmen such as Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Marshall, Macon and Madison, who summoned the sovereign people to march as one army but in columns by actual States in order to move together beneath one flag of many stars and thus greateren the Union they had created without lessening the liberties of the people or destroying the States. The former idea used the Constitution as a cloak to conceal a monarchy like Mokanna used his silver veil to hide a despot's face. The latter regarded the Constitution as an open chart chosen by the free and sovereign people to guide and govern both the general government and the States by the plainly defined plan of inter-cooperative sovereignty, as Moses the Lawgiver used the pillar of cloud to guide the tribes in their free republic to complete deliverance from despotism.

"Mr. Davis accepted the ideas of the eminent makers of the Constitution and believed that they had ordained and established a general government which had ample powers to conduct the States to the broadest and loftiest national glory, without having conferred a grant of even one power to oppress a citizen or a class of citizens, nor to discriminate against a section or scourge a State. This principle in the structure of our government is a stone laid in the foundations of the political faith of Jefferson Davis and is yet as indispensable as it was when our fathers made it the substantial cornerstone of the Union. On his steady conviction that these foundations would not be removed he had reposed his confidence in the fairness of administrations, and, therefore, believed in the stability and prosperity of the country. Consistent with



Monument in Hollywood to Commodore Matthew F Maury
and Mausoleum of President Monroe.

that view, he saw that the United States could retain a dual integrity and yet protect and employ all their powers, conserve interstate relations, increase the country's area, promote commerce, enlarge industries, restrain commercial evil aspirations and prevent sectional discords. He therefore approved the reasons made known to him in early manhood why the Louisiana territory had been lawfully and wisely acquired. The purchase was a sequence of constitutional duty but not a breach thereof, and hence he did not agree with some statesmen that this purchase was a good cause for secession, although he conceded the right at that time of those dissatisfied States to secede. Nor did he see any good cause for the action of the Hartford Convention, nor for the suggestion of a New England Republic. Mr. Davis also believed that the State of Texas could be lawfully annexed, because this was necessary to the saving of Texan independence and expedient as a lawful extension of our country's domain, since it was made by accepting, through a treaty the offer of a contiguous republic. Statesmen outside the South insisted that this acquisition was a sufficient reason for the withdrawal of their States from the Union. But while admitting the privilege of these States to 'become wayward sisters and go in peace,' he was glad to have them remain and see the wisdom of the annexation. According to his views nullification of a national law as once proposed by a Southern State was illegal and might be fatal to both the Union and the State, although it was urged by Calhoun that this mode of redressing a wrong was better than secession, because it would preserve the Union and protect the interests of a State. Yet, in after years, fourteen great States (not in the South) nullified by State legislation a national law which had been placed among the national statutes in obedience to an express Constitutional obligation binding on all States alike. But Mr. Davis held that these States had no right to subvert the general government by authorizing and requiring their officials and people to disobey the supreme law of the land while still enjoying the benefits of the Union.

"I say for Mr. Davis in a general statement without further specifications that, on account of his reverential regard for constitutional powers and privileges, he defended in Congress, in the Senate, and wherever he addressed the people the views of the original, patriotic, independent States which had formed and joined the Union with the understanding expressed and implied that they could peaceably withdraw from the Union without resorting to rebellion or incurring the guilt of treason or suffering the pangs of military coercion. He

agreed with eminent constitutional lawyers in all parts of our country that a State could not be held in obedience to the general government by military force after it had adopted the ordinance of secession. Deploring those agitations whose roar alarmed the South like the sounds of the fire-bells at night, he feared that the supremacy of sectionalism which was long while a lurid threat, would be fanned into a dreadful destructive fact. He doubted the permanency of the fraternal compromise measures of 1850, and while Secretary of War and afterwards Senator from Mississippi, he united with many of the great statesmen, North and South, Whigs and Democrats, who were sincerely seeking to repress those agitations of sectional questions that were overwhelming all the feelings of interstate fraternity. Inflammable, selfish interests in territorial lands and in the perquisites of office raised certain furious riots and rebellions in one or two territories which were permitted and even encouraged to embroil the entire country. I call earnest and honest attention to the dignified, patriotic course of Mr. Davis through all these agitations. Even slight investigation will disclose the fact that the training of his life by all patriotic influencees had not failed to sustain his desire to save the Union nor his devotion to the memories of his life-long service of his great country. He was certainly never a disunionist *per se*. He said: 'As long as I held a seat in the Senate my best efforts were directed to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union resulting from it, and to make the general government an effective agent of the States for its prescribed purposes. As soon as the paramount allegiance due to Mississippi forbade a continuance of these efforts I withdrew from the position.' Thus Senator Davis approved the secession of his State and prepared to defend it. He had said in his place as United States Senator: 'From sire to son has descended the love of the Union in our hearts, as in our history are mingled the names of Concord and Camden, of Saratoga and Yorktown, of Bunker Hill and New Orleans. They are monuments of our common glory, and no Southern man would wish to see that monument reduced by striking off one of the names of Northern battles.' Afterwards when he had passed through the Confederate epoch, and in the quiet of his home was writing his great work on the 'Rise and Fall of the Confederacy,' he concluded his valuable labor by writing the following statement: 'In asserting the right of secession it has not been my wish to incite to its exercise; I recognize the fact that the war showed it to be impracticable, but this did not prove it to be wrong, and now it may not be again attempted, and that the

Union may promote the general welfare, it is needful to that the truth, the whole truth should be known, so that crimination and rerimination may forever cease; and then on the basis of fraternity and faithful regard for the rights of the States there may be written on the arch of the Union, '*Esto perpetua.*'

"Mr. Davis passed honorably from the Senate in which he was leader of his party and had won distinction that foretokened continuance of national honors. He left his seat as a citizen of independent Mississippi and accepted the chief command of its militia. Southern States were adopting ordinances of secession and moving into position to lawfully and peaceably organize a constitutional confederacy. They sought for the men who should be President and Vice-President of the new government and while they found many who were qualified, the choice was unanimously made of Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens. Both possessed the noble talent for governing men, and were learned in the folk-lore principles of liberty and in the high art of government. Broad, profound and lofty knowledge had been gained by both amidst similar controlling influences. Both steadfastly believed in the true republican democracy of the forefathers and founders of home rule in America. They agreed in judgment that the States had lawfully seceded, and as sovereign republics had lawfully formed the Confederacy. They were of equally undoubted integrity, national reputation, personal courage and long experience in public service. It was not possible to have found two men in all the world better fitted for these two positions than Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens.

"Mr. Davis was not in attendance on the convention at Montgomery, but was at home organizing a division of Mississippi State Militia. He desired no civil position and wished for no honors except the post of danger at the foremost salient of a fortress upon which the fiercest hostilities would be focussed. Regardless of its perils, as he was unambitious of its honors, he accepted the civic leadership in the high emprise to which his people, in the spirit of their forefathers, had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors.

"First among all the acts of his administration he sent by authority of Congress certain ambassadors of lofty character to seek an audience of the United States Government and to present proposals of firm, fraternal alliance in peace, but these distinguished commissioners were kept away from even the footstool of the new administration and at last departed when hostile ships began to move on an evident mission to subdue Charleston and make war upon the Confederacy. This



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS
Main, near Nineteenth

naval demonstration was foiled by the immediate capture of Fort Sumter by the Confederates; and on the instant moment of that event the call was made for 75,000 men to be armed, equipped and rushed on to Richmond over the body of Virginia. The frowning-front of grim-visaged war portended the immediate capture of Richmond at the points of three-score thousand bayonets. But this intended quick overthrow of the Confederacy which came finally after four years' fighting on the same line was now averted by the Confederate Government by the rapid assembling of an ardent Southern Army under able and experienced officers to meet the invasion. Then came the clash of American soldiers on the field of Manassas, the gleam of bayonets, the roar of cannons, the vollied crash of rifles, the outcries of fighting infantry and cavalry with all other horrid circumstances of dreadful battle lasting from the dawn until the noon. And then the break in panic of the invading host after they had bravely fought all the morning, and next the wild rush eastward while the sun in the west was laughing behind their backs and the stars in the east came out to beckon them back to Washington.

"But it is not within the scope of my duty to-day to fight over again the four years' war between the sections, but instead to mention only the principal features of the civil administration of President Davis which will show the difficulties of his position, the unalleviated cares of his office, and his heroic service from the luminous rise of the Confederacy to its final fall on the field of honor, never to rise again.

"It was not singular that differences of judgment arose among the distinguished leaders of the Confederacy. Neither is it surprising that amidst their differences these great men were equally true to the Confederacy. As instances of these differences I mention the defensive policy of Mr. Davis in the first year of his administration. Able statesmen and ardent generals, as well as nearly the entire Confederate Army, urged the crossing of the Potomac and Ohio to carry the war on Northern soil; but it is clear that the South was not able at once to sustain such an invasion, nor was it the original intentian to make war upon the States of the North. There was also opposition to the act of conscription, but President Davis urged that equality in the burdens of the war could not be otherwise maintained. Financial embarrassments became so acute that the war was soon fought on paper money whieh had no responsible redeemer. The President was also censured for not removing generals and then complained of when some were removed. Resources shrunk to the state of starvation.

Southern armies diminished by disease, casualties and captures for four great years of war. And the South was overpowered.

"The fidelity of Mr. Davis to his country has never been questioned, and yet his enemies of the North persist in calling this virtue a stubborn personal pride. But, my countrymen, what higher virtue can a ruler have than firmness in maintaining the cause of his people? Let it then be admitted that the President was never willing to make peace by the surrender of his people without obtaining the just terms which their cause, their courage and their own character demanded, and let it be also asked why no frank statement of any terms except unconditional surrender was ever offered the Southern people from the moment the Confederate Peace Commission arrived in 1861 in Washington to the close of the Hampton Roads Conference in 1865.

"He was condemned by his foes and by some of his countrymen for not making peace during the Peace Conference of 1865 at Hampton Roads. But his censors did not consider the proofs of his readiness to disband all forces and suffer the Confederacy to dissolve itself if the simplest authorized pledge could be obtained that the seceded States would be treated as States in the Union and its people as citizens without any war' revenges upon them. Doubtless, as I believe, all this ultimata of the Southern people were assented at the time by the heart of President Lincoln, but he was without power to advise more than surrender without terms with trust in Congress for the consequences. This proposal implied that the Southern people were in overt rebellion and that their fate must be left to the conqueror. It is also conceded that President Lincoln would not have advocated extreme measures against the overpowered South and that thousands of Union men would have hailed a peaceful restoration at once of the Southern States to the Union, without the degradations of Reconstruction. But neither Mr. Lincoln nor this class of patriots had sufficient 'influence with the administration' to secure such an honorable ending of the war, and Mr. Davis and his people could not accept such conditions because their acceptance would dishonor them, and ruin not only the South but the Union as well.

"In the first two years of the war, Mr. Davis had the joy of knowing that the Confederate Divisions were winning great battles against the more powerful Northern Armies, and was cheered by the prospects of success. But the subsequent waning of Confederate strength commenced and continued until he knew that the Southland he loved was bleeding at every

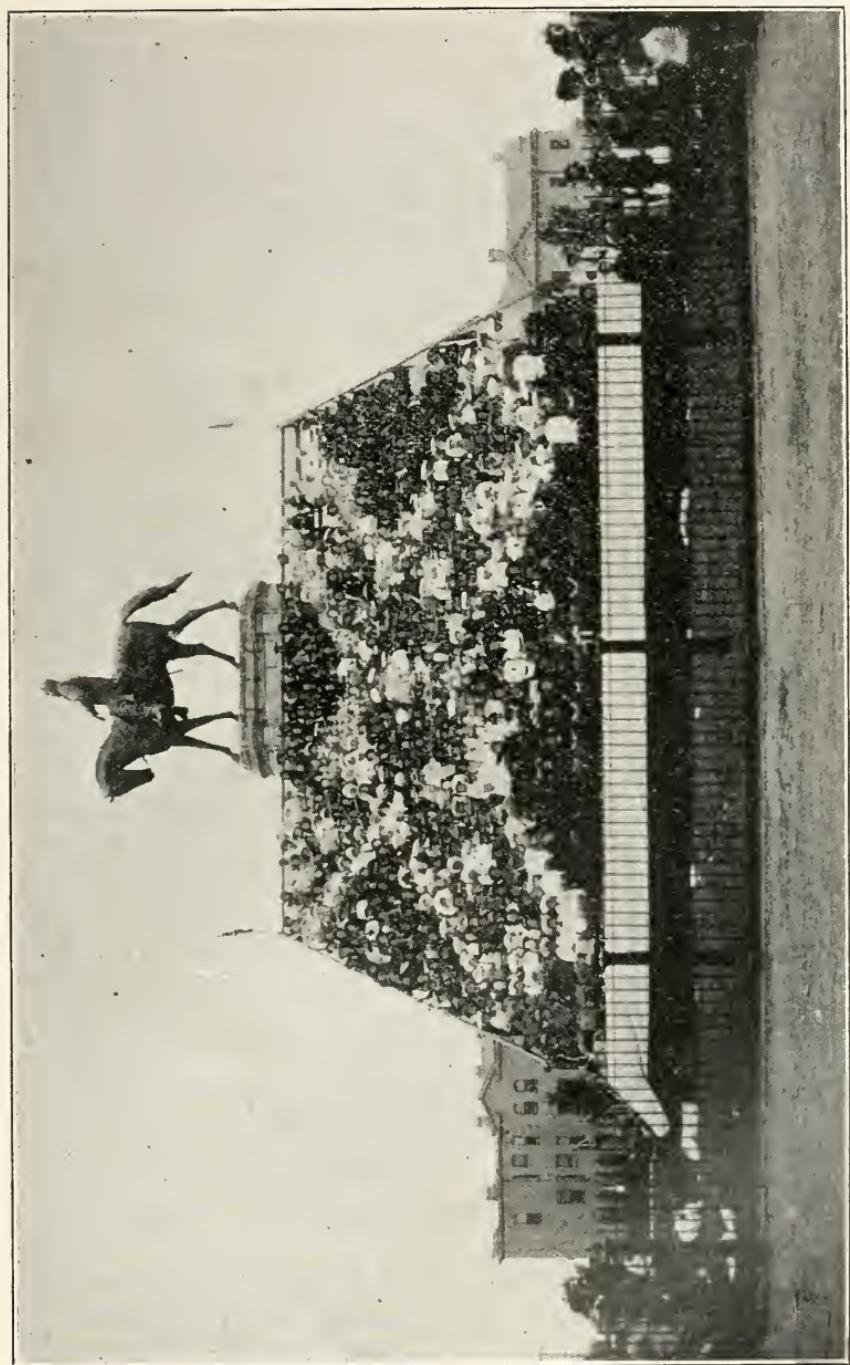
pore, and yet in all these years he was not puffed up by victories nor dismayed by defeats. If there is one who would malign such a President or betray such a people as the people of the South, 'let him speak for him have I offended.'

"After complete surrender of all the Armies of the Confederacy, and when peace in all the South prevailed, there were false charges made in the vicious heat of passion and afterwards withdrawn, against Mr. Davis and other Confederate officials, of inhumanity to prisoners, which I will not discuss. The Confederate survivors who had returned to their homes were justly indignant at this purpose to cast odium on the Confederate Government. Protests were also made by just-minded Northern people, and there was also a world-wide sentiment against these modes of avenging the Union. Blind passion caused these accusations, and the insane spirit of revenge could not reason that if the sufferings and death of brave Union prisoners were chargeable to Mr. Davis because he was President, the similar misfortunes of brave Confederate soldiers were chargeable to Mr. Lincoln because he was also President. It is clear that Mr. Lincoln had no purpose in his mind, no desire in his heart, to make Mr. Davis the vicarious sufferer for the alleged rebellion of the Southern people. When the capture of Richmond by the armies of General Grant seemed imminent, Lincoln was asked by a friend, 'What will you do with Davis?' He replied by telling a significant anecdote of which the point was, 'If Davis should escape, let him go unbeknown to me.'

"The Southern people have always felt indignation at the suggestion that they might be held guiltless or excusable by an expiation made for them by the sufferings of Mr. Davis. The inflamed men who had conceived and tried to execute this cruel device were inexcusably ignorant of the truth that such an expiation admitted the absolute innocence of the chosen victim. In whatever light the blunder of the long imprisonment of Mr. Davis can be considered, its circumstances were needless cruelties, and his shackling was a horrible shame put upon the people of the North as well as the South.

"Our thoughts will now follow the President of the Confederacy after he was set at liberty and welcomed by demonstrations of great affection in all the South. The Southern soldiers and people were already engaged in the spring of 1865 in the duties of citizens, and were soon combating a mode of reconstruction in which prejudice joined cupidity in shameful political and venal atrocities. Bravely indeed the Southern people maintained their manhood. They worshiped at no altar like that on which the pagan Hamilcar swore his son to

LEE MONUMENT WITH "LIVING CONFEDERATE FLAG," MONUMENT AVENUE
(As it appeared during Confederate Reunion, 1905)



eternal vengeance, but they set up the Constitution as the Ark of the Covenant restored to its old place and power as the supreme law of the United States. Mr. Davis sought no notoriety at any time, and his retirement was not seclusion nor exile. He had no wish to be brought into public notice, but he was often drawn before the people who accorded him the affection and ovation due the unsullied though disrowned President of a Republic. Among other occasions Richmond called him to mourn with her the death of Lee. Georgia drew him to her heart to witness the honors given to Ben Hill when his statue was unveiled. Other States and cities were his hosts on occasions when he was the guest of honor. His last years were clouded by no frown from his people, but he lived in the calm atmosphere of their love amidst wife, children, friends and sacred memories. Let no man think that the Southern soldiers or people ever wavered in their regard for him!

"The Southern people became more distinctively his people when the misfortunes of the fallen Confederacy came upon himself and them. They were gratified by the lengthening of his life into old age, although their troubles bore heavily on his heart. They were glad he lived to manifest his fidelity to them and to witness their devotion to him. He had no farewells to make to greatness, for all true greatness remained in his retinue to the end of his days. He outlived obloquy; he saw detraction die by its own sting; he saw vicious censures put to shame; he beheld resentments of South and North withering in stem and root, leaving no seed. As the watchman who had stood steadily on his post through the long night, he was rewarded in his old age by the salute of the sunrise of Southern prosperity. With a satisfied Christian spirit he departed this life in peace with God and good will to men. Emperors, kings and princes have crawled along the latter days of life tormented with torturing memories; philosophers who proudly claimed to have possessed a rare power which gave them repose of mind, died mumbling the word remorse; one who had been mighty in evil counsel cried at last, 'Had I served my God as well as I served my king he would not have deserted me in my old age.' But this venerable statesman, who had been faithful to country, conscience and God, expired in peace, enfolded by the love of his people. He did not deserve to have an enemy in the world!"

"At the first hour of the morning of December the sixth, 1889, he breathed his life gently away without heaving a sigh, resting his hand in the hand of his beloved wife. The great metropolitan city, New Orleans, bestowed funeral obsequies upon

him which would have honored the character and fame of the greatest of men. Messages of his death were hurried everywhere, and messages of sympathy came from everywhere South and North. Governors, Senators and other eminent men telegraphed the common sorrow. Flags were at half mast and public meetings were held where hundreds of orators gave those tributes which the truest eloquence can utter when inspired. The procession which followed his casket was composed of representative men of many States, the Confederate Veterans' Associations, the local Grand Army of the Republic, the regular military and the Volunteers, besides thousands of people. It moved as a great honorary escort until the casket was placed within a temporary vault in New Orleans with the religious rites of the Christian faith. Several States at once claimed the honor of having the permanent custody of his body, each giving reasons that merited consideration, and finally it was determined to commit this trust to the permanent keeping of Richmond, once the Capital of the Confederacy. Then followed one of those remarkable ovations which have occasionally occurred after the death of men of lofty station when their honored remains are conveyed across states and countries for final burial. Mr. Davis was thus borne across the South from the Mississippi to the James—from New Orleans to Richmond—ideally in the hearts of his people. The funeral cortege passed between the continuous double open ranks of a loving people who looked upon his bier by day and night as it was carried on the funeral train, or was laid in state in the Capitols of the South. It seemed to me while journeying with the train that the President of the Confederacy was then passing into immortality under an extended arch of triumph, erected with the living uplifted arms of his loving Southern people. Such ovations are rarely given even to the most illustrious men of any age, and even they were exceeded by the imposing reception in Virginia and in Richmond, where his body was committed to its final grave.

"My countrymen, I have made an imperfect portrayal of the masterful Chief of the great people who were opposed in war by another great people, on questions of the principles and policies of government. Not one brave and true man of either side would ask another to forget the best memories of that mighty war. I have spoken of Mr. Davis without using words of superlative praise. He was not faultless, but he was upright, true, brave, fair and absolutely incorruptible. He is entitled to the generous American judgment of the present sober age which will be rendered on consideration of the facts of his whole

carer. History will surely give him an honorable and distinguished place among the noble characters of past times. All the elements of greatness were components of his life, and it cannot be insisted that success in his last service of his people was necessary to make him truly great, although had the Confederacy established its independence, his fame would have filled the world as the Father of the new American Republic.

"Just men of the present times will note that the especial crimination of him by words is an unjust mode of continuing a strife, which every manly patriot must condemn. The Southern people now insist on the cessation of the 'War of Words,' since the fight with guns has ended. From this hour the monument of Mr. Davis will plead in his own language and true spirit against all the evils of sectionalism that still in any form dishonor the people of the United States. It will ask the question, how can the people of the American Union dare to engage in unfraternal brawls for sectional advantages over the graves and amidst the blood of the Union and the Confederate Armies? It will point out the fact that there is this new addition to the body of our political truth, that the Union of the States has been raised into greater sacredness by the bloody war which ended on the surrender of the Confederate States to the power of the Union Armies. Obligations to maintain the honor and the equal use of our general government rest now with double weight upon all who are placed in power by the people. All Americans now tread on soil made more sacred since the seal of the final surrender was set to the pledge that these States shall not fight each other any more forever, but they shall enjoy in common fraternal use all the blessings of their reunited country.

The benediction was then pronounced; and the vast crowd gathered about the monument wended their way back to the beautiful "Richmond on the James," delighted to have taken part in these sacred, and never-to-be-forgotten exercises.

And thus closed the great Richmond Reunion of 1907.

OFFICIAL:

Wm. E. Mickle.

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

APPENDIX

- I. Speeches of Gen. S. D. Lee, Col. Jno. W. Daniel and
Col. R. E. Lee, Jr.
- II. Summary by Adjutant General up to May 23, 1907.
- III. Itemized Report of Adjutant General for year 1906.
- IV. Report of Monumental Committee April 26, 1906.
- V. Report of Monumental Committee May 30, 1907.

SPEECH
OF
GEN. STEPHEN D. LEE,
Commander-in-Chief, U. C. V.

On Accepting the Auditorium for the Use of the Convention Held in
Richmond, Va., May 30 to June 3, 1907.

General Bolling, Ladies, Gentlemen and Comrades—

Ever since Colonial days, a Virginia welcome has been famous. We have been made to feel that your hospitality is indeed boundless. The oftener we pay you a visit, the better we like it, and the more we like you. Every good Southerner claims either to have come from a Virginia family, or at least to have relatives in the Old Dominion. It is a sort of American patent of nobility, while to belong to one of the real "first families" is distinctly royal.

When the Confederate soldier comes to Richmond, it is a homecoming. The greatest of England's Queens said that when her heart should be opened, upon it would be found written the word "Calais"—in every Confederate heart, Richmond is written forever. Here stand the Capitol and the White House of the Confederacy. Yonder is the statue of his great commander, a tribute from the genius of France to the glorious manhood of Virginia. Here is Stonewall Jackson in immortal bronze—a memorial by English gentlemen to the the Soldier of God and his country. Here, too, is A. P. Hill, who gave his native land a soldier's finished service, and yet to whom, also, the glory of a patriot's death was not denied. And here, ready to be unveiled to the eyes of a loving and faithful people, stands the monument to the soldier, the statesman, the orator, the historian, the pure and chivalrous gentleman, reared by the hands of Southern woman, to him who suffered most for them and for us all; who bore in his own body the shame of our defeat, and gathered unto his own breast every spear of malice raised against his countrymen—Jefferson Davis.

There are many sacred spots on Virginia's soil—Jamestown and Williamsburg have their great memories; Yorktown has its splendid

triumph—but Richmond is twice endeared to the Southern heart. Dear are Manassas, Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Gaine's Mill, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Petersburg, Appomattox—her history has made Virginia to be remembered with Marathon and Thermopylae. Too noble to be neutral, Virginia stood guard over her younger sisters. Every wound of the dying Confederacy was over the prostrate body of Virginia. As long as heroic actions have a charm for noble hearts; as long as desperate courage appeals to brave men, and the heart of woman cherishes the memory of self-sacrifice, Virginia will not be forgotten.

I love the South of to-day. The gallant and generous youths, who sometimes gather with us, are my pride and admiration. But I shall never again love or honor men as I loved and honored the Confederate soldier. "We needs must love the highest when we see it." There was masterful spirit in him; a spirit that laughed at disaster; a spirit that privation and distress could not tame; a spirit that felt a stain upon its honor like a wound. His was a love of country that burned all the brighter amid the chilling floods of defeat. His was

"The passion of a hope forlorn;
The luxury of being great;
The deep content of souls seren,
Who gain or lose with equal mien;
Defeat his spirit not subdued,
Nor victory marred his noble mood."

Of these men General Lee said: "The choice between war and abject submission is before them. To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer. They cannot barter manhood for peace, or the right of self-government for property." Their choice was unselfish and honorable. The swords they drew were never sheathed, but were broken in their hands.

We have lived to see the day, when the President of the United States could write these words: "The courage and steadfastness, the lofty fealty to the right as it was given to each man to see the right, whether he wore the blue or whether he wore the gray, now makes the memories of the valiant feats, alike of those who served under Grant and of those who served under Lee, precious to all good Americans." We have lived to see the day when the tattered battle-flags that floated over the Confederate armies have come home to stay—our country could no more imprison those flags than David could drink the water which came from the well of Bethlehem by the gate. We have lived to see the day when our whole country does honor to the Confederate dead; when the very government against which he fought marks with memorial stone the long neglected graves where they sleep beneath the Northern snows. Every marble is a benedic-

tion, and every green sod a mother's kiss. In his death the Confederate soldier has won his last victory. The tribute of respect and reverence from his old enemies does honor to the human heart.

I am happy to believe that to day the old Confederate will find everywhere affection and good will, and when at last he enters "The low green tent whose curtains never outward swing," whatever has been written against him in hate will be blotted out with tears. Every trace of the storm of battle that broke over our country, sweeping away its ancient landmarks, dashing to pieces the stately columns of its old political faith, and spreading desolation and ruin over its fairest domain, has passed away, leaving only the pure air of a new patriotism, and the tear-drops glistening upon the flowers of memory. We behold a country truly reunited by bonds of mutual interest and affection, a prosperous land, a strong and vigorous people, busy in fruitful labor.

The blossom upon our human tree is once more bursting into bloom, and we old soldiers, living as we must in the past, are made glad by the reverence and respect of those around us. Our lives are sweetened by the gratitude and affection of the Southern people. Our children and grandchildren gather about us and listen with swelling hearts to the glorious story of the Confederacy. They ride with Stuart, Hampton and Forrest. They march with Jackson, Cheatham and Hood. They hear the thunder of Pelham's guns. They bear the body of Ashby in their arms. They listen to the hoof-beats of "Traveler." They behold the kingly man. They hear the shout, "Lee to the rear," and then the "rebel yell" rings in their ears above the roar of battle, until they almost share the mad joy of the soldier and feel the rapture of the charge. We rejoice to remember these things. We know that our posterity will not forget them. And we know that while such memories are cherished our country will never lack defenders, nor shall shadow fall upon the spotless glory of her fame.



HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 22, 1907. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 64. }

The General Commanding feels that it will be eminently fit to arrange matters so that the gathering of the gallant remnant of the glorious Army of Northern Virginia in the Capital City of the Confederacy and on the sacred soil of Virginia shall in some way be associated with the immortal name of their great leader, Robert E. Lee, the hundredth anniversary of whose birth was celebrated with so much affection and enthusiasm throughout the country. He, therefore, has great pleasure in announcing that he has selected as orator on this occasion, Col. Robert E. Lee, Jr., son of Gen. W. H. F. Lee (lovingly named by his Virginia Associates "Runy" Lee), and grandson of the great Confederate General.

Colonel Lee is gifted with great oratorical powers, which he cultivated as a student at Washington and Lee University; and added to as a member of the Virginia Legislature and in the halls of Congress. Of commanding presence; rich, deep voice, wonderful flow of words; earnest and animated in delivery—he will interest the old soldiers, and be a credit to the great name he bears.

By command of

STEPHEN D. LEE,

General Commanding.

Official:

Wm. E. Mickle.

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

SPEECH
OF
COL. ROBERT E. LEE, JR.

Commander; Confederate Soldiers—

Notwithstanding the fact that we are told upon the best of authority that "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," yet there are times in the lives of men when that fullness is so ample, the demand so great, that the poor stammering, stuttering tongue remains silent and palsied at the magnitude and magnificence of the task that is set before it. Surely this is such a moment—in the life of every true man of the South—when he attempts to depict the days of doubt and dread between '61 and '65; to describe the patriotism and self-sacrifice of the people of the South, to recite the deeds of unparalleled courage and heroism wrought by her incomparable armies, and lay memory's sweet immortals upon the graves of the countless heroes of the Confederacy.

There has never been a more critical period of American history than that which ushered the year 1861 upon the world's stage of action. The trouble was not of recent origin; it was not the spasmodic outburst of an hour; nor the stubborn and senseless resistance of a factious maintenance of groundless opinions. It was the result of the existence of antagonizing forces which had been operating in the country for a long time, the seed being first sown by the forefathers, some in the fertile valley of the James, and some on the rock-bound coast of New England. Sectional differences exhibited themselves before the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Washington found it necessary to issue a stern order to the army before Boston in 1775 "promising exemplary punishment to any man who would say or do anything to aggravate what he calls 'the existing sectional feelings.'" Eleven years later Mr. Jay actually recommended to Congress that the free navigation of the Mississippi river should be exchanged for an advantageous commercial arrangement with Spain. New England, caring nothing for the distant Father of Waters, supported this narrow and selfish policy which filled the South with "fierce indignation," for a large part of her territory bordered on that mighty stream. As we look through the vista of time between the adoption of the Federal Constitution and 1832,

when, for the first time, the question of slavery was introduced into the political arena, we find many things showing the spirit of these times which did not indicate smooth sailing for the vessel of State long before Southern revolt began to assume any definite aspect. The contest over the alien and sedition laws in Adams' administration; the fear of New England as to the "absorbing of the northern states and rendering them insignificant in the Union" in the event of the Louisiana purchase; the passage of the Embargo Act by Congress; the separate course of New England in 1812, closely followed by the Hartford Convention; the iniquitous tariff of 1828; the abandonment of the sale of public lands in the West; the protest of South Carolina against the tariff statutes, which resulted in the Clay compromise; all followed in rapid succession, and all led to the great civil conflict in which "not brigades nor divisions, but great armies were the units, where States were fortified camps, and a Continent a battle ground."

For the purpose of this occasion we care not how the African slave first placed his unhallowed foot on southern soil. Suffice it to say that although the South had, at one time, no inconsiderable career of maritime adventure, "no ship or ship-masters of hers has ever in a single case been implicated in the illicit African slave trade." Her greatest men always maintained slavery to be the most dangerous element of the country. From the beginning the statesmen of the South scented danger in the great race problem with which they were being saddled, and the question that was uppermost in their minds was, what shall be done with the emancipated serf? "Much as I deplore slavery," says Patrick Henry, "I see that prudence forbids its abolition." Henry Clay admitted that "The evils of slavery are absolutely nothing in comparison with the far greater evils which would inevitably follow from a sudden, general and indiscriminate emancipation." And again he says, "If we were to invoke the greatest blessing on earth which Heaven, in its mercy, could now bestow on this Nation, it would be the separation of the two most numerous races of its population and their comfortable establishment in distant and distinct countries." Mr. Mason of Virginia went further in declaring "The traffic is infernal. To permit it is against every principle of honor and safety." Mr. Calhoun was of the opinion that the existing relations between master and servant "cannot be destroyed without subjecting the two races to the greatest calamity and the section to poverty, desolation and wretchedness." Slavery has been practiced in the world for nearly six thousand years. As long as the traffic proved profitable to European and American traders, "conscience slept," and it was not until the American Revolution of 1775 that the attention of the world was drawn to slavery and the slave trade. At that period slavery existed in every one of the American colonies. In the meantime, measures had been taken by cer-

tain colonies of the South to prevent the introduction of slaves into their territories. Prominently, South Carolina in 1760. The Burgesses in Virginia made twenty-eight different attempts to stop the evil. Protest after protest, couched in the most respectful and loyal language went up from the southern colonies to his Majesty "to express the high opinion we entertain of his benevolent intentions towards his subjects in the colonies," and "ask his paternal assistance in averting a calamity of most alarming nature; that the importation of slaves from Africa has long been considered as a trade of great inhumanity"; therefore, "implore him to remove all restraints in his Governors from passing acts of assembly which were intended to check this pernicious commerce; and that we presume to hope that the interest of a few of his subjects in Great Britain will be disregarded, when such a number of his people look to him for protection in a point so essential." These petitions were refused as often as they were presented, for his royal personage derived a handsome revenue from the products of slave labor, and he knew too well that slavery was an element of weakness, calculated to keep the colonies in subjection to his rule. Thus, "had King George III, in the plenitude of his power, desired, like some wicked fairy of old, to curse with a fatal gift the fair child of Liberty, he could have chosen nothing more sure, more deadly" than the African slave.

Virginia, in October, 1778, and Georgia in 1798, passed acts prohibiting the importation of slaves. The former act provided for a penalty of 1000 pounds, and also every slave imported contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act shall, upon such importation, become free. Thus to the everlasting credit of the South, upon whose devoted head the vials of holy wrath have been so unjustly and brutally poured out for propagating, nourishing and harboring slavery, she leads the world in an earnest attempt to prevent the very thing of which she is accused.

In the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Jefferson inserted an article unqualifiedly reprobating the foreign slave trade and urging the protection afforded to it by the King as a powerful motive in the justification of the Revolution. This clause was finally withdrawn, and his reason for doing so, recorded by himself, after referring to the disposition of some of the southern States to keep up the slave trade, he continues: "Our northern brethren also, I believe, felt a little tender under those censures, for though their people have few slaves themselves, yet they have been pretty considerable carriers of them to others." When it came to the Convention in 1787 which framed the Federal Constitution, the Committee appointed to draft the instrument, composed of Messrs. Rutledge of South Carolina, Randolph of Virginia, Gorham of Massachusetts, Ellsworth of Connecticut, and Wilson of Pennsylvania, reported an article prohibiting the slave trade after 1800.

When this report came up for consideration on the floor of the Convention, Mr. Pinckney moved to strike out the words "the year 1800" as the year limiting the importation of slaves, and to insert "the year 1808." Mr. Gorham of Massachusetts seconded the motion which prevailed, all of the New England States present voting in the affirmative. Thus the African slave trade was continued, a stigma upon the country, for twenty years longer. General Washington in his report of the Convention declares that by this vote "the great principles of the Constitution were changed in the last days of the Convention."

During the great fight of 1820-21 which resulted in the Missouri Compromise, so little had slavery become a political question, and as a further proof of the southern states had not at that early period banded together in support of the system, the States of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee were earnestly engaged in practical movements for gradual emancipation of their slaves, and this good work continued until it was arrested by the Abolitionists who "insisted upon convicting as criminals those who were so well disposed to bring about the very result at which they themselves professed to aim." "Promised emancipation refused to submit itself to hateful abolition." Under the guise of philanthropy and humanity and notwithstanding the fact that England had liberated four hundred thousand slaves at the cost of 20,000,000 pounds paid to their owners, the abolitionists demanded the uncompensated freeing of the slaves, the great majority of which were in the South. Such a wholesale attack on private property by the State has no parallel in history. Finally scheming politicians "invincible in peace, invisible in war" took advantage of the unfortunate state of affairs, adopted slavery for their slogan and a vehicle for their selfish ends. A Massachusetts author says, "Self-seeking and ambitious demagogues, the pest of republics, disturbed the equilibrium, and were able at length to plunge the country into that worst of all public calamities, civil war. The question of morals had as little as possible to do with the result." Philanthropy might have sighed, fanaticism have howled for centuries in vain, but for the hope of office and the desire of public plunder, on the part of men who were neither philanthropists or fanatics." Thus slavery was the occasion, not the cause of the revolt, "just as property is the cause of robbery." "Slavery was the South's calamity and not her crime." Two most significant facts remain in this connection. First, there was incorporated in the organic law of the Southern Confederacy, made wholly by slave states, an absolute prohibition of the foreign slave trade. The final act was the emancipation of slaves by the votes of the Southern States. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of January, 1863, was legally absolutely void and ineffective. The Negroes were freed by the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution. When it was adopted, the Federal Union was composed of thirty-six States.

The Fifth Article of the Constitution provides that no amendment to the Constitution shall become part thereof until "ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States." Therefore it required twenty-seven votes to ratify an amendment. On the 18th of December, 1865, the Secretary of State reports twenty-seven States having so ratified, sixteen of these were northern States; nine of those States refused to vote for the measure, and the remaining eleven required to make up the two-thirds were the Southern States. Thus the much maligned slave torturing South became the liberator of the serf. It is one of the ironies of history that the South, which had done so much to prevent and stamp out the black terror should be called to be the sacrifice on the altar of the opinions of those who were in a large measure responsible for the existence of the African within her borders. There is a legend in the East that Mohammed once touched with his staff a homely and flowerless plant and turned it into a geranium. "You gave me a village, and I left you a city," was the language of some old Roman. So the African was brought to the South a wild, naked, shrieking, ash-besmeared savage. She fed and clothed him, wintered and summered him, Christianized and civilized him, and fitted him, in the opinion of many, for the franchise, that greatest right of a free-born American. "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone," is the decree of the Master. If that divine ruling had been faithfully followed, there would not have been enough pebbles thrown at the South to have supplied David with ammunition on his celebrated expedition against the howling Philistines.

The South is charged with the desire to destroy the Union. As fair and impartial a judge as Lord Wolseley falls into this error when he says, "Few will find fault with the men of the North for their manly determination, come what might, to resist every effort of their brethren in the South to break up the Union." Secession was not preached for the first time in the South, as pointed out by the Rev. Dr. McKim of Washington, a gallant Confederate soldier. "It was threatened in the North four times before South Carolina seceded. The first came from Col. Timothy Pickering of Massachusetts, a friend of Washington and a member of his cabinet, opposing the acquisition of Louisiana; the second time from Josian Quincy, another distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, over the proposed admission of Louisiana as a State in the Union; the third from the Hartford Convention in which five States were represented, over the dissatisfaction occasioned by the war with Great Britain; and fourth, from the legislature of Massachusetts, because it was proposed to annex Texas to the Federal Union. The steady development of the South, especially territorially, stirred in the North a great "jealous anxiety," a fear of a great slave empire and loss of political power. The venerable Quincy pronounced it the duty of the North

to take possession of the Government at any hazard. "Even of the dissolution of the Union itself." When Louisiana knocked at the door of the Federal family it so stirred this distinguished Massachusetts statesman that he boldly declared on the floor of Congress, resisting the bill granting statehood to Louisiana, "If this bill passes it is my deliberate opinion that it is virtually a dissolution of this Union; that it frees the States from their moral obligations; and as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, definitely to prepare for a separation, amicably if they can, violently if they must." Adams and Giddings were also nerved to such a pitch when they issued an address declaring that the annexation of Texas would be "so injurious to the interest of the northern states as not only inevitably to result in dissolution of the Union, but to fully justify it." Zachariah Chandler wrote the Governor of Michigan requesting him to send delegates to the Peace Compromise Congress, called by a Southern State, being the only effort made by a State to avert the war. "Without a little blood letting this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a curse." When the conference failed of its purpose there sprang from the throats of the radicals this triumphant note, "We have won the battle and we mean to have the fruits." It would seem that Mr. Lincoln himself puts at rest all doubt as to the responsibility of the conflict in an interview with Medill of the *Chicago Tribune*, as given by Miss Tarbell in her "Life of Lincoln." "Gentlemen," he is reported as saying, "after Boston, Chicago has been the chief instrument in bringing this war to the country. The Northwest opposed the South, as New England opposed the South. It is you, Medill, who is largely responsible for making blood flow as it has. You called for war until you had it. I have given it to you. What you have asked for you have had. Now you come begging to be let off from the call for more men, which I have made to carry on the war you demanded. You ought to be ashamed of yourself." "How can the Union be saved?" exclaimed Mr. Calhoun from the floor of the Senate eleven years before the beginning of hostilities. "There is but one way by which it can be with certainty; and that is, by a full and final settlement on the principle of justice of all the questions at issue between the two sections. The South asks for justice, simple justice, and less she ought not to take. She has no compromise to offer, but the Constitution, and no concessions or surrender to make. She has already surrendered so much that she has little left to surrender. The weaker party can do nothing; it is for the stronger. The North has only to will the salvation of the Union, to accomplish it by doing justice and conceding to the South an equal right in the acquired territory, and by doing her duty by causing the stipulations relative to the fugitive slaves to be faithfully fulfilled, to cease the agitation of the slave question and to provide for the insertion of a provision in the Constitution, by amendment, which will

restore to the South, in substance, the power she possessed in protecting herself before the equilibrium was destroyed by the action of this Government. But will the North agree to this? It is for her to answer the question. The responsibility of saving the Union rests on the North, not on the South. The South cannot save it by any act of hers; the North may save it without any sacrifice whatever, unless to do justice and to perform her duties under the Constitution should be regarded by her as a sacrifice." Where can language more explicit be found or higher authority adduced. Surely "The times were out of joint," but there throbbed in the manhood of the South a braver heart than that which beat in Hamlet, and they did not lament that they were born to set it straight.

When the red curtain of war rolled up on the American stage, it revealed the South in arms ready to defend all that makes life worth living—the freedom of country, the honor of people, the sanctity of home. There was also exhibited the sublimest and most unique figure the world has ever seen, that of the Confederate soldier, the evolution of a revolution, which history here takes up never again to put down.

The courage of the Confederate soldier was like that of the Lacedemonians; he enquired not for the number of his enemy, but the place where they could be found. "The available forces scattered over the Confederacy from Richmond to New Orleans, from the frontier of Arkansas to the everglades of Florida, can hardly have been numbered in April, 1862, one hundred and fifty thousand, about one-fifth of those of the enemy." The Confederates attacked in the tangled Wilderness an enemy three times their force; fifty-one thousand Confederates confronted Grant with his one hundred and ninety thousand, attacked him whenever he showed an uncovered front, killed, wounded and captured more men than the number of the whole Southern army. On the field of Sharpsburg the Confederates, with less than one-third of the number of the enemy, resisted from day light until dark the entire Federal Army, and stood ready the whole of the following day to resume the conflict on the same ground, and retired next morning unmolested across the potomac. A Confederate force of fifty-seven thousand men confronted at Chancellorsville "Fighting Joe" Hooker, with an army of one hundred and thirty thousand strong, which he boastingly wired to Washington "was the finest army on the planet," and confidently predicted a grand and glorious victory, but "Fighting Joe" soon found himself up against an army which in soldierly quality, military morale, terribleness of onslaught, sullenness in retreat, masterly strategy, and sublimity in victory, and in fact in every quality which goes to make up a noble army of patriots, the finest which has ever been on this or any other planet, Mars not excepted. Yet the tendency of the time is to belittle the idea of superiority of Federal numbers. I can only point to true history and

ask you to read there the story of the difference between the energy of one struggling under the dictates of conscience at the call of duty for hearthstone and freedom, and the animation of another contending for pride, vengeance and a mere idea.

We are told that his cause was lost; from the standpoint of establishing his heart's desire, and of winning his independence and his idea of self-government, no man can gainsay; but from a martial aspect his cause was anything but lost; he forced himself into the ramparts of an enemy's fear and astonishment, and into the very citadel of a world's admiration and wonder. His flag never trailed in the dust of dishonor, nor soaked in the mire of shame.

"It was the cause,
And not the fate of the cause,
That is just."

I care not what some may think of the Confederate soldier as an individual; put his cap on his head, button around him his old gray jacket, put his musket on his shoulder, place him in the war-worn and weather-beaten ranks of his fallen country and see how he towers above the rest of mankind, how grandly he enters the awful realm of war, in which he has become a denizen, unfolding its mysteries and interpreting its strategies, permitting the military genius of the world to gaze, an humble reverent observer. Away then with the lukewarm, and if you please, molly-coddling expression that the Confederate soldier fought for what he believed to be right. If precedent is a guide, if argument has any convincing force, approving conscience any solace, subsequent approbation, by those who once disagreed with him, be any vindication, if duty magnificently performed is any indication, then we can assert without fear of successful contradiction that the Confederate soldier fought, bled and died, for what he knew to be right. "I would not give my dead Ossory for any living son of Albion," was the cry of a bereaved English mother. "Yea, I would not give the memory of my dear, dead country, and her glorious past, for all of the living anticipations of the nations of the world," is a true Confederate soldier's proud declaration. Wherever his hallowed bones are buried, earth has the care of one more hero's grave, and Heaven the custody of an additional soul over which the plaudit of, "well done, good and faithful servant," has been pronounced. Why a monument to the Confederate soldier?

What need our heroes for their honored bones,
The labor of an age in piled stones?
Or that their hallowed relics should be hid
Under a starry pointed pyramid,
Dear sons of memory, great heirs of fame.

Why then a monument to the Confederate soldiers? Their achievement can marble and brass, which pass away, add to his fame, which is immortal? What monument is as indestructible as the "Stonewall"ments are their monuments and the Southland is their pedestal. How on the plains of Manassas? What more dazzling than the ride of Stuart around McClellan; sublimer than the charge of Pickett's Division at Gettysburg, or more pathetic than the "cross and passion" of disappointment, the "agony and bloody sweat" of despair at Appomattox? I ask again, why a monument to the Confederate soldier? And the reply is, Not for the glory of the Confederate soldier, but for the honor of Dixie. I thank God that the South, out of her poverty and distress, has raised innumerable pure marble shafts with their fingers ever pointing to the home where the men whose memories they perpetuate have gone. His name and fame are thus preserved and protected by the citizens of the South, as true and as brave a people as ever guarded the dust of heroes or kept pure and bright the vestal fires of fame.

Byron tells us, and human experience bears him out, that

"Tis sweet to hear the watch dog's honest bark
 Bay deep mouthed welcome as we draw near home.
 'Tis sweeter far to know there is an eye will mark
 Our coming, and grow brighter when we come."

Such was the anticipation but not the realization of the Confederate soldier, when for the first time in four years he turned his back on the carnage of battle, and took his weary way homeward. Here commences a scene of horrors for which history has no language, and poëtry no pencil. In many instances he found the ashes of his happy home slaked in his loved ones' tears. His little children, his delicate nurtured daughter, with slender form upon who no rain had ever beat, no wind ever visited too roughly, and the wife of his bosom "who shared all of his sorrows entered into all of his joys, and encouraged his every aspiration," they one and all wandered with bleeding feet, half clad, and homeless, over a war-worn and battle scarred country, knowing not where to find a place of refuge. I do not point to this sad picture hanging on memory's wall to excite in you hatred, or malice, but simply to see and appreciate the sacrifice the Southern women cheerfully offered on their country's altar. There was no more zealous patriot, no greater help to the Confederate soldier, nor more uncompromising advocate of "the cause" than the woman of the South. She was denied the activity of the field, but not, in one sense, the masterly inactivity of the home; hers was not the courage that steadied men in battle's dreadful line, but the superb and matchless heroism that overcame poverty, loneliness, uncertainty and bereavement; she was denied the wild rush of battle, the glory of

victory, the reward of gallantry and the fame of a soldier's death, but she showed she had more than tears to give her country, without a murmur, and without hesitation she freely gave her sons, her brothers, her sweethearts and her husbands for her country's soldiers, to be sacrificed, if needs be, in the red burial of battle.

She suffered, but she murmured not,
To every storm she bared her breast,
Contented with the glorious lot,
Of giving her country her very best.

The story is told of a brother leaving for the war, his two sisters, bidding him goodbye, said, "Go, and we will do the best we can." They clothed their patriot brother, gathered the crop and took care of it, wove about one hundred yards of cloth for the soldiers, made about forty garments for them, besides taking care of and feeding all the stock. The true sentiment of the heart of the Southern woman was voiced by one of her noble sisters when she buckled on the armor of her husband, "I had rather be the widow of a brave man than the wife of a coward." A no less sublime sentiment was that of an old lady, a mother of several dearly beloved sons, all in the army, "War I know is very dreadful, but if by the raising of my finger I could prevent my sons from doing their duty to their country now, though I love them as my life, I would not do it; I am no coward, nor have I brought up my sons to be cowards. They must go if their country needs them." These are those that are most loved and of whom fame speaks not with her clarion voice.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash,
With smiles that all her pain dissembles,
The while beneath the drooping lash,
One pearly tear drop hangs and trembles,
Though Heaven alone records the tear,
And fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear,
As ever dewed a field of glory.

The wife who girds her husband's sword,
Mid little ones that weep and wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word
What though her heart be rent asunder,
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of war around him rattle,
Has shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon a field of battle.

The mother who controls her grief,
 While to her breast her son she presses,
 Then breathes a few brave words, and brief
 Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
 With no one but her secret God
 To know the pain that weighs upon her,
 Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
 Received on Freedom's field of honor.

These blessed post-bellum camp-fires, which you kindle year by year, warm into life the shadows of the past and the mighty days from '61 to '65 which are dead and gone. Now the polemic heat of the quarrel, having passed without "recrimination or abuse," without "throwing faith to the winds," without "waving good-bye to confidence," the South proudly points to the actors in that great drama as her rarest jewels, and places them in the diadem that crowns the nation's head, to shed undying luster on American arms. She is not disturbed that people know so much about her; but what wounds and offends her is that they know so much that is not so. She still has problems to solve and burdens grievous to be borne. It is recorded that the great Napoleon, walking at St. Helena with an English lady, met in a narrow path a man struggling under a great load; the lady ordered him to get out of the Emperor's way; the Little Corporal, stepping aside, turned on her and with his characteristic fire, exclaimed: "Madam, respect the burden." Thus the South calls on the nation and the world to respect her burdens and add not to them, but let her alone while she solves those problems which only she can solve, and bear those burdens which she alone can bear. Some day generations yet unborn will rise and call her blessed for the determined fight which she has made, is making and will ever make to keep Anglo-Saxon blood untarnished and American citizenship pure and unbesmirched.

In the future some historian shall come forth, both strong and wise, With a love for the Republic and the truth before his eyes, He will show the subtle causes of the war between the States; He will go back in his studies far beyond our modern dates; He will trace out hostile ideas as the miner does the lodes, He will show the different habits born of different codes; He will show the Union riven, and the picture will deplore; He will show it re-united and made stronger than before; Slow and patient, fair and truthful, must the coming teacher be, To show how the knife was sharpened that was ground to prune the tree.

He will hold the scales of justice, he will measure praise and blame; And the South will stand the verdict, and will stand it without shame.

Col. J. W. Daniel was introduced by General Lee; and as he advanced to the front of the stage, was greeted with vociferous applause. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. J. W. DANIEL.

General Lee, my comrades and countrymen: You, sir, as the Commander-in-Chief of the rear guard of an army, of whom all their countrymen say that no men of equal number ever surpassed them in all the battle-fields of human history, and we may say also of them that no body of American citizens of equal number surpasses them in patriotism, in devotion and in the spirit of cheerful sacrifice for their faith. It was said in the olden times that he who is diligent in his business shall stand before kings. In the lexicon of your lives there have been no kings but principle, patriotism and virtue—virtue with the old Roman flavor in it that means valor. I deem it more honor to-day to stand before you than I would have standing in the presence of the collected kings, emperors and czars of the universe. (Applause.) The titles which men confer upon each other and the titles which are seized thereby, compared with your efforts, are but transitory and ephemeral things; but the character of fame, the good name all over the world of the Confederate soldier and sailor, who were in daily grip with danger, with death, with misfortunes, with hardship, with sacrifice and with suffering, is imperishable. Napoleon Bonaparte, the great Emperor of France, would permit no other hand than his own to crown him with the imperial crown that he had gained by his genius and valor. In a larger and in a purer sense you have been the emperors of your own fortune and you have crowned yourselves with an aureole of true and enduring glory (applause) that will fill the world with a light and warmth of true virtue as long as principle, freedom and virtue are esteemed among the children of men. When the war ended, my comrades, you had but ended a four years' charge, and you began at once and instantly a forty years' siege. The Confederates so became, in a large measure, a scattered nation. They vanished from the battle-fields to their work-shops, to their plantations, to their homes, and they started to work wherever they could find it. I have never been a great deal of a traveler, but I have traveled a little, from Portland, Oregon, to New Orleans, and from old Virginia to England and France; and I have never been in a city where I did not come across an old Confederate soldier. I never came across him anywhere that he was not standing straight and well among those with whom he had cast his fortunes. There is one of them now standing right by my side, a private soldier, who went out in the war from the Palmetto State, and he has on many fields shown the courage and chivalry of his tribe; he is now from Tennessee and has booked as Texas (applause), and

she says she will always be glad to get more men like him to come to her. Here is the point of the joke about him: he was over here, near Petersburg, when on one fine morning there came the explosion of the crater and everything all around went up towards the clouds—Lipscomb went up, and he went up into the region of the nether stars; but when he came down he alighted on his feet and went right into the charge with the brave Alabamians who took the Gap. (Great applause for Lipscomb.) That man has got nerve and brass enough to take hell if he had the chance, and such nerve as his makes me hope some day we will all get a chance to take it in the victory over soil. Somebody over there says, "Hoorah for Texas!" Amen. And now I am going to tell you what I think was the grandest eulogy ever pronounced upon the Confederate soldier. Were any of you boys here at the battle of Gaines's Mill, on the 27th of June, 1862? (Answers of "Here! Here!") Well, it is a wonder you are here now. I tell you if Rome ever howled in this country, it was howling that day *par excellence*. That was one of the greatest charges that the Confederate army ever made. It seemed as if the skies above us were made out of sheet-iron, as if the fiends of hell were ripping them up and flinging them around all to pieces. While that tremendous charge was going on, T—'s brigade of Longstreet's division was called to go to the front in the next line. Boys, tell the truth about it—did any of you ever feel a little pale (laughter) as we marched down into the valley, with all the fiends of hell in the air about us and a raging volcano above us? Among the other wounded about us, I saw a young Confederate officer, whose arm had been torn out right in the shoulder joint by a cannon ball. Notwithstanding, he sat in his saddle steadily, a great deal cooler than I am now. When our regiment, the Eleventh Virginia, opened up for him to pass and the men looked up at him, admiring the hero and pitying the man, he said: "Go on, boys, and do your duty and don't mind me." About that time there came a cheer on our left, and there came Texas. ("Hoorah for Texas!"—cheers.) A few minutes later I saw two rather sorry looking men on horseback, and they looked like tramps who had been taken from the mills. They rode along behind this work which had now been taken, and from which the receding battle was only annoying with a stray shot here and there. As soon as I saw them I recognized in one, who had on an old blue cap pulled down over his eyes, and who also looked like a sailor who had just landed and had fallen up on horseback and did not know how to get down. It was Stonewall Jackson. (Much applause.) ("Hoorah for old Virginia!") He passed in the rear of that tremendous place, over which Hood's men had charged, just as the setting sun was departing in the west, and looking over that scene of awful slaughter and splendid valor, he spoke four words: "These men

were soldiers." It was nerve and the act of the brave men of Texas, who on every field showed the soldier of the Lone Star (applause) and remember, my comrades, that the soldier of no Southern State can truly offer himself to take precedence over those of any other State in the whole of the Confederate Army. All men were heroes, and all will so remain forever. (Applause.) There was glory enough for all, be he the humblest who wore a gray coat and did his duty as best he could. I would not pluck a single feather from the plumes of Texas when I recall that exploit of the soldiers of the West, and crave it also for the Army of Northern Virginia. History has given to us all a sufficiency to satisfy the praises of valor that envelops all with true and modest honor. It is woman—she shall sum up our cause; she shall say, and it will be true, that all these men of the Confederate Army were soldiers. (After an interruption.) A poor orphan boy from Maryland wants me to say a word for him. They were not many, but they were much, these men of Maryland. They seemed little when their short lines stood amongst the longer ones from other States, but if you had heard them open with a battery of artillery or with their maximum of Maxim guns, or if you had seen them line up with the Maryland line under Johnson or Dorsey; if you had seen old F—— at Gettysburg, when he led in the Tar Heels, you would have said that this orphan boy was one who kept most excellent company, and we are not surprised to see that he is loyal and devoted to-day. It was the Captain of the Raccoon Roughs, of Georgia, Major, Colonel, Brigadier, Major General, Commander of the old second guard of the Army of Northern Virginia, which had been led by Jackson, by Ewell and Early, Jno. B. Gordon, (applause) who was from spur to plume a star of tournament, who had more magnetism in him than any field officer I ever saw (applause) and when he drew his sword and rode forth on that splendid black horse of his and said, "Come on, Georgians," he was so fascinating that you would have deemed it a privilege and a principle of life to follow him. (Applause.) But yesterday Georgia erected to him an equestrian monument. A little before, that Volunteer State of Tennessee erected to the Wizard of the saddle on the banks of the Mississippi an equestrian statue in bronze which will not last longer than the fame of this hero. (Applause.) The man on horseback is getting pretty fashionable all over this country now. (Applause.) Yesterday, amid the thunder of the guns, you saw handsome, blue-eyed Stuart ride once more at the head of his cavaliers. (Applause.) The day is not very distant when all the great heroes of the South will ride again amongst their people to hold up great examples of human valor, patriotism and virtue. You will see many of these monuments here in this city, which was once the citadel of your defence, which became the capital of your nation, which, then and

now and at all times holds open its doors, and it has no more earnest or warmer yearning than to be considered every time your home. I am not a Richmonder. Like yourselves, I am, technically speaking, at least, a stranger within her gates; but I do not consider I surpass the lines which modesty would suggest, when I say that the blessing of every true Confederate soldier is upon this people. (Applause.) You cannot look over her spires and temples without seeing that she thinks of you. Yonder is Mars Robert, (applause) and there is J. E. B. Stuart; out yonder on the road that leads north is A. P. Hill. (Applause.) There in a public park is Wickham, and there is Pegram, with the ram-rod ready to load; (applause) but, towering over city and temple, towering over all the roofs of this glorious city, there rises to the heavens a slender column, and on its summit, looking on the east, there stands, not the soldier of Virginia, nor the soldier of Richmond, but the Confederate soldier of the South. (Applause.) They are a people that do not forget. There can be no great generals without great armies behind them. (Applause.) A general is a lonesome nobody unless he has a line and a heart that will follow him. Men, as a rule, will not fail to recognize that they are in the midst of a plain, democratic American people, who honor truth, valor and patriotism in whomsoever and wheresoever found. (Applause.) My countrymen, this is a changeable and ever shifting world we live in; flags change, countries get in the habit of changing a little now and then, but the old Confederate changes less than anything he has ever had to do with, or anything he has had to deal with. (Applause.) He is always true to the people and to the flag that he belongs to; (applause) and that is the fundamental principle of the moral law of the universe. There is nothing higher, and so, when this country began to get itself in a little trouble in 1898, why, the old Confederates tried to jump over each other to get a chance with a Yankee uniform and under the flag to fight for Uncle Sam (applause) and Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee, in the midst of many whose names I cannot remember at this minute, dropped in again to the front. They still had their hearts with their own people, and they do tell me, and I hope it is so, that when Wheeler got to charging the Spaniards at Santiago, he cheered up his men by saying, "Come on, boys; the Yankees are running." (Much applause.) I want to say this: there never has been in all human history, either in the days of the Spartan, the Roman Legions, or the old guard of Napoleon, or anywhere amongst any people, there never have been times and occasions when a wise and prudent man, after a careful investigation of the surrounding circumstances, that would not retire from the position he was in if he had to be so undignified as to run. There are a great many consolations about the war, and one of the consolations is that, even if we on some occasions did observe the doctrine of true

philosophy, we gave the other side a good many experiences and instructions in the same business before we followed the occupation ourselves (applause, much and continued); and I want to say this about them. Of all of the brave men born under the Southern flag, look at those men that charged Gettysburg Heights. If my hat was not already off, I would take it off. But I see that you were so fortunate as to get away unscathed. What I do say about those chaps in blue that came down here; they are the most obstinate and unreasonable fellows I ever knew. They would keep on coming back. We gave them a little hint at the first battle of Manassas that we went in. They only took it for a short time and, thinking they had mistaken the door they had knocked at, they came to the back door at Richmond. We renewed the hint, and they only renewed the application at a place down in Northern Virginia. The fact is, there is one thing about these American people, as well North as South, they have much comebackativeness, and that is the reason that we old Confederates are proving to the world to-day that you cannot keep a working man down. (Applause.) But the chief consolation to me, my friends—and I hope you won't put me down for a mollie-coddle—the chief consolation to me about that war is that so many of you are alive and that the war is over. (Applause.) It looks to a man that reads over coolly and deliberately now that so many intelligent and so many kind and fair men, so many really good men that we had in every State in the Union in 1861 ought to have had sense enough and forbearance enough and diplomacy enough to keep you boys from getting into such a deep and lasting struggle. But they did not, and that is why we are here to-day. (Applause.) The still, small, sweet voice of one was heard over voices of contention—it was that of a Colonel in the Army of the United States, and when one of our Southern brethren, no doubt just as sincere and true, said in his presence, "Oh, we will clean out the Yankees in three months," he said, "You forget, my friend, that we are all Americans." When another said four or five months would do the business, he answered that it would take at least four years, and it did. A man of peace, he stood for peace down to the very fiery edge of battle—a Southern man, a Virginian, he was the foremost of all leaders in battle. When the war was over and all of us were beginning to realize the great and abiding proof that we were all Americans, he became the leader, not only of the South, but of the North itself, for fraternity, for brotherhood, for peace and reconciliation and for building up this country without regard to section. I need not tell you that it was Robert E. Lee. (Much applause.) I am afraid you will think that I am unlike the war in one respect because my speech will have no end. (Laughter.) Now, I have spoken about the Confederate in war and about my conviction that as long as the men who were in the last great big war were living, they would keep this country

from getting into another one, in Havana harbor up went the "Maine," which brought to realism the truth which I remember to have read in either Voltaire or Johnson, I forget which, but this was what he said: "That if the men of Athens in the ancient days had assembled upon its portico and if Sparta and Athens were dis coursing to them about the beauty of philosophy, and there had ridden up before them Charles XII of Sweden and said, "Let alone those dry things and let us take the works," they would have all leaped on horseback and followed wherever he would lead them. It was with those boys in 1897-8 as it was in '61-'64, and as soon as the drums and fifes were sounding, the youth of this country from every State were marching and keeping step and going to the front. I had the honor of being one of those who, when war was unavoidable, stood by those who declared it, and at the solemn hour in the Senate you could have heard a pin drop on the floor, and amongst those who had been to war there was the grave sense that comes to every soldier on the eve of battle. Many discourses were made, but I tell you, my comrades and countrymen, that the one which was to my mind broadest in its patriotism, finest in its suggestion, came from a person, a one-legged soldier in the person of a Confederate, and he said as he concluded his wise observation: "I hope, my fellow Senators, that when the Spanish War is over, all over this country there may be the sense that no man can tell and none dare say which did best, the soldiers of the North or the soldiers of the South." (Applause.) I have not had time in this speech to allude to the different States of the South. With some of them my contact was more frequent than with others in the war, and you must permit something of that personality and comradeship which can never be effaced from the memory of our experience. I have some memories of you, sir, our Commander-in-Chief, though I did not have the honor to be in your command or to share your sufferings, but on an afternoon of August, 1862, being young and unemployed and with a horse to go, I rode to the front to see what was happening in the front of Jackson. I saw a handsome person near Robert E. Lee, who was putting some artillery into action. It was Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen D. Lee. (Very much applause.) He passed to higher fortunes and soon became a Lieutenant General of the Army of the West. The last time I had the pleasure of grasping his hand was in the city of Chicago, when he and I were both engaged in addressing an assemblage of the Grand Army Club. (Applause.) No treason in it, boys—not a bit. I went there because the city of Chicago, in her beautiful park, out of her own pocket, had put up money to build a monument to your comrades who sleep upon her borders. (Applause.) We may get a little mean sometimes; we may sometimes use some words and make observations that would not be countersigned by our worthy, prudent and careful friend, the Rev.

James William Jones; but, notwithstanding that, when a great and noble magnanimity is displayed, I hope it may always be that the surviving Confederate soldier and his son will ride, walk or crawl with those (applause) who will go furthest to show that it is appreciated and try hardest to follow it. (Applause.) I was in a division that contained for a long time Hoke's the Tar Heel Brigade, Gordon's Georgia Brigade, Hay's Louisiana Brigade and Billie Smith's, and sometimes Pegram's Brigade, first commanded by Jubal Early. I tell you, boys, it would have taken a keener eye than the Senator of Arkansas to tell which was the best in that division. It was always the one who had fought the last battle. I saw the Tar Heels and the Louisianians together when to the left of Gordon—he assembled on the right—they broke the line at Gettysburg; and I saw Avery lead the Tar Heels and the Louisianians when they climbed the top of Cemetery Hill. They would have had Meade's army cut in two and beaten, and I knew that the Tar Heel State is always ready to lead where duty calls and where patriotism invites us; that amongst the riders into the future generation there will be the figures of Robert Hoke, Ramsey and D. H. Hill, and many of those other illustrious spirits that led her. (Much applause.)

(Interruption: What of Culberson?) I know nothing about him as a Confederate soldier. You mean Colonel Culberson? He was all right.

I have talked about the soldier,—a word about our great leaders. We rejoice in the high character of the political leaders of the South as well as in that of her soldiery. (Applause.) I never heard of a Southern Confederate Senator or Representative who stole anything. (Applause.) I never hear that anyone of them was engaged in any kind of grafting. (Applause.) No matter what his enemies may have said or may say about him, Jefferson Davis (applause), the first and only President of the Confederate States, was as pure and clean as any white marble that will ever bear his name. (Applause.) He did all that he could; neither angels nor men could do more. (Applause.) He has been much misrepresented, much misapprehended; he has been the object of a stream of prejudices, because he was so faithful and uncompromising for you and for your country. (Applause.) Fame is often of slow birth and slow growth, and what grows the quickest is not always the strongest or most enduring. It was two hundred and fifty years after the enemies of Cromwell cut off his head and lifted it in derision and contempt before England could forget its animosities, realize the greatness of the man and rear a monument to his memory. The fame of Jefferson Davis (applause) throughout all this country has not grown as fast as that of some other people; neither will it be fading away when some of those are forgotten. (Applause.) Understand, my countrymen, that the fame of Jefferson Davis is young yet (applause) and is growing slowly and

compactly and so well knit together, that when it has gotten in full bloom it will stay so while generations and generations pass into the forgotten past.

I see around me now some young looking and a great many quite handsome men who were old soldiers when their cause went down. More, many are yet in the prime of life, while their nerves still thrill and their hearts rebound with the aspirations of love's ambition. Old hates and enmities, old prejudices and words of dislike are whistling down the wind like autumn leaves, and the sunshine of a beautiful spring is bringing forth bloom and beflowering our country. I thank God, my comrades, to have seen this day, and I thank Him, too, that He has given to all of you this privilege, for this is the greatest gathering of Confederates that will ever take place this side of the Great White Throne. (Applause.) None of you have come here to mourn; none of you have here a temple of vain regrets. You carried from the last battle-field on which you fought, back to your home when you returned to labor, the consciousness of duty faithfully performed. (Applause.) It has abided with you as your "buckler and your shield," and all men now recognize you, not only as knights of war, but knights of glorious peace and of happy fraternity amongst all American people. (Applause.) Let it fade or let it flame, and the war roll down like a wind, you proved you had hearts in your cause, you are noble still, and we acknowledge the purpose of God and bow humbly to His will. Of all things that have been said about that war, the wisest, the most profound, the most Christian-like and best, was a line written by our great commander, Robert E. Lee, "God beside, let that suffice; He who rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm in the hollow of His hand, is the Defender of men and nations." He also said another thing. When I see the old Confederates coming together I recall it: "Wear your religion gaily. See you have it before you wear it at all times." That first expression, "Wear your religion gaily," was worthy of the splendid Commander-in-Chief, that human fortitude must be equal to human misfortune. So, my comrades, from the States of the South, from New York, which has a great colony of you; from Baltimore and West Virginia, from the Chickasaw and the Cherokee Nation, North, South, East, West, welcome here, have a good time as the first of your duties while you are here. "Wear your religion gaily," and so let the wide world wag as it will, we will be gay and happy still. (Applause.) Gay and happy, gay and happy; may you all be gay and happy still. (Applause.)

REPORT

OF

MAJ.-GEN. WM. E. MICKLE,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL AND CHIEF OF STAFF,

FOR

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1906.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF MATTERS CONNECTED
WITH HIS OFFICE DURING THAT PERIOD.

He commends Camps and Officers for promptness and cheerfulness in paying dues; he expresses satisfaction at the great number new Camps added; he congratulates the Commander-in-Chief on the love and confidence shown him by his old comrades-in-arms, and the hearty endorsement given his administration.

REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 23, 1907.

General Stephen D. Lee, General Commanding, United Confederate Veterans, Columbus, Miss.:

GENERAL—In presenting my report for the year ending December 31, 1905, I expressed the pleasure I felt in chronicling the best state of affairs that had ever been noted in the history of our Federation. I felt convinced that no future showing would be so satisfactory, for the reason that the rapidly-diminishing sources from which the revenue of the Order is drawn must necessarily produce reduced income. I am able, however, to state that the present report covering the year 1906 as far surpasses 1905, as that year had all others.

I submitted to the Convention held in New Orleans last year a list of four hundred and twelve Camps which had contributed nothing towards the support of the Order for many years; and I suggested that action be taken, looking to the dropping of them from the Roster. The Convention realized the injustice of carrying as a part of the Order a lot of dead Camps, and passed a resolution directing the Adjutant-General to drop all Camps in arrears for five years or more. I immediately addressed the Commanders or Adjutants of these derelict Camps, and urged that the debts be paid, saying, among other things: “I cannot think, my dear comrade, that you and your associates have failed to pay these dues from inability or lack of interest in our beloved cause, but solely from inattention; and I sincerely trust that this simple notice will serve to remind you of your failure, and that I may hear from you at once. I am ready to make an equitable compromise if the Camp cannot pay in full.” I am gratified to be able to state that twenty-two Camps made favorable response; but I was compelled most reluctantly to erase from the Roster the names of the other three hundred and ninety.

During the year which has passed since our last meeting there have been added to our “social, literary, historical and benevolent” organization *forty-one* new Camps, which is the largest addition for many years. The number of Camps now embraced in our Order is set forth in the following table, which will show also the number dropped for non-payment of dues, and the divisions to which they belonged:

SUMMARY OF CAMPS BY DIVISIONS.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE PRESENT NUMBER ON ROSTER.

D I V I S I O N	Number Chartered Last Report	Dropped for Non-payment of Dues	Added During Year 1906-07	Net on Roster
Texas.....	320	72	3	251
Georgia.....	149	44	7	112
South Carolina.....	142	47	2	97
Mississippi.....	103	13		90
Alabama.....	127	45	4	86
Arkansas.....	101	26	3	78
Tennessee.....	90	18		72
North Carolina.....	83	17	3	69
Virginia.....	68	14	14	68
Kentucky.....	77	10		67
Louisiana.....	70	9		61
Missouri.....	80	32		48
Florida.....	50	8	2	44
Indian Territory.....	47	11		36
Oklahoma.....	29	9	2	22
West Virginia.....	25	7	1	19
Northwest.....	15			15
Pacific.....	16	2		14
Maryland.....	13	5		8
District of Columbia.....	2			2
Massachusetts.....	1	1		
	1,608	390	41	1,259
Added 1906-07.....	41			
Total charters issued.....	1,649			

The collections from the Camps, now greatly reduced in number, with membership depleted by death, are far in excess of any former year. This showing is as remarkable as it is gratifying. The officers, too, have displayed a keener interest in the association, not only in the matter of settling promptly and cheerfully their dues, but in calling for commissions, more of these having been issued during the past twelve months than for a very long period. A fair idea of the financial condition of the Order will be seen from the following summary of receipts and disbursements for the twelve months ending December 31, 1906:

RECEIPTS.

Officers' Dues	\$1,356 50
Camp Dues.....	4,736 35
Commissions	43 00
Donations	322 85
	<hr/>
	\$6,458 70

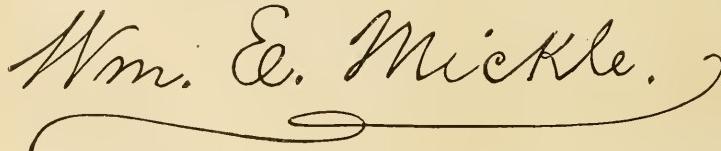
EXPENDITURES.

Salaries (including amounts paid for extra help at and immediately preceding the Reunion) ..	\$3,120 00
Printing.....	1,418 50
Postage	375 22
Rent.....	660 00
Miscellaneous	279 41
	<hr/>
	\$5,853 13

When it is recalled that for many years the annual deficit gradually grew from year to year, and that at the present moment there is not only *no deficit*, and no debts owed by the Order, but ample funds on hand to meet all demands; when it is noted the keen interest manifested by officers and men alike in the good of the Order, you, sir, should feel proud at the love and devotion of your comrades, and the approval of your course as Commander-in-Chief, which this condition of affairs reveals. Such confidence and veneration come into the lives of few.

During the past year the hand of death has lead away our beloved Varina Jefferson Davis, wife of our only President; and Col. Samuel Spencer of your staff.

All of which is respectfully submitted,



A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wm. E. Mickle." The signature is written over a decorative horizontal flourish consisting of two curved lines meeting in the center.

Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

.....Report of.....

Major-Gen'l Wm. E. Mickle

Adj't-Gen'l and Chief of Staff

United Confederate Veterans



Itemized Statement of Receipts and Expenditures from
January 1st' 1906 to December 31st, 1906

FROM THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The report of our Adjutant General for the year ending December 31, 1906, is both surprising and gratifying. Neither the Finance Committee nor the Association had any right to expect such an altogether satisfactory showing.

When the Finance Committee, by order of Gen. Gordon, met in New Orleans to examine into the affairs of the Association and to name a successor to the lamented Gen. George Moorman, it found that the late Adjutant General had in his enthusiasm for the organization and his whole-souled generosity, borrowed money to carry on the business of the Association, and that he had made himself personally responsible, while every dollar had gone to meet the expenses of the U. C. Vs., thus making a debt about \$2500.00. While the Association could not be held legally responsible for the debt, the Committee felt that it was morally responsible, and determined to pay every cent at the earliest possible moment. The debt was paid in full within two years and without crippling the association.

General Moorman refused time and again to accept any remuneration for his services as Adjutant General for the reason that such acceptance would compel him to devote his time to the office work and his other business engagements forbade this. The result was his discharge of the onerous duties at such times as he could find; and to get through he was compelled to employ extra help all through the year, and short time service is always very expensive. It further resulted in a sort of hit or miss system that prevented any certainty as to the amount of revenues. Officers and members of camps not being kept in close touch with headquarters, were indifferent, and only paid up when the camps had delegates present at reunions.

When the Finance Committee completed its examination in Jan. 1903, it agreed unanimously that the best interests of the Association demanded the constant attention of the Adjutant General, and that it had no right to ask for competent service without remuneration; it therefore with equal unanimity agreed upon a salary for the Adjutant General, not such as the work to be done was worth, but enough to enable the incumbent to live. Col. William E. Mickle, of Mobile, who had for some years been Gen. Moorman's assistant, was selected and installed; and the wisdom of the action has been demonstrated and reiterated as each succeeding year has rolled around.

Each year his itemized reports of receipts and disbursements have been carefully checked up and all vonchters examined. The debts have been paid in full, all running expenses promptly met and the last report

shows a balance in bank of over \$1000.00, sufficient to meet current expenses for the first quarter of the year, and all this in spite of the increased work and added expenses. During the administration of Gen. Moorman, and for the first eighteen months of Gen. Mickle's term, the Association occupied as headquarters, rooms on the third floor of a building on Common Street, two long heart breaking flights of stairs, in dingy, dark, uncomfortable rooms, without any means of heating, except a gas or oil stove, quarters entirely out of keeping with the dignity of the Association; they were cheap and were the best Gen. Moorman felt that the Association could afford at that time. Now, the Association Headquarters are located in about the handsomest building in the city of New Orleans, well lighted, ventilated and heated and with every convenience demanded for comfort and the economy of time in addition to being absolutely fire-proof. There are no long flights of stairs to exhaust a large part of the remaining vitality of Veterans having business with the Adjutant General. It is true these quarters cost four times what the old ones did, but the running expenses of the office are but very little more than they were under the old system. Besides the added rental expenses, the expense of publishing expensive and important reports have been met and the minutes of one reunion, never written up or put in print before have been compiled and printed. To the close touch and constant communication between Headquarters and camps is attributable the very satisfactory condition of Association affairs, as well as to the fact that the Adjutant General has attended a number of Division Reunions, and made short talks, thus bringing the men into closer relations with Headquarters. Every Camp Officer feels that at Headquarters is an officer who is deeply interested in every item that concerns the United Confederate Veterans, and this serves to keep alive the interest in camps and to keep them in good standing and active in the work that gave the Association birth.

During the reunion held in New Orleans last year the Finance Committee met in the office of the Adjutant General, and made a thorough examination of the office, the books, papers and methods of keeping the records. At a moments notice any document was produced or any record turned to when called for. The books were a complete record of every transaction, and so arranged that any one of the thousands could be readily referred to. After the examination the Committee passed, unanimously, a vote of thanks to Gen. Mickle for the good work he had done and was still doing. It is a pleasure to the Committee to know that the Commanding General, after a careful inspection made but a short time ago, entirely endorses the opinion of the Finance Committee.

Respectfully Submitted,

FRED L. ROBERTSON,

Secretary Finance Com.

**MAJOR-GENERAL WM. E. MICKLE, ADJUTANT-GENERAL AND
CHIEF OF STAFF, IN ACCOUNT WITH UNITED
CONFEDERATE VETERANS.**

Itemized Statement of Receipts and Expenditures from January 1st, 1906, to December 31st, 1906.

Receipts.

DATE	NAME AND NUMBER OF CAMP	AMOUNT
Jany. 2.	Brig. Gen. Geo. M. Helm (Greenville, Miss.).....	\$ 20 00
	C. H. Alley.....	2 50
	Pat. Cleburne (88).....	4 50
	J. B. Hood (103).....	7 50
	Stonewall Jackson (1452).....	2 40
	Maj. D. S. Sullivan (New Orleans, La.).....	1 00
	J. W. Throckmorton (109).....	9 00
	Hattiesburg (21).....	7 50
	John C. G. Key (156).....	4 50
	Frank Phillips (1506).....	3 50
	William Gamble (1184).....	3 40
	Brig.-Gen. David E. Johnston (Bluefield, W. Va.)....	10 00
	Joseph E. Johnston (34).....	6 00
	Sumter (642).....	16 00
	Lamar Fontaine (1331).....	6 00
	Amite (78).....	2 00
	A. R. Johnson (1008).....	4 50
	W. L. Moody (87).....	6 10
	Col. E. S. Griffin (1233).....	2 90
	Col. A. R. Blakely (New Orleans, La.).....	5 00
	Capt. Jas. W. Sneed (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Brig.-Gen. Jno. F. Horne (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	10 00
	Menardville (328)	5 30
	Brig.-Gen. J. G. Holmes (Macon, Ga.).....	1 00
	Col. J. W. Wilcox (Macon, Ga.).....	1 00
	Maj.-Gen. N. T. Roberts (Pine Bluff, Ark.).....	1 00
	Col. Geo. H. Gause (Slidell, La.).....	5 00
	Maj. Chas. A. Brusle (Plaquemine, La.).....	2 50
	Ben. T. Du Val (146).....	4 50
	Capt. Henry T. Ault (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Maj. W. Williams (Hopkinsville, Ky.).....	2 50
	Geo. H. Nixon (1494).....	6 00
	Winnie Davis (479).....	5 40
	Capt. W. L. Armstrong (Stony Point, Tex.).....	2 50

Jan.	2.	Mike Powell, (1564).....	\$ 2 50
		Capt. J. W. Godwin (Jefferson City, Tenn.).....	2 50
		Lt.-Col. Chas. Reed (Paducah, Ky.).....	2 50
		Capt. H. O. Nelson (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2 50
		Walker-McRae (687)	2 70
		Maj. Wash. M. Ives (Lake City, Fla.).....	5 00
		E. A. Perry (150).....	4 30
		Lt.-Col. J. T. Stubbs (DeFuniak Springs, Fla.).....	2 50
		Lt.-Col. F. Finis Fox (Ardmore, Ind. Ter.).....	2 50
4.		Jeff. Davis (213).....	3 40
		Col. J. M. Dickinson (Chicago, Ill.).....	5 00
		Lt.-Col. A. O. MacDonnel (Jacksonville, Fla.).....	2 50
		Joe Brown (1148).....	6 60
8.		Maj. Chas. Scott (Rosedale, Miss.).....	2 50
		Cabarrus Co. C. V. Assn. (212).....	6 60
		Fitzgerald (1284)	10 00
		McGregor (274)	4 00
		Maj.-Gen. Paul A. Fusz (Philipsburg, Mont.).....	100 00
		Ben. McCulloch (563).....	3 70
		Col. S. B. Gibbons (438).....	6 00
		"Pap" Price (1360).....	5 00
		Granbury (1323)	6 20
9.		Perry County (1035).....	1 70
		Col. W. D. Pickett (Lexington, Ky.).....	5 00
		Col. Jno. W. Faxon (Chattanooga, Tenn.).....	5 00
10.		West Feliciana (798).....	4 50
		Maj. F. M. Mumford (St. Francisville, La.).....	2 50
		Maj. Jos. A. Hincks (New Orleans, La.).....	2 50
		Friendship (383)	4 70
		Geo. Moorman (130).....	1 10
		Ike Turner (321).....	5 10
11.		H. B. Lyon (1259).....	7 00
		J. L. Power (1394).....	2 50
		Reinhardt (988).....	2 00
		Calcasieu C. Vet. (62).....	3 00
15.		Nash County (1412).....	9 90
		James Adams (1036).....	4 50
		Maj. J. W. Dumas (Fresno, Cal.).....	2 50
		Col. J. B. Trulock (Pine Bluff, Ark.).....	5 00
		Maj. G. G. Gill (Homer, La.).....	5 00
		Maj.-Gen. F. P. Flemming (Jacksonville, Fla.)....	20 00
		Maj.-Gen. V. Y. Cook (Elmo, Ark.).....	30 00
		Tom. Hindman (318).....	5 00
		Lt.-Col. W. W. Leake (St. Francisville, La.).....	2 50
		Lt.-Col. H. Buchanan (Hickman, Ky.).....	5 00

Jan. 15.	Maj. A. Tinder, (Madisonville, Ky.).....	\$ 2 50
	Lt.Col. Jno. W. Wofford Kansas City, Mo.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. John H. Britts, M. D. (Clinton, Mo.).....	2 50
	Maj. Jno. M. Weidemeyer (Clinton, Mo.).....	2 50
	Maj.-Gen. James B. Ganit (Jefferson City, Mo.).....	20 00
16.	Gen. Frank Gardner (580).....	5 10
	Up Hays (831).....	1 50
	Wm. P. Townsend (111).....	2 40
	Charles L. Robinson (947).....	6 20
	C. H. Howard (688).....	2 10
	Brig.-Gen. H. W. Graber (Dallas, Tex.).....	5 00
	Baton Rouge (17).....	8 20
	Hugh McCollum (778).....	4 30
	Col. J. A. Harral (New Orleans, La.).....	5 00
	Col. R. P. Lake (Memphis, Tenn.).....	5 00
	Magruder (105)	7 80
17.	Maj. Victor Maurin (38).....	2 70
	Featherstone (1516)	2 80
	Capt. W. A. Dills (Bay St. Louis, Miss.).....	2 50
	Ponchatoula (1074)	1 05
	Stockdale (324)	3 00
	D. C. Walker (640).....	3 70
	Walter R. Moore (833).....	2 00
	Mike Powell (1564).....	2 50
	P. A. Haman (1499).....	1 70
	Col. A. A. Lelong (New Orleans, La.).....	5 00
	W. R. Stone (1529).....	1 00
	Maj. B. F. Murdock (Platte City, Mo.).....	2 50
	Chaplain B. F. Blackman (Fulton, Ky.).....	1 00
	Ben. McCulloch (300).....	3 80
	Gen. Geo. Moorman (270).....	1 00
18.	Gen. Jos. H. Lewis (874).....	2 30
	Geo. E. Pickett (204).....	6 90
	John B. Clark (660).....	4 70
	Maj. A. J. Furr (Fayette, Mo.).....	2 50
	Finley (1519)	6 10
	Gen. Fred. L. Robertson.....	7 00
22.	John P. Taylor (792).....	10 50
	Catawba (162)	4 00
	Bill Adkins (1512).....	3 00
	Chaplain Jno. R. Deering (Lexington, Ky.).....	2 50
	Vinita (800)	5 00
	Maj. Joe. McVoy (Cantonment, Fla.).....	2 50
	Humboldt (974)	2 50
	Cape Fear (254).....	11 50

Jan. 22.	Henry Gray. (551).....	\$ 80
	Lt.-Col. C. F. Jarrett (Hopkinsville, Ky.).....	2 50
	Maj. E. D. Jones (Hopkinsville, Ky.).....	2 50
	Maj. S. Berney (Mobile, Ala.).....	2 50
23.	Capt. Gooch Roland (Nevada, Tex.).....	2 50
	Sam. Lanham (1513).....	1 80
	Alfred Iverson (1482).....	3 10
	R. E. Lee (58).....	8 30
	Capt. Wm. Curl (Linden, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. Thos. S. Kenan, (Raleigh, N. C.).....	2 50
	Stonewall Jackson (42).....	5 50
	J. Ed. Murray (510).....	8 30
	Capt. W. H. Farmer (Lone Mountain, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Leonidas J. Merritt (387).....	2 00
	Macon (1477)	6 40
	Alamo (1599)	3 80
24.	W. R. Stone (1529).....	80
	Gen. Francis T. Nicholls (1142).....	4 20
	Lomax (151)	10 00
25.	Jackson (806)	4 10
	Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. Jewell (Olando, Fla.).....	5 00
	Lewis-Dowd-Wyatt (1533)	10 00
	Private Ike Stone (1283).....	5 10
	Catawba (278)	4 20
29.	Lt.-Col. R. M. Clayton (Atlanta, Ga.).....	2 50
	W. B. Plemons (1451).....	4 10
	Sam'l H. Giest (1481).....	3 50
	Brig.-Gen. E. G. Williams (Waynesville, Mo.).....	10 00
	Chas. J. Batchelor (1272).....	1 70
	Maj. W. W. Mains (Mains P. O., La.).....	1 00
	Lt.-Col. Lee O. Lester (Deming, New Mexico).....	2 50
	Capt. C. J. DuBuisson (Sonora, Yazoo Co., Miss.)...	5 00
	Col. E. Q. Withers (Lamar, Miss.).....	5 00
	Maj. W. M. Dunbar (Augusta, Ga.).....	2 50
	Jackson County (1170).....	4 30
	Adjt. Edgar Hull (Scranton, Miss.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. C. Jackson, M. D. (Los Angeles, Cal.)....	2 50
	Tom. Douglass (555).....	4 80
	Gordon Memorial (1551).....	2 20
	Stonewall Jackson (249).....	8 60
30.	Maj. P. K. Mayers (Scranton, Miss.).....	2 50
	1st Lt. Com. S. R. Thomson (Scranton, Miss.)....	2 50
	Surg. B. F. Duke (Scranton, Miss.).....	2 50
	Sgt-Maj. W. J. Farragut (Scranton, Miss.).....	2 50
	J. E. B. Stuart (716).....	5 00

Jan. 30.	Col. Lee S. Daniel, (New Orleans, La.).....	\$ 11 00
	Col. H. Moorman (Ownesboro, Ky.).....	5 00
31.	Maj. T. A. Nettles (Tunnel Springs, Ala.).....	2 50
	Sam. Davis (1056).....	2 30
	Felix K. Zollieoffer (46).....	3 30
	Marmaduke (685)	2 60
	Joseph E. Johnston (1444).....	5 00
	Savage-Hacket (930)	2 10
Feby. 1.	Edw. F. Bookter (1082).....	1 20
	Henry L. Wyatt (984).....	3 00
	Gen. H. A. Tyler (Hickman, Ky.).....	25 00
5.	M. W. Gary (1549).....	2 40
	Maj.-Gen. A. W. Hutton (Los Angeles, Cal.).....	12 50
	Buck-Kitchen (1574).....	5 40
	C. A. Evans (983).....	7 50
	John White (1084).....	7 60
	Pickett-Buehanan (1182)	10 00
	Ed. H. Vouress (1453).....	2 50
	Capt. Robt. C. Crouch (Morristown, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Wm. B. Tate (725).....	8 60
	Floyd County (368).....	6 50
	Lt.-Col. F. C. Barrett (Vinita, Ind. Ter.).....	5 00
	Geo. B. Harper (714).....	4 90
	Beaford Forrest (1361).....	4 00
	Col. T. W. Givens (Tampa, Fla.).....	5 00
	Col. Jno. B. Pirtle (Louisville, Ky.).....	10 00
	Chaplain E. A. Smith (Brewton, Ala.).....	2 50
	Rappahannock (1524)	3 00
	Capt. Wm. Lee (338).....	5 00
	Lt.-Col. Chas. P. Blakeley (Bozeman, Mont.).....	5 00
6.	Beauvoir (120)	6 10
	Maj. Thos. Costa (Tallahassee, Fla.).....	2 50
	John B. Hood (1343).....	2 00
	John Pereival (711).....	2 30
7.	Ensign Ed. B. Hammond (Scranton, Miss.).....	2 50
8.	Maj. S. Turner Sykes (Aberdeen, Miss.).....	2 50
	Maj. E. L. Sykes (Aberdeen, Miss.).....	2 50
	Washington Artillery (15).....	20 60
	R. E. Lee (1055).....	2 80
	Franklin Buchanan (1214).....	1 00
	Col. J. V. Harris, M. D. (Key West, Fla.).....	5 00
	Col. Archer Anderson (Richmond, Va.).....	5 00
	W. A. Johnson (898).....	5 00
12.	Samuel Corley (841).....	7 40
	Joseph E. Finnegan (1514).....	2 60

		\$	2	10
Feb. 12.	John W. Rowan, (908).....			
	A. P. Hill (1365).....		1	20
	Maj. J. E. Abraham (Louisville, Ky.).....		2	50
	G. C. Wharton (443).....		5	00
	A. P. Hill (269).....		5	20
	Col. J. W. Reed (Chester, S. C.).....		5	00
	Col. Homer Atkinson (Petersburg, Va.).....		5	00
	Maj. W. A. Smith (Ansonville, N. C.).....		2	50
	Maj. G. M. Davis (Macon, Ga.).....		2	50
	M. J. Ferguson (1289).....		3	00
13.	Valverde (1419).....		4	40
	Joe. Shelby (975).....		2	10
	Shelby County (1344).....		4	20
	Thos. H. Hunt (253).....		2	60
	C. V. Anns of D. C. (171).....		10	00
	Col. Robt. J. Magill (Jacksonville, Fla.).....		5	00
	Brig.-Gen. E. D. Willett (Long Beach, Miss.).....		10	00
	John C. Upton (43).....		7	00
	Stonewall Jackson (1559).....		1	20
14.	Fagan (903)		1	60
	Pleasant Hill (691).....		1	40
	Lt.-Col. E. C. Graham (Alexandria, Va.).....		3	50
	Taylor County (1554).....		8	00
	Sam. Davis (1089).....		2	80
	Sul Ross (185).....		2	00
	Army Tenn., La. Div. (2).....		30	30
15.	See. Lt. James Koger (Padueah, Ky.).....		2	00
	Stonewall (1048)		2	10
	Pat. Cleburne (1027).....		2	00
	Brig.-Gen. J. H. Lester (Deming, N. Mex.).....		10	00
	Lt.-Col. John C. Lewis (Louisville, Ky.).....		5	00
	Brig.-Gen. R. R. Poe Clinton, Ark.).....		11	00
	Lt.-Col. James H. Fraser (Clinton, Ark.).....		3	50
	Lt.-Col. J. C. Ijams (Marietta, Ind. Ter.).....		5	00
	Pink Welch (848).....		4	00
	John W. Morton (1443).....		2	30
20.	Gordon (1480)		8	60
	Maxey (281)		2	60
	Ned Merriweather (241).....		8	20
	Hillsboro (36)		5	60
	William Rose McAdory (157).....		8	00
	R. G. Prewitt (439).....		3	80
	Lt.-Col. D. A. Smith, M. D. (Anthony, Fla.).....		5	00
	Geary (1230)		2	00
	Lt.-Col. A. J. Beale (Cynthiana, Ky.).....		2	50

Feb. 20.	Jefferson Davis, (1267).....	\$ 1 50
	Caddo Mills (502).....	2 00
	Capt. W. J. Lewalling (Caddo Mills, Tex.).....	2 50
	Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. H. Ellis (Bozeman, Mont.)....	10 00
	Lt.-Col. C. H. Lee, Jr., (Falmouth, Ky.).....	5 00
	W. H. Ratcliffe (682).....	2 80
	W. P. Lane (621).....	12 90
	Jno. H. Waller (237).....	4 00
	Jno. B. Gordon (200).....	4 00
	Rodes (262)	10 00
	Yazoo (176)	8 30
	Stonewall Jackson (118).....	4 80
	Capt. David H. Hammond (177).....	5 00
	Crittendon (707)	3 70
	Granbury (67)	3 80
	John Pelham (565).....	2 90
21.	Transylvania (953)	3 00
	Hopkins Co. Ex. Con. (528).....	6 00
	Maj. Thos. Dennis (Mobile, Ala.).....	2 50
	John R. Baylor (585).....	2 00
	Harrison (1125)	3 30
22.	Elmore County (255).....	2 20
	John Pelham (411).....	2 00
	Ross-Ruble (1558)	6 00
	Stonewall (1438)	6 50
	Maj.-Gen. C. M. Wiley (Macon, Ga.).....	20 00
	Turney (12)	5 20
	C. V. Assn. of D. C. (171).....	10 00
	Maj. W. C. Crane (Houston, Tex.).....	2 50
	Calhoun (497)	6 10
26.	Geo. B. Eastin (803).....	30 00
	Mayfield (1249)	6 20
	Gen. Dick Taylor (1265).....	4 00
	Skid Harris (595).....	4 00
	N. B. Forrest (4).....	17 70
	Tandy Pryor (1483).....	5 20
	Gen. John S. Williams (1295).....	4 00
	Milton (132)	2 70
	Dick Anderson (334).....	7 00
28.	Humboldt (974)	1 50
	Amite County (226).....	2 50
	Henry E. McCulloch (557).....	5 50
	Robert E. Lee (1386).....	2 40
	Stonewall Jackson (1011).....	2 00
	Fred. Ault (5).....	1 60

Feb. 28.	Henry W. Allen, (182).....	\$ 4 10
	Lt.-Col. C. H. Howard (Crocker, Mo.).....	2 50
	C. V. Assn., Union Parish (379).....	3 20
Mch. 1.	Gen. Jno. B. Gordon (1400).....	3 40
	Lt.-Col. B. F. Phillips (Asher, Okla.).....	5 00
	Daniel H. Reynolds (1285).....	4 00
	Jo O. Shelby (630).....	90
	Adjt. H. W. Williams (Mexia, Texas).....	25
	Lt.-Col. James A. Miller (Chandler, Okla.).....	5 00
	Mouton (41)	6 50
	Loring (1126)	6 50
	Geo. W. Murphy (1059).....	2 10
	Maj. W. M. Graham (Sumter, S. C.).....	2 50
	Robt. J. Breckinridge (1246).....	4 00
	Joe. Wheeler (1600).....	2 00
	Jeff-Lee (68)	3 20
	Wynne Wood (1448).....	1 40
	A. P. Hill (951).....	3 70
	Patton Anderson (59).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. G. N. Saussy (Hawkinsville, Ga.).....	2 50
5.	Preston Smith (1362).....	1 80
	Joseph E. Johnston (1553).....	3 60
	Vicksburg (32)	5 00
	G. G. Dibrell (1171).....	2 50
	Norfleet (436)	10 00
	Tomi. Green (652).....	2 00
	James McIntosh (862).....	5 00
	Capt. Jas. W. Irwin (Savannah, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Albert Sidney Johnston (1100).....	2 00
	Capt. Tom. Dillon, Sr. (Hickman, Ky.).....	2 50
	J. B. Ward (981).....	1 70
	Maj. J. A. Long (Roxbury, N. C.).....	2 50
	Jones (1206)	5 40
	J. E. B. Stuart (45).....	5 50
	Stonewall (1048)	1 10
	Sterling Price (1378).....	5 00
	Forbes (77)	9 00
	Howdy Martin (65).....	2 50
	Sidney Johnston (863).....	3 40
	First Lt. T. Matt. Stratton (Holly Springs Miss.)...	2 50
	Gen. LeRoy Stafford (3).....	4 00
	Garnett (902)	10 00
	Gen. J. S. Marmaduke (554).....	3 00
	Paragould (449)	8 60
	Dimmit County (1601).....	4 00

Mch. 6.	Lt.-Col. O. L. Schumpert, (Newberry, S. C.).....\$	2 50
	James D. Nance (336).....	24 00
	Lee (401)	2 00
	Cavalry Camp (9).....	8 20
	Bill Dawson (552).....	5 00
	Jos. E. Johnston (259).....	4 30
	Maj. W. E. Hunt (Greenville, Miss.).....	2 50
	Lt.-Col. Wm. F. Lee (Pensacola, Fla.).....	2 50
	Moore (60)	1 90
7.	Hamilton Mayson (1355).....	2 00
	Altus (1417)	1 70
	Feliciana (264)	5 20
	Maj. W. J. Bohon (Danville, Ky.).....	2 50
	Maj.-Gen. N. T. Roberts (Pine Bluff, Ark.).....	20 00
	Garland-Rodes (1521)	7 50
	Martin H. Cofer (543).....	1 90
	Stonewall Jackson (1581).....	4 90
	Matt. Ashcroft (170).....	4 00
	Lt.-Col. T. W. Richards (Los Angeles, Cal.).....	30
	A. Buford (1335).....	2 00
8.	Pelham (258)	5 90
	Sul Ross (129).....	10 10
	Pat. Cleburne (1488).....	1 00
	Young County (127).....	2 00
	Gen. Joe. Wheeler (1505).....	5 40
	Ely M. Bruce (1518).....	2 50
	John H. Cecil (1258).....	2 30
	Gen. Francis T. Nicholls (1142).....	4 30
	Greenfield (972)	2 30
	John Sutherland (890).....	18 00
	Maj. A. A. Young, M. D. (Oxford, Miss.).....	2 50
	John R. Dickens (341).....	9 50
	Boyd-Hutchison (1019)	3 00
	S. B. Maxie (860).....	1 10
	Washington Artillery (1102).....	1 60
	Ben. McCulloch (542).....	8 30
9.	Gen. Adam R. Johnson (481).....	2 50
	Wm. M. Slaughter (971).....	5 20
	Henry L. Wyatt (1248).....	3 00
10.	Isham Harrison (27).....	3 00
	Lt.-Col. J. Kellogg (Little Rock, Ark.).....	1 00
	Albert Sidney Johnston (71).....	10 50
	T. N. Walls (1588).....	2 00
	Jim. Pearce (527).....	2 00
	W. D. Mitchell (423).....	9 50

Mch. 10.	John B. Gordon, (50).....	\$ 3 50
	Lt.-Gen. W. L. Cabell (Dallas, Tex.).....	20 00
	Hutto (1202)	9 00
	McDaniel-Cnrtis (487)	4 00
	Stonewall (758)	5 50
	Horace Randall (1367).....	5 00
	Stonewall Jackson (469).....	15 00
	Buchanan (1151)	2 30
	Jenkins (876)	2 90
12.	Winchester Hall (178).....	1 40
	Jas. R. Lowe (954).....	3 00
	Andrew Coleman (301).....	3 00
	Emma Sansom (275).....	6 50
	Col. D. P. Bestor (Mobile, Ala.).....	5 00
	Tom. Moore (556).....	2 40
	Chicamauga (473)	9 50
	Maj. J. N. Bradley (Rockville, Mo.).....	3 50
	Mecklenburg (382)	10 00
	R. E. Lee, (231).....	3 10
	C. W. Boyd, (921).....	2 40
	Jack McClure, (559).....	2 60
	C. V. Assn. of Savannah, (756).....	14 00
	James A. Jackson, (1308).....	5 60
	Albert Sidney Johnston, (144).....	10 00
	Cabell, (976).....	4 00
	Arthur Manigault, (76S).....	2 40
	Maj. J. R. Chowning, (Madison, Mo.).....	3 50
	Palmetto Guard, (315).....	2 40
	Willis S. Roberts, (1458).....	3 60
	Albany, (1406).....	4 15
	Dudley W. Jones, (121).....	2 50
	W. H. Ratcliffe, (682).....	30
	Gen. Frank Cheatham, (1546).....	1 40
13.	Col. W. B. Halderman, (Louisville, Ky.).....	5 00
	Ward Con. Vet., (10).....	12 20
	Jos. E. Johnston, (1424).....	3 50
	Forrest, (1496).....	3 80
	Catesby Ap. R. Jones, (317).....	12 50
	A. N. Va., (1).....	12 30
	Jas. D. Sayers, (825).....	2 00
	Hammond, (1093).....	1 10
14.	J. W. Throckmorton, (109).....	1 20
	Tolar, (1587).....	2 55
	Thos. J. Glover, (457).....	6 00
	Maj. W. J. Wilkinson, (Crystal Springs, Miss.).....	2 50

Meh. 14.	R. Q. Mills, (106).....	\$ 4 80
	Terry, (1540).....	1 60
	Rice E. Graves, (1121).....	9 50
	Brig. Gen. Hugh G. Gwyn, (San Diego, Cal.).....	10 00
	John H. Morgan, (1198).....	2 70
	Albert Sidney Johnston, (70).....	10 00
	Capt. Geo. A. Tennyson, M. D., (Monticello, Miss.)....	2 50
	M. A. Oatis, (1486).....	5 30
	Harmanson-West, (651).....	2 50
15.	Marshall B. Jones, (1322).....	2 00
	Maj. Gen. V. Y. Cook, (Elmo, Ark.).....	6 00
	Lloyd Tighlman, (965).....	4 00
	Maj. A. A. Stephens, (Wolfe City, Tex.).....	2 50
	Ben McCullough, (851).....	2 00
	Benning, (511).....	30 00
	Saml. J. Gholson, (1255).....	4 40
	Stonewall Jackson, (1395).....	2 60
	Smith, (891).....	5 10
	Albert Sidney Johnston, (75).....	9 00
	Evans, (355).....	2 10
	Brig. Gen. D. W. Castleberry, (Booneville, Ark.).....	10 00
	N. B. Forrest, (623).....	7 50
	Winnie Davis, (108).....	5 10
	Eunice, (671).....	1 10
	Perry County, (1035).....	30
16.	Maj. S. H. Bush, (Elizabethtown, Ky.).....	2 50
	A. H. Colquitt, (1544).....	6 70
	Col. E. D. Cavett, (Macon, Miss.).....	6 00
	Geo. E. Pickett, (570).....	1 20
17.	Montgomery, (52).....	3 90
	J. T. Stuart, (1294).....	2 50
	Col. A. T. Holt, (Macon, Ga.).....	5 00
	W. W. Loring, (154).....	2 40
	Holmes County, (398).....	6 50
	John H. Morgan, (107).....	8 00
	Col. R. A. Smith, (484).....	10 00
19.	Jasper County, (1319).....	5 30
	John G. Walker, (128).....	5 30
	W. W. Loring, (13).....	2 00
	N. B. Forrest, (430).....	8 00
	McIntosh, (531).....	5 00
	President Jeff Davis, (1293).....	2 00
	G. R. Christian, (703).....	2 50
	Issae R. Trimble, (1025).....	10 00
	Fred N. Ogden, (247).....	4 00

Mch. 19.	Natchitoches, (40).....	\$ 5 00
	Hill County, (166).....	5 00
	M. M. Parsons, (735).....	4 00
	Brig. Gen. John A. Cobb, (Americus, Ga.).....	10 00
	Florian Cornay, (345).....	5 00
	Lt. Col. W. P. Manning, (Galveston, Tex.).....	5 00
	Harvey Walker, (1415).....	5 40
	Hiram S. Bradford, (426).....	10 00
	West Point Vet., (571).....	3 60
	Jas. F. Gresham, (883).....	1 00
	Jesse S. Barnes, (1264).....	7 40
	S. Ga. Confed. Vet., (819).....	5 20
20.	Nathan Parker, (1224).....	3 00
	Pike Co. Confed. Vets., (+21).....	4 00
	A. H. Colquitt, (1115).....	2 00
	Magruder, (1209).....	5 00
	Lake Providence, (193).....	1 10
	Adjt. Jehu G. Postell, (Macon, Ga).....	2 00
	Le Senr, (663).....	3 30
	Tige Anderson, (1455).....	5 00
	Tom Green, (169).....	6 00
	S. B. Maxey, (860).....	1 10
	Merkel, (79).....	4 00
	Hannibal Boone, (102).....	6 80
	Maj. J. C. Wallace, (Keytesville, Mo.).....	3 50
	Wm. Frierson, (83).....	4 20
	Pat Cleburne, (216).....	4 00
	Ben Robertson, (796).....	8 00
	Macon Co. C. V. Assn., (655).....	3 20
	D. L. Kenan, (140).....	6 00
21.	James C. Monroe, (574).....	6 40
	Bridgeport, (568).....	3 10
	Kitt Mott, (23).....	6 00
	St. Helena, (1484).....	3 70
	Standwatie, (514).....	7 10
	Capt. Geo. A. McNutt, (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2 50
	Maj. H. J. Long, (Newport, Ark.).....	1 00
	Bartow, (1591).....	9 00
	Louden Butler, (409).....	3 20
	W. A. Montgomery, (26).....	3 50
	W. L. Byrd, (1545).....	5 00
22.	Jones County, (612).....	6 00
	Thos. H. Hobbs, (400).....	4 50
	Iberville, (18).....	4 00
	Statham Farrell, (1197).....	5 20
	Sumter, (642).....	2 00

Meh. 22.	Anson, (846).....	\$ 5 00
	E. Kirby Smith, (251).....	2 70
	John M. Bradley, (352).....	4 10
	Col. P. G. Carter, (Celeste, Tex.).....	5 00
	R. E. Lee, (485).....	3 80
	John H. Morgan, (1330).....	5 40
	Wm. Henry Trousdale, (495).....	14 50
	Sam Lanham, (1383).....	6 40
	Robert E. Lee, (126).....	5 00
	Chas. J. Batchelor, (1272).....	1 50
23.	Elloree, (1192).....	4 80
	James J. A. Barker, (1555).....	3 30
	Joe Wheeler, (581).....	1 10
	Altus, (1417).....	3 30
	Joe Sayers, (1396).....	3 90
	Fagan, (903).....	1 00
	Haller, (192).....	2 55
	R. E. Lee, (181).....	32 10
	A. W. Ellis, (1435).....	1 40
	J. J. Beeson, (1598).....	1 90
	James Longstreet, (1399).....	4 00
	Stonewall Jackson, (1217).....	1 30
	Sumter, (332).....	10 50
	Seales-Boyd, (1462).....	8 00
24.	Gen. Pegram, (1602).....	4 00
	Geo. D. Traynor, (590).....	3 00
	Jos. E. Johnston, (267).....	9 50
	Buchanan, (1151).....	1 75
	Karnes County, (1307).....	2 50
	Maj. Gen. Julian S. Carr, (Durham, N. C.).....	25 00
	S. L. Freeman, (884).....	1 80
	Charles Broadway Rouss, (1191).....	3 00
	Fred A. Ashford, (632).....	3 00
	Winchester Hall, (178).....	1 40
	Col. Jno. A. Green, (1461).....	7 50
	Keyward, (462).....	3 90
	Dibrell, (55).....	5 20
	Alcibiade DeBlanc, (634).....	4 40
	Winnie Davis, (1244).....	2 50
	Wills Point, (302).....	2 10
	R. A. Smith, (24).....	8 20
26.	E. C. Leech, (942).....	1 50
	Col. James Walker, (248).....	1 60
	Albert Sidney Johnston, (48).....	6 80
	Gordon County, (1101).....	2 80

Meh. 26.	Raphael Semmes, (11).....	\$ 21 10
	Bowie Pelhams, (572).....	6 00
	Pat Cleburne, (537).....	2 40
	Lafayette County, (752).....	8 20
	E. S. Rugeley, (1428).....	7 40
27.	H. L. Buck, (1556).....	1 40
	Lt. Col. A. J. Hinton, (Greenville, Ga.).....	2 50
	Claiborne, (167).....	4 00
	Bayboro, (1222).....	1 20
	Winnie Davis, (625).....	3 00
	Robinson Springs, (396).....	2 40
	R. H. Powell, (499).....	4 60
	Aleibiades De Blanc, (1503).....	18 30
	Kansas City, (80).....	11 00
	Emmett McDonald, (1370).....	1 50
	Lt. Col. J. T. Stubbs, (DeFuniak Springs, Fla.).....	2 50
	E. Kirby Smith, (282).....	4 70
	D. G. Candler, (1118).....	2 00
	Ross-Ector, (513).....	4 80
	David Pierson, (1603).....	2 00
	Maj. Jno. S. Cleghorn, (Summerville, Ga.).....	2 50
	Maj. R. T. Rudieil, M. D., (Summerville, Ga.).....	2 50
	Chattooga, (422).....	4 40
	Ponehatoula, (1074).....	1 05
	Ben Hardin Helm, (1260).....	2 40
	Bob McKinley, (1347).....	2 80
28.	R. E. Lee, (158).....	46 00
	Jno. H. Woldridge, (586).....	10 20
	Lawson-Ball, (894).....	10 00
	Wick McCreary, (842).....	2 10
	Rion, (534).....	2 00
	Cleveland, (1045).....	3 20
	Sul Ross, (172).....	5 10
	K. M. Van Zandt, (1459).....	3 50
	Shackelford-Fulton, (114).....	4 40
	Capt. A. G. M. Lay, (Marietta, Ind. Ter.).....	2 50
	W. C. Rice, (1449).....	2 10
	Alfred Rowland, (1302).....	2 00
	Harrison, (1103).....	3 00
	Saml. V. Fulkerson, (705).....	5 30
	Maj. J. R. Jones, (Mountainville, Tenn.).....	5 00
	R. E. Lee, (14).....	6 10
	S. H. Powe, (1144).....	6 50
	Maj. J. A. Hughes, (Centre Point, Ark.).....	2 50
	A. W. Ellis, (1435).....	1 10

Meh. 28.	Hugh A. Reynolds, (218).....	\$ 3 70
	Jeffries, (889).....	1 30
	John H. Morgan, (1463).....	3 00
	Capt. T. R. Allen, [Justin, Texas).....	2 50
	First Lieut. D. H. Cate, (Justin, Texas).....	2 50
	Marietta, (763).....	4 00
	Montgomery-Gilbreath, (333).....	8 30
	Colquitt County, (1604).....	4 60
29.	Lt. Col. A. H. Joblin, (St. Louis, Mo.).....	2 50
	James Gordon, (553).....	6 50
	C. M. Winkler, (147).....	10 00
	Pearl River, (540).....	4 60
	Lee-Jackson, (1200).....	6 00
	Henry M. Shaw, (1304).....	2 75
	Maj. Gen. V. Y. Cook, (Elmo, Ark.).....	3 00
	Claiborne, (548).....	2 70
	Albert Sidney Johnston, (654).....	4 10
	L. F. Moody, (123).....	2 10
	John A. Hudson, (1213).....	1 40
	Joe Johnston, (94).....	10 50
	John McEnery, (749).....	1 60
	W. J. Hardee, (1087).....	2 60
	Putsey Williams, (1070).....	2 50
	Fred S. Ferguson, (1167).....	3 00
	Scott Anderson, (619).....	3 50
	David O. Dodd, (325).....	6 00
	M. M. Parsons, (718).....	6 00
30.	Standwaite, (573).....	2 60
	Capt. A. Gredig, (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2 50
	S. Ga. Con. Vet., (819).....	5 20
	T. J. Bullock, (331).....	4 20
	Col. John A. Rowan, (693).....	2 40
	Rev. J. Wm. Jones, D. D., (Richmond, Va.).....	5 00
	E. Giles Henry, (312).....	2 10
	Barrett, (1049).....	4 10
	J. W. Harris, (1352).....	12 00
	Pap Priece, (773).....	2 00
	A. P. Hill, (1313).....	1 50
	Stonewall Jackson, (1385).....	1 30
	Prairie Grove, (384).....	7 50
	John B. Gordon, (1573).....	1 60
	Nevada, (662).....	7 70
	Maj. J. D. Ingram, (Nevada, Mo.).....	2 50
	N. B. Forrest, (1166).....	4 10
	Pendleton Groves, (1497).....	4 00

Meh. 30.	John Pelham, (629).....	\$ 2 20
	Bedford Forrest, (1251).....	2 20
	Isaiah Norwood, (110).....	4 10
	E. C. Walthall, (1301).....	4 10
31.	John H. Reagan, (44).....	3 40
	Maj. A. H. Hefner, (Greenville, Tex.).....	2 50
	Ex. Con. Assn. Coryell Co., (135).....	8 00
	Stonewall Jackson, (91).....	4 00
	Maj. V. P. Sanders, (Bandera, Tex.).....	2 50
	Bandera, (643).....	2 90
	Egbert J. Jones, (357).....	6 40
	S. M. Manning, (816).....	5 00
	John M. Stone, (131).....	6 00
	Jasper Hawthorne, (285).....	3 40
Apr. 2.	David Pierson, (1603).....	4 30
	Brig. Gen. Wm. Shields McClintie, (Missouri City, Mo.)	10 00
	Maj. Thos. J. Cousins, (Hannibal, Mo.).....	2 50
	Capt. D. Howard Shields, (Hannibal, Mo.).....	2 50
	J. T. Walbert, (463).....	8 70
	Manor, (664).....	2 00
	Steadman, (668).....	4 00
	W. A. Perey, (238).....	11 25
	El Dorado, (859).....	1 70
	Mildred Lee, (90).....	6 10
	Jasper County, (522).....	9 10
	Capt. C. C. Catron, (Carthage, Mo.).....	2 50
	3rd. Lt. Z. H. Lowdermilk, (Carthage, Mo.).....	2 50
	Maj. J. W. Halliburton, (Carthage, Mo.).....	2 50
	Chattooga, (422).....	10
	Forrest, (1281).....	2 20
	Key, (483).....	4 00
	Sterling Price, (31).....	90 10
	Bridgeport, (568).....	4 00
3.	Frank Cheatham, (35).....	35 00
	Maj. Gen. Paul A. Fusz, (Philipsburg, Mont.).....	25 00
	Jeff Davis, (843).....	2 50
	Neff-Rice, (1194).....	4 80
	Newbern, (1162).....	12 00
	Nassan, (104).....	3 60
	Francis T. Nicholls, (909).....	3 00
	Cabell, (89).....	4 00
	Ruston, (7).....	5 00
	Col. R. M. Russell, (906).....	3 40
	P. F. Liddell, (561).....	3 00
	Albert Pike, (1414).....	1 50

April 3.	Frank T. Ryan, (Atlanta, Ga.).....	\$ 2 00
	W. R. Barksdale, (189).....	2 00
	Lee County, (261).....	3 80
	Maj. John Jenkins, (784).....	4 10
	Maj. Gen. Robt. White, (Wheeling, W. Va.).....	20 00
	Bell County, (122).....	4 00
	Washington, (239).....	4 30
	Adairsville, (962).....	4 00
	W. H. H. Tison, (179).....	6 50
	Pat R. Cleburne, (190).....	3 70
	S. E. Hunter, (1185).....	4 70
4.	Wm. Barksdale, (445).....	3 60
	Pat R. Cleburne, (191).....	1 40
	E. S. Rugeley, (1428).....	3 70
	McIntosh, (1328).....	1 50
	Valdosta, (1076).....	4 40
	Col. Philip H. Fall, (Houston Tex.).....	5 00
	R. E. Lee, (66).....	2 80
	W. R. Secury, (516).....	4 00
	J. J. Whitney, (22).....	2 10
	Stonewall Jackson, (780).....	5 20
	R. S. Owen, (932).....	2 30
	Stonewall Jackson, (1288).....	2 00
	Morrall, (896).....	2 50
	Lt. Col. Carter R. Bishop, (Petersburg, Va.).....	2 50
	Lt. Col. Simon Seward, (Petersburg, Va.).....	2 50
	Lamar, (425).....	2 10
	Jefferson-Lamar, (305).....	5 80
	Lee County, (1547).....	5 10
	Garlington, (501).....	5 50
5.	Jeff Falkner, (1382).....	6 80
	Stonewall Jackson, (1395).....	5 20
	Ruffin, (320).....	5 80
	Albert Sidney Johnston, (1164).....	5 10
	Wm. M. McIntosh, (1085).....	5 00
	Lakeland, (1543).....	5 10
	John T. Wingfield, (391).....	6 20
	Maj. Z. C. Dyson, (Washington, Ga.).....	1 50
	J. W. Gillespie, (923).....	2 00
	Brig. Gen. S. S. Green, (Charleston, W. Va.).....	10 00
	Stonewall Jackson, (878).....	5 00
	Col. B. Timmons, (61).....	2 00
	Bill Green, (933).....	2 90
	J. Ed. Rankin, (558).....	3 90
	Talladega, (246).....	16 00

April 5.	Mangum, (1135).....	\$ 3 90
	Tom Green, (1589).....	3 30
	Jefferson Davis, (1501).....	3 60
	Pat Cleburne, (222).....	12 00
	Joe Johnston, (995).....	8 00
	John A. Jenkins, (998).....	3 00
	Maj. H. J. Long, (Newport, Ark.).....	2 50
	Fagan, (1430).....	2 00
6.	Frank Cheatham, (1432).....	30
	Rev. B. F. Blackman, Brig. Chaplain, (Fulton Ky.)..	2 50
	D. L. Killgore, (1176).....	2 50
	W. B. Bate, (1580).....	3 20
	Rankin, (265).....	7 00
	Paul J. Semmes, (832).....	2 70
	Ben McCulloch, (30).....	2 50
	Isaiah Norwood, (110).....	2 00
	Horace King, (476).....	2 10
	Dick Dowling, (197).....	14 00
	Col. W. T. Black, (1095).....	3 00
	Ryan, (417).....	2 50
7.	J. B. Kershaw, (413).....	3 20
	Jas. W. Moss, (1287).....	3 00
	Maj. H. Clay Sharkey, (Jackson, Miss.).....	2 50
	John C. Brown, (520).....	2 50
	Gen. Turner Ashby, (240).....	9 00
	Cooper, (1431).....	1 70
	W. J. Houston, (1490).....	5 40
	Standwatie, (1442).....	80
	Capt. I. N. McNutt, M. D., (Pevely, Mo.).....	2 50
	Capt. Geo. W. Caraker, (Milledgeville, Ga.).....	2 50
	George Doles, (730).....	17 00
	Franklin, Buchanan, (747).....	7 50
	Denson, (677).....	6 10
	Thomas Ruffin, (794).....	3 20
	Cundiff, (807).....	3 50
	J. B. Robertson, (124).....	3 00
	Richard Robertson, (1040).....	80
	Jake Carpenter, (810).....	2 30
9.	Horace Randall, (163).....	3 00
	E. H. Leblanc, (1439).....	1 00
	Meadville, (911).....	6 00
	Robert Ruffner, (676).....	3 10
	Jeff Davis, (117).....	2 90
	De Soto, (220).....	3 00
	O. M. Dantzler, (1107).....	1 00
	Maj. H. M. Hyams, (Natchitoches, La.).....	2 50

April 9.	Lt. Col. Lncile Hyams, (Natchitoches, La.).....	\$ 2 50
	Sumter, (250).....	10 60
	W. C. Preston, (1243).....	2 00
	Thos. H. Watts, (489).....	3 00
	Buchel, (228).....	3 20
	Vermilion, (607)	5 10
	Alonzo Napier, (1349).....	5 40
	Van H. Manning, (991).....	2 00
	Lexington, (648).....	2 80
	O. F. Strahl, (1329).....	2 00
	E. C. Walthall, (92).....	4 30
	Hanging Rock, (738).....	2 00
	J. R. R. Giles, (708).....	4 80
10.	Robt. McLain, (1469).....	2 45
	John M. Lillard, (934).....	3 70
	Woody B. Taylor, (1020).....	2 00
	Rodgers, (142).....	2 20
	L. O'B. Branch, (515).....	4 80
	Wm. Wadsworth, (491).....	5 00
	Miller, (385).....	5 20
	Clark L. Owen, (666).....	2 10
	Clement A. Evans, (665).....	5 40
	Areadia, (229).....	2 80
	Col. W. W. Whittington, Jr., (Alexandria, La.).....	5 00
	Sabine River, (1470).....	6 30
11.	Featherstone, (517).....	4 20
	Jeff Davis, (6).....	15 00
	Ben Hnmphreys, (19).....	4 60
	Hobart, (1605).....	4 00
	Bedford Forrest, (1606).....	8 00
	St. Louis, (731).....	10 20
	John W. Caldwell, (139).....	4 30
	Stonewall Jackson, (1288).....	2 00
	Rt. Rev. George W. Peterkin, (Parkersburg, W. Va.)..	10 00
	Platte City, (728).....	8 40
	Rosser-Gibbons, (1561).....	2 10
	Pat Cleburne, (1337).....	5 00
	Joel L. Neal, (208).....	1 50
	R. E. Rodes, (661).....	5 00
	Brig. Gen. Stith Bolling, (Petersbnrg, Va.).....	10 00
	Gen. Nat H. Harris, (1607).....	3 60
	Ben Robertson, (796).....	2 00
	Oktibbeha, (1311).....	4 00
12.	Walter P. Lane, (639).....	13 30
	Benton County, (219).....	90
	Fayetteville, (852).....	11 20

Apr. 12.	Troup County, (405).....	\$ 4 40
	J. Z. George, (1310).....	4 50
	R. E. Lee, (1314).....	2 80
	Randolph County, (465).....	1 30
	Confederate Veteran, (1525).....	80
	Pierce B. Anderson, (173).....	2 30
	Dixie, (1520).....	2 50
	Joe B. Palmer, (81).....	7 00
	Braxton Bragg, (196).....	7 00
	Francis Cockrell, (1220).....	3 00
	John Ingram, (37).....	6 00
	Sylvester Gwin, (235).....	6 20
	Capt. Wm. A. Handley, (Roanoke, Ala.).....	2 50
	3rd. Lt. Z. M. Handley, (Roanoke, Ala.).....	2 50
	1st Lt. B. F. Weathers, (Roanoke, Ala.).....	2 50
	2nd. Lt. J. W. Stuart, (Roanoke, Ala.).....	2 50
	Aiken-Smith, (293).....	23 20
13.	Peachy-Gilmer-Breckinridge, (1210).....	3 80
	Orange County, (54).....	5 00
	Benton County, (1014).....	3 30
	John M. Stephen, (1341).....	3 10
	Rivers Bridge, (839).....	2 00
	Ohio, (1181).....	2 70
	Co. A. Wheelers Cav., (1270).....	8 50
	Willis L. Lang, (299).....	3 60
	Darlington, (785).....	20 00
	Plainview, (1548).....	3 20
	Joe Wheeler, (1600).....	1 70
	Maj. Kyle Blevins, (777).....	5 10
	Capt. D. M. Logan, (1336).....	1 80
	Col. L. C. Campbell, (488).....	6 00
	Pickens, (323).....	3 60
	Maj. Robt. McCulloch, (St. Louis, Mo.).....	20 00
	Maj. A. M. Foute, (Cartersville, Ga.).....	2 50
	Micah Jenkins, (702).....	3 20
	R. C. Pulliam, (297).....	11 00
14.	Dabney H. Maury, (1312).....	4 50
	Capt. L. F. Jones, (St. Louis, Mo.).....	30 00
	Scott Anderson, (619).....	3 00
	Joe D. Harrison, (1608).....	4 80
	Col. Early A. Steen,(742).....	2 60
	Capt. N. E. Harris, (Macon, Ga.).....	2 50
	W. J. Hoke, (1596).....	3 00
	The Grand Camp C. V., Dept. of Va., (521).....	15 70
	Polk County, (403).....	2 30
	Jno. M. Simonton, (602).....	5 20

Apr. 14.	Adjt. R. H. Rogers, (Plantersville, Miss.).....	\$ 2 50
	Capt. R. S. Thomas, (Plantersville, Miss.).....	2 50
	Gen. Jas. Conner, (374).....	2 30
16.	Geo. T. Ward, (148).....	3 00
	Healy Claybrook, (812).....	4 00
	Ben McCulloch, (388).....	2 50
	Confed. Hist. Assn., (28).....	21 00
	Marion Co. C. V. Assn., (56).....	25 40
	Omer R. Weaver, (354).....	20 00
	Wickliffe, (1080).....	5 40
	Denison, (885).....	2 00
	Cobb-Deloney, (478).....	4 00
	John B. Gordon, (1456).....	1 00
	D. T. Beall, (1327).....	1 20
	W. L. Cabell, (1348).....	2 10
	Walhall, (25).....	10 00
	Allen C. Jones, (266).....	4 00
	Col. E. Crossland, (1228).....	2 20
	O. A. Lee, (918).....	2 00
	Maj. W. W. Graham, (Baxley, Ga.).....	2 50
	Wood County, (153).....	6 00
	D. H. Hill, (168).....	2 00
	Patrons Union, (272).....	9 20
17.	Col. A. M. O'Neal, (Florence, Ala.).....	5 00
	E. A. O'Neal, (298).....	12 00
	James Norris, (1309).....	7 90
	Hampton, (389).....	13 50
	S. G. Shepard, (941).....	5 60
	Ben McCullough, (851).....	30
	Joseph E. Johnston, (119).....	5 00
	Albert Sidney Johnston, (165).....	1 40
	J. B. Biffle, (1565).....	1 40
	Stephen Elliott, (51).....	3 50
	Jim Pirtle, (990).....	8 00
	Thomas H. Woods, (1180).....	2 50
18.	Henry Gray, (490).....	5 00
	Sterling Price, 1305).....	3 70
	Sul Ross, (164).....	3 40
	Natchez, (20).....	8 00
	Noxubee County, (1326).....	5 00
	P. M. B. Young, (820).....	4 00
	Thomas G. Lowrey, (636).....	3 40
	Col. Reuben Campbell, (394).....	6 00
	Morgan County, (617).....	3 60
	N. B. Forrest, (943).....	1 20

Apr. 18.	Marion Cogbill, (1316).....	\$ 4 70
	J. W. Garrett, (277).....	6 00
	John C. Breckinridge, (100).....	9 00
	Wm. Preston, (96).....	2 40
	John H. Morgan, (95).....	3 00
	Geo. W. Johnson, (98).....	3 40
	Patrick R. Cleburne, (252).....	2 00
	Peter Bramblett, (344).....	1 50
	Jos. E. Johnson, (442).....	2 00
	Crawford Kimbal, (343).....	3 60
	Sam Davis, (1169).....	6 00
	Gen. Alfred Mouton, (1465).....	3 00
	New Roads, (1232).....	4 10
	Henry St. Paul, (16).....	1 60
	John F. Hill, (1031).....	8 70
	Ben T. Embry, (977).....	10 00
	Edward Willis, (1138).....	6 00
19.	Lake County C. V. Assn., (279).....	7 50
	Walker-Gaston, (821).....	3 30
	Cary Whitaker, (1053).....	1 50
	William Watts, (205).....	10 00
	E. T. Staekhouse, (1575).....	1 80
	Merceer County, (85S).....	4 00
	Abner Perrin, (367).....	1 50
	Harrison, (1103).....	2 25
	L. B. Smith, (402).....	4 20
	Warren McDonald, (936).....	5 00
	Joe Shelby, (844).....	1 30
	DeRussey, (1485).....	6 60
20.	Fort Mill, (920).....	2 00
	John M. Stemmons, (1044).....	1 90
	Ex. Confed. Assn. Chicago, (8).....	3 00
	Hankins, (1231).....	2 80
	Surrey County, (797).....	3 50
	Jeff Thompson, (987).....	2 10
	Winnie Davis, (950).....	2 00
	Thornton, (1271).....	1 40
	Brig. Gen. C. H. Tebault, (New Orleans, La.).....	10 00
21.	John M. Kell, (1032).....	2 80
	John G. Fletcher, (638).....	10 00
	Saunders, (64).....	2 50
	Robt. McClain, (1469).....	95
	Tom Coleman, (429).....	2 50
	Ben McCulloch, (29).....	2 40
	Albert Sidney Johnston, (892).....	4 30

Apr. 21.	J. T. Fleming, (1389).....	\$ 4 00
	Ridgely Brown, (518).....	9 00
24.	A. P. Hill, (837).....	29 00
	Sedalia, (985).....	1 50
	Pee Dee, (390).....	5 00
	Maj. E. W. Blanchard, (Greenville, Miss.).....	2 50
	Col. J. L. McCaskell, (Brandon, Miss.).....	5 00
	Brig. Gen. W. C. Stubbs, (New Orleans, La.).....	10 00
	Liberty Hill, (1609).....	6 50
	Culpeper, (774).....	3 00
	Maj. Gen. Theo. S. Garnett, (Norfolk, Va.).....	20 00
	Col. Harrison Watts, (Padueah, Ky.).....	5 00
	Albert Pike, (340).....	7 00
	Maj. J. M. Keller, (Hot Springs, Ark.).....	5 00
	Maj. Chas. Humphries, (Crystal Springs, Miss.).....	2 50
	Lt. Col. Henry Clay, (Brandon, Miss.).....	2 50
	Col. W. A. Milton, (Louisville, Ky.).....	5 00
25.	L. P. Thomas, (1467).....	5 00
	Archibald Gracie, (508).....	10 00
	E. C. Walhall, (1411).....	1 10
	Capt. Thos. McCarthy, (729).....	4 00
	Bassett, (1571).....	1 50
	Jno. B. Gregg, (587).....	3 00
	Gordon, (369).....	8 00
	Wm. McKnight, (1447).....	2 00
	Abilene, (72).....	3 00
	Erath, (1530).....	6 30
	Fagan, (1570).....	3 00
	W. J. Hardee, (39).....	4 00
	S. H. Stout, (583).....	3 00
	John H. Morgan, (448).....	2 00
	Barbour County, (493).....	5 40
	Meriwether, (1610).....	8 00
	Albert Sidney Johnston, (165).....	2 50
	Brig. Gen. A. T. Watts, (Beaumont, Tex.).....	10 00
	Ziegler, (1493).....	1 00
	R. T. Davis, (759).....	3 50
	Stonewall Jackson, (772).....	2 10
	Lafayette McLaws, (596).....	12 50
	Kershaw, (743).....	1 60
	H. A. Clinch, (470).....	4 00
	Maurice T. Smith, (1277).....	5 00
	Rob. M. McKinney, (1527).....	7 00
26.	George T. Ward, (1090).....	2 00
	Brig. Gen. C. M. McLellan, (Claremore, I. T.).....	10 00

Apr. 26.	Col. John W. Jordan, (Tulser, I. T.).....	\$ 5 00
	Clanton, (1072).....	11 00
	John M. Stemmons, (1044).....	1 90
30.	Brig. Gen. H. A. Newman, (Huntsville, Mo.).....	10 00
	Jackson, (838).....	5 50
	Crockett, (141).....	6 45
May 1.	Wm. E. Jones, (709).....	4 00
	Gen. James Connor, (939).....	2 10
2.	John Peck, (183).....	3 60
	Geo. W. Robinson, (1473).....	6 90
	Raines, (698).....	3 00
	James R. Herbert, (657).....	3 50
	Magnolia, (588).....	1 90
	Col. W. J. Woodward, (Wilmington, N. C.).....	5 00
	Velaseo, (592).....	1 20
	Eufaula, (958).....	6 00
	Atlanta, (159).....	30 00
	Maj. J. B. Beaumont, (Union Springs, Ala.) .. .	5 00
	M. T. Owen, (416).....	2 00
	Geo. W. Foster, (407).....	2 80
7.	3rd Lt. C. M. Nunery, (Waycross, Ga.).....	1 00
	Sam Johnston, (1139).....	2 50
	John Bowie Strange, (464).....	5 00
8.	Rt. Rev. J. M. Lucey, Div. Chaplain, (Pine Bluff, Ark.)	5 00
	Cabell, (125).....	9 10
	Marion, (641).....	6 00
9.	A. P. Hill, (951).....	4 00
	J. E. B. Stuart (1001).....	3 80
	Stanly, (1369).....	* 1 00
	Jas. H. Dunklin, (1475).....	6 80
	Guilford, (795).....	11 50
	Zebulon Vancee, (681).....	6 00
10.	Urquhart Gillette, (1611).....	6 00
	Bourbon, (1368).....	2 30
	Upshur County, (1240).....	4 00
	Dooly County, (1109).....	6 10
	S. D. Fuller, (1504).....	3 80
14.	Raines, (698).....	3 00
	Garvin, (1523).....	4 00
	V. Y. Cook, (1474).....	1 70
	Joe Walker, (335).....	2 80
	Brig. Gen. J. L. Sweat, (Waycross, Ga.).....	10 00
	Tippah County, (453).....	9 20
	Confed. Surv. Assn., (435).....	18 10
	Col. S. E. Lewis, M. D., (Washington, D. C.).....	5 00

May 20.	Stephen D. Lee, (753).....	\$ 4 00
	Richard Kirkland, (704).....	5 00
22.	A. Burnett Rhett, (767).....	6 00
	Thos. M. Wagner, (410).....	2 40
	Presley, (757).....	5 10
	Beaufort, (366).....	4 10
	Barnard E. Bee, (84).....	5 00
	Rion, (534).....	2 00
	Wallaee, (1196).....	1 00
	D. Wyatt Aiken, (432).....	5 00
	Capt. Jas. W. Moore, (Hampton, S. C.).....	2 50
	Eutaw, (1189).....	1 50
	Lamar, (161).....	2 00
	McMillan, (217).....	1 00
23.	Sam Davis, (1280).....	4 60
	Harlee, (840).....	4 10
	Maj. B. J. Hammet, (Blackville, S. C.).....	2 50
24.	Gen. James Connor, (939).....	1 50
	Lamar-Gibson, (814).....	1 50
	Col. Geo. H. Gause, (Slidell, La.).....	5 00
	Lt. Gen. Clement A. Evans, (Atlanta, Ga.).....	20 00
	Brig. Gen. W. A. Montgomery, (Edwards, Miss.).....	10 00
	Maj. O. J. Meade, (Kern, Cal.).....	2 50
28.	Jeff Davis, (1612).....	3 80
	Maj. G. W. Bowman, (Plano, Tex.).....	2 50
	Brig. Gen. D. Thornton, (Louisville, Ky.).....	10 00
30.	Lt. Col. Wm. F. Beard, M. D., (Shelbyville, Ky.).....	5 00
	Edward Willis, (113S).....	15 00
	Maj. Columbus Hallen, (New Orleans, La.).....	2 50
	Col. W. B. Berry, (Brookston, Tex.).....	5 00
	Lt. Col. Hall P. Street, (Oklahoma City, Okla.).....	3 50
31.	Lee Sherrell, (1256).....	1 50
June 4.	Organ Church, (1535).....	2 00
	Lt. Col. Elijah Basye, (Louisville, Ky.).....	2 50
	Maj. W. P. Gibson, (Warrensburg, Mo.).....	5 00
	Maj. A. G. Levy, (Mobile, Ala.).....	5 00
	Brig. Gen. John M. Brooks, (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	10 00
	John C. Brown, (468).....	2 40
	Capt. Alex Moore, (Krebs, Ind. Ter.).....	2 50
	Maj. B. F. Curtis, (Winchester, Ky.).....	3 50
6.	Eunice, (671).....	60
	Stanwatie, (1442).....	10
	Lt. Col. S. Emanuel, (New York, N. Y.).....	6 00
14.	Capt. J. G. Denpree, (University, Miss.).....	2 50
18.	Maj. W. A. Via, (Rolla, Mo.).....	2 50

June 18.	Lt. Col. Leland Hume, (Nashville, Tenn.).....	\$ 2 50
	Capt. W. A. Dickkinson, (Johnson City, Tenn.).....	2 50
19.	Capt. Gordon S. Levy, (New Orleans, La.).....	1 00
	Brig. Gen. D. R. Gurley, (Waco, Tex.).....	10 00
	Col. John W. T. Leech, (New Orleans, La.).....	6 00
21.	Maj. T. T. Eaton, (Louisville, Ky.).....	2 50
25.	Lt. Col. D. A. Spivey, (Conway, S. C.).....	2 50
	Gen. C. M. Wiley, (Macon, Ga.).....	1 00
26.	Lt. Col. J. B. Gathright, (Louisville, Ky.).....	5 00
	Bob Stone, (93).....	4 40
	Lt. Col. Lamar C. Quintero, (New Orleans, La.).....	5 00
27.	Brig. Gen. John M. Brooks, (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1 00
	Brig. Gen. S. S. Birchfield, (Deming, N. Mex.).....	25 00
July 2.	Col. Jno. W. Morton, (Nashville, Tenn.).....	5 00
	Col. Thos. Claiborne, (Nashville, Tenn.).....	5 00
	Col. R. N. Provine, (Coles Creek, Miss.).....	5 00
	Col. C. C. Slaughter, (Dallas, Tex.).....	5 00
	Lt. Col. H. Kempner, (Galveston, Tex.).....	5 00
	Col. Henry Moore, (Texarkana, Ark.).....	5 00
	Sereven County, (1083).....	6 50
	Lt. Col. E. L. Wilkins, (Manning, S. C.).....	2 50
	Lt. Col. D. J. Bradham, (Manning, S. C.).....	2 50
	Col. S. A. Cunningham, (Nashville, Tenn.).....	5 00
3.	Carraway, (1613).....	7 80
9.	Maj. C. C. Kavanaugh, (Little Rock, Ark.).....	5 00
	Col. Tim E. Cooper, (Memphis, Tenn.).....	5 00
	Lakeland, (1543).....	5 10
	Col. B. F. Eshleman, (New Orleans, La.).....	5 00
	Col. N. G. Pearsall, (Covington, La.)	10 00
11.	E. B. Pickett, (626).....	9 80
	Stewart, (155).....	1 50
	Crisp County, (1614).....	4 20
16.	Maj. D. M. Dockery, (Hernando, Miss.).....	2 50
	Col. James G. Holmes, (Macon, Ga.).....	5 00
	A. F. Alexander, (1457).....	2 50
17.	Col. W. E. Poulson, (Chicago, Ill.).....	5 00
	Col. B. S. Wathen, (Dallas, Tex.).....	10 00
	Ben T. DuVal, (146).....	2 20
18.	Stonewall Jackson, (427).....	2 80
24.	Lt. Col. B. A. Munnerlyn, (Georgetown, S. C.).....	5 00
	Lt. Col. A. H. Bahnsen, (Winston-Salem, N. C.).....	2 50
	Barbour County, (493).....	4 80
	Maj. F. B. Harris, (Morton's Gap, Ky.).....	2 50
25.	Lt. Col. J. W. Scott, (Greensboro, S. C.).....	5 00
26.	Lt. Col. Ben B. Chism, (Paris, Ark.).....	2 50

Aug.	14.	Bryan County, (1229).....	\$ 4 50
		Col. H. M. Dillard, (Meridian, Tex.).....	5 00
		Beauregard, (1205).....	3 00
		“Jeb” Stuart, (1585).....	3 10
		A. R. Witt, (1615).....	2 00
		Winnie Davis, (1244).....	2 50
		Lt. Col. R. R. Henry, (Tazewell, Va.).....	5 00
		Col. F. A. Hervy, Sr., (Mobile, Ala.).....	10 00
15.		Plainview, (1548).....	1 80
20.		Brig. Gen. E. M. Hudson, (New Orleans, La.).....	20 00
		Sterling Price, (1030).....	15 00
		Col. C. H. Todd, M. D., (Owensboro, Ky.).....	10 00
21.		Charles Seton Fleming, (1616).....	3 40
		J. J. Dickison, (1617).....	6 50
28.		C. V. Assn. of Cal., (770).....	12 20
		J. I. Metts, (1578).....	4 00
		Oscar R. Rand, (1278).....	5 70
29.		Hi. Bledsoe, (1201).....	5 00
		Elliot Muse, (1618).....	5 20
		Wichita C. V. Assn., (1350).....	5 00
Sept.	3.	Woodville, (49).....	2 60
		Dooley County, (1109).....	5 60
4.		Col. H. C. Hunt, (Calhoun, Ga.).....	1 00
17.		Brig. Gen. D. R. Gurley, (Waco, Tex.).....	10 00
		Richard, Coke, (600).....	8 00
		Wade Hampton, (1064).....	5 00
18.		Bartow, (604).....	5 50
		Joseph E. Johnston, (34).....	6 00
		Gracie, (472).....	20 00
		Moffett-Poage, 949).....	14 85
		A. R. Witt, (1615).....	3 30
		Bill Feeney, (353).....	8 00
19.		Ben McCulloch, (946).....	19 00
		Marmaduke, (615).....	8 70
		Col. John P. Hickman, (Nashville, Tenn.).....	5 00
25.		Ivanhoe, (1507).....	1 70
		McElhaney, (835).....	8 70
26.		Robert Emmet Rodes, (1619).....	5 90
Oct.	3.	Maj. John L. Mirick, (684).....	2 30
		J. W. Starnes, (134).....	5 00
		Gratiot, (203).....	2 00
4.		Sutton, (1404).....	2 70
11.		Fitzhugh Lee, (1141).....	5 00
		James W. Fulkerson, (1340).....	3 00
		Ector, (234).....	1 80
16.		McIntosh, (1328).....	2 00

Oct.	16.	Tom Smith, (1372).....	\$ 4 80
		Alfred Iverson, (1482).....	2 00
30.		Fred A. Ashford, (632).....	3 00
		Geo. E. Pickett, (570).....	1 40
31.		Albert Sidney Johnston, (115).....	4 10
		Brig. Gen. E. G. Williams, (Waynesville, Mo.).....	10 00
		Calleote- Wrenn, (1620).....	2 00
		David Coleman, (1621).....	2 00
		W. P. Rogers, (322).....	6 00
		Joseph E. Johnston, (1424).....	2 40
Nov.	1.	John G. Walker, (128).....	5 50
		Joe Johnston, (722).....	3 00
		Joe E. Johnston, (915).....	3 00
		Gid Lowe, (1532).....	5 00
		Brig. Gen. J. Kellogg, (Little Rock, Ark.).....	1 00
		Reinhardt, (988).....	2 00
		Sterling Price, (414).....	2 00
		Albert Pike, (340).....	3 00
		Ben T. Duval, (146).....	4 00
		R. W. Harper, (207).....	5 00
		Col. J. R. Woodside, (751).....	1 30
		Lane-Diggs, (750).....	5 10
		M. P. Lowry, (342).....	8 90
		W. J. Hardee, (1087).....	2 60
		Ector, (234).....	1 20
		Col. S. Spenceer, (New York, N. Y.).....	5 00
		Throckmorton, (1433).....	4 00
5.		Maj. Gen. James H. Berry, (Bentonville, Ark.).....	1 00
7.		Ebeneeser, (1622).....	4 40
8.		Graybill, (1534).....	2 00
		Capt. Wm. L. Ritter, (Baltimore, Md.).....	2 50
12.		Jefferson, (826).....	3 00
		John L. Barnett, (1114).....	5 10
		Wm. M. Slaughter, (971).....	3 20
		Warthen, (748).....	7 50
		Bill Harris, (1149).....	4 60
13.		H. A. Wise & W. H. F. Lee, (1623).....	2 00
		Adam Johnson, (1008).....	4 40
14.		Jones M. Withers, (675).....	5 80
		Maj. Gen. A. C. Tripple, (Baltimore, Md.).....	20 00
15.		Col. J. V. Harris, M. D., (Key West, Fla.).....	5 00
		Franklin Buchannan, (1214).....	1 00
19.		Lee, (401).....	2 00
		Gen. D. M. Frost, (737).....	11 60
		Maj. W. R. Jones, M. D., (Hawesville, Ky.).....	1 00

Oct.	20.	Bedford Forrest, (1387).....	\$ 3 60
		Wiggonton, (359).....	5 00
		Lt. Col. J. W. Hollingsworth, (Princeton, Ky.).....	1 00
22.		A. E. Steen, (1624).....	2 00
		Geo. W. Murphy, (1059).....	6 20
27.		Sumter, (642).....	18 00
Dec.	4.	Jas. B. Martin, (292).....	5 00
		Joseph E. Johnston, (1625).....	3 10
5.		J. H. Dunklin, (1475).....	10 50
6.		Lamar Fontaine, (1331).....	3 00
		Francis S. Bartow, (284).....	4 00
13		Hattiesburg, (21).....	8 60
		Chas. J. Batchelor, (1272).....	1 50
		Maj. Gen. Wm. C. Harrison, M. D., (Los Angeles, Cal.)	1 00
		Confed. Surv. Assn., (524).....	5 00
		Gen. LeRoy Stafford, (3).....	3 50
17.		Goss-Grigsby, (1515).....	3 00
18.		Maj. Gen. Wm. H. Jewell, (Orlando, Fla.).....	2 00

Total Receipts.....	\$ 6458 70
Balance on hand (as per report Dec. 31, 1905).	518 90

TOTAL.....	\$ 6977 60
CLASSIFIED.	

Officers' Dues.....	\$ 1356 50
Camp Dues.....	4736 35
Commissions	43 00
Donations	322 85

\$ 6458 70

EXPENDITURES.

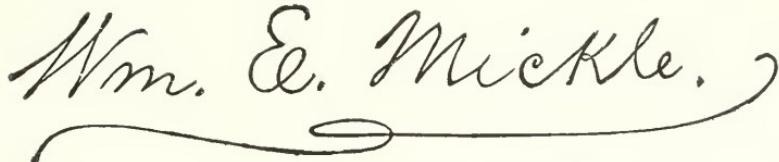
1906.

Jany.	31.	Voucher No. 320.....	\$ 260 00
		Voucher No. 321.....	17 42
Feby.	1.	Voucher No. 322.....	55 00
	13.	Voucher No. 323.....	2 05
	14.	Voucher No. 324.....	9 00
	21.	Voucher No. 325.....	14 25
	27.	Voucher No. 326.....	13 20
	28.	Voucher No. 327.....	7 62
		Voucher No. 328.....	260 00
		Voucher No. 329.....	14 46
Meh.	1.	Voucher No. 330.....	55 00
	14.	Voucher No. 331.....	27 40
		Voucher No. 332.....	7 56

Mch.	31.	Voucher No. 333.....	\$ 22 00
	31.	Voucher No. 334.....	39 63
		Voucher No. 335.....	260 00
April	2.	Voucher No. 336.....	55 00
	7.	Voucher No. 337.....	5 70
	20.	Voucher No. 338.....	50 25
	28.	Voucher No. 339.....	45 90
	30.	Voucher No. 340.....	41 93
		Voucher No. 341.....	260 00
May	1.	Voucher No. 342.....	55 00
	9.	Voucher No. 343.....	9 00
	19.	Voucher No. 344.....	18 00
	24.	Voucher No. 345.....	31 50
		Voucher No. 346.....	73 75
	31.	Voucher No. 347.....	37 80
		Voucher No. 348.....	260 00
June.	1.	Voucher No. 349.....	15 06
	5.	Voucher No. 350.....	55 00
	18.	Voucher No. 351.....	91 25
	19.	Voucher No. 352.....	6 75
	25.	Voucher No. 353.....	16 00
	30.	Voucher No. 354.....	91 35
		Voucher No. 355.....	260 00
July	2.	Voucher No. 356.....	55 00
	10.	Voucher No. 357.....	65 85
	16.	Voucher No. 358.....	4 80
	25.	Voucher No. 359.....	208 00
	31.	Voucher No. 360.....	100 81
		Voucher No. 361.....	260 00
Aug.	2.	Voucher No. 362.....	55 00
	23.	Voucher No. 363.....	19 35
	31.	Voucher No. 364.....	44 35
		Voucher No. 365.....	260 00
Sept.	1.	Voucher No. 366.....	55 00
	17.	Voucher No. 367.....	32 95
	29.	Voucher No. 368.....	17 57
		Voucher No. 369.....	260 00
Oct.	2.	Voucher No. 370.....	55 00
	31.	Voucher No. 371.....	15 03
		Voucher No. 372.....	260 00
Nov.	3.	Voucher No. 373.....	55 00
	5.	Voucher No. 374.....	3 99
	22.	Voucher No. 375.....	4 25
	30.	Voucher No. 376.....	19 60
		Voucher No. 377.....	260 00

Dec.	1.	Voucher No. 378.....	55 00
	14.	Voucher No. 379.....	12 98
	31.	Voucher No. 380.....	61 25
		Voucher No. 381.....	80 00
		Voucher No. 382.....	260 00
		Voucher No. 383.....	37 15
		Voucher No. 384.....	55 00
		Voucher No. 385.....	250 00
		Voucher No. 386.....	337 00
		Voucher No. 387.....	25 00
		Voucher No. 388.....	24 37
		Total Expenditures.....	\$ 5853 13
		Balance in Bank this date...	1124 47
		TOTAL.....	\$ 6977 60
		CLASSIFIED.	
		Salaries (including amounts paid for extra help at and immediately preceding the Reunion)	\$ 3120 00
		Printing	1418 50
		Postage	375 22
		Rent	660 00
		Miscellaneous	279 41
			\$ 5853 13

OFFICIAL:



Adj't-Gen'l and Chief of Staff.

New Orleans, Dec. 31, 1906.

We, the undersigned, a sub-committee of the Finance Committee, have examined the foregoing account of the Adjutant-General, carefully checking each item, verifying the footings, and comparing the expenditures enumerated with the vouchers submitted for examination, and find the same correct in every particular. Accompanying the report is a certified statement from the Cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, that the balance represented on hand is actually on deposit to the credit of the United Confederate Veterans, subject to check.

FRED L. ROBERTSON, PAUL SANGUINETTE,

Secretary Finance Committee. J. F. SHIPP,

V. Y. COOK, BENNETT H. YOUNG,

PAUL A. FUSZ, P. H. FALL.

I have carefully checked the above, and concur in the statement made.

WM. A. MONTGOMERY, Chairman of Finance Committee.

WHAT THE FINANCE COMMITTEE THINK OF THE FOREGOING FREPORT.

Gen. Fred L. Robertson says: "The splendid showing presented in this Report is due to the faithful, persistent and pains taking efforts of the Adjutant General in the management of the affairs of the Order. To Gen. Mickle solely belongs this credit. He is certainly the right man in the right place."

Gen. Virgil Y. Cook writes: "Everything considered, and that means perplexing obstacles to surmount, I think your Report for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1906, a remarkably good showing. Knowing the conditions and difficulties under which you so ardently and arduously labor, it is indeed gratifying to see what you have done."

Col. Philip H. Fall: "Your statement is surprising to me. When you were selected to succeed Gen. Moorman, we were owing several thousand dollars, and I never dreamed that we would recover, but we are ahead. You deserve the thanks of our beloved Order for your splendid management of affairs."

Gen. W. A. Montgomery, Chairman: "Our Association is to congratulate on the Report you make of our finances. As Chairman of the Finance Committee, I would express to you my gratification at the manner in which you have conducted our affairs."

FIRST REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE MONUMENTAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VET- ERANS' ASSOCIATION.

TO DR. JOHN J. SCOTT,
Chairman:

SIR—The by-laws of the Constitution of the United Confederate Veterans' Association (Art. V, p. 7) provide for four committees—viz., Section 2, Historical; Section 3, Relief; Section 4, Monumental; Section 5, Finance. The Historical and Finance Committees have long since been established and in discharge of their respective duties. But it seems to appear that the Relief Committee has yet no existence, and the Monumental Committee is but now in process of formation. The language of Section 4, Article V, of the by-laws is as follows: "The Monumental Committee shall have charge of all matters relating to monuments, graves and the Federation's objects and purposes in these respects."

The Adjutant-General states under date of January 24, 1906, that he has found it difficult to satisfactorily form the entire committee, but that announcement by general orders of the construction of the committee would be made as soon as practicable.

At the present date the members selected are: Dr. John J. Scott, Shreveport, La., chairman; Dr. Samuel E. Lewis, Washington, D. C., secretary; F. L. Creech, Greenville, Ala.; T. W. Givens, Tampa, Fla., and Val. C. Giles, Austin, Tex.

ALABAMA.

Comrade F. L. Creech writes:

"The Cities of Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Union Springs, Hayneville, Camden, Greenville, and probably others, have monuments erected to the Confederate dead. In most of the places they have a number of graves, but, so far as I have been able to discover, they have no separate burial-ground."

FLORIDA.

Comrade T. W. Givens writes:

"I can only give you a list of the Confederate monuments erected in our State, which are:

"Pensacola—Quite a handsome monument.

"Mariana—A neat and modest affair in Courthouse Square.

"Tallahassee—Another neat one at west front of capitol.

"Monticello—A handsome one in front of courthouse.

"Lake City—One, probably in cemetery.

"Jacksonville—A handsome bronze, called the 'Hemming Monument,' in Center Park, principally at the expense of Charlie Hemming, a Florida Veteran, but now living in Texas.

"St. Augustine—A very substantial one in the plaza, dedicated to the memory of some of her gallant sons, but whose names I cannot give at present.

"Gainesville—Has one, erected about a year ago.

"Tampa—There are probably about twenty-five or thirty Veterans buried in our cemetery here, all since the war. Will in a few days secure a list of them."

Comrade Dr. Samuel E. Lewis desires to state that near the District of Columbia line, situated in Montgomery County, Maryland, at Woodside, are the remains of seventeen unknown Confederate soldiers in one grave, marked by an appropriate granite monument bearing a suitable inscription. These soldiers fell near Fort Stevens on the occasion of the raid of General Jubal A. Early on Washington City, July, 1864.

At Arlington Cemetery, Virginia, adjacent to Washington City, prior to 1874 there were 377 graves of Confederate soldiers and State prisoners. About that date 241 were removed to their respective States by North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, leaving 136 from other States. The existence of these graves was forgotten till August, 1898, when a few Confederate Veterans undertook to make an investigation. They found a deplorable condition, in that these 136 graves were scattered about the cemetery of over two hundred acres, not marked at all as soldiers, and intermingled with the graves of Union soldiers, civilians, quartermaster employees, refugees and negro contrabands of war. These veterans organized the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp No. 1191, U. C. V., for the purpose of securing Government action to bring about honorable care for the graves of the Confederate soldiers, and petitioned President William McKinley to that end. This effort resulted in Congress making an appropriation of \$2,500 and the gathering of all Confederate dead in the Arlington Cemetery and the Soldiers' Home Cemetery (264 in all) into one burial-ground of about three and one-third acres, situated in the most desirable part of Arlington Cemetery; and erecting over each grave a white marble headstone, bearing inscription of the number of the grave, the name of the occupant, his rank, company, regiment, State, and the letters "C. S. A.," signifying Confederate States Army. The work was completed in 1901. (See Arlington report here-with.)

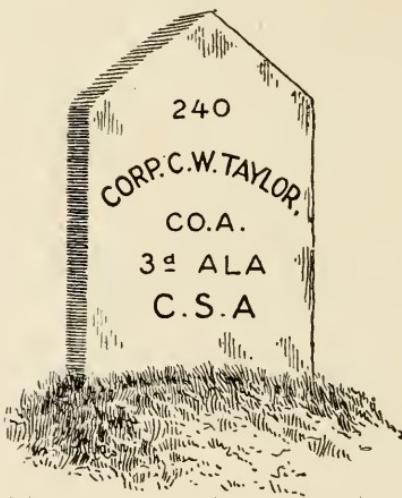
Before the completion of this work this Camp had extended their investigations into the location and condition of the 30,152 graves of Confederate soldiers lying in the North, and prepared a paper for dissemination, entitled "Some Data Relating to the Locations and Condition of the Graves of Confederate Soldiers Who Died in Federal Prisons and Military Hospitals in the Northern States and Were Buried Near Their Places of Confinement; Also, Some Suggestions as to the Necessary Congressional Legislation to Provide for Remedial Measures." More than five thousand of these documents were distributed to the several Confederate organizations and influential Southern people and to some Northern people. In 1902 the committee of the Camp having the matter in charge prepared the bill providing for an appropriation of \$200,000 for the reacquisition of the burial-grounds by the United States Government, erecting suitable headstones and building substantial fences, etc.; and requested Senator Foraker to introduce it in the United States Senate in December, 1902, and to reintroduce it in December, 1904, and December, 1905, and finally brought about its enactment into law March 9, 1906. (See Report 25, Senate, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session.)

In effecting these results, it may properly be written that not only has there been brought about at last provision for honorable care for our dead comrades, neglected in unhonored graves for more than forty years, but also there has been rendered an important service to the South in removing from it the implication of indifference as to the graves of its soldier patriots; to the Northern people and the Federal Government from failure to discharge an imperative duty to a vanquished and gallant foe; to the entire country for removing from its escutcheon a stain shameful to be permitted to exist among civilized people; and to history in preserving from oblivion the visible evidences of one of the greatest and most important features of the greatest war of modern times, contingent on the stern war policy of the Federal Government that prisoners of war held in Federal hands were no more than dead men, but, if exchanged, would insure the destruction of the Army of General Sherman, and jeopardize the safety of the Army of General Grant.

The direction which the committee shall determine as advisable for their labors to take is of importance, and should be carefully considered at this Reunion. But, if nothing else should be done than the gathering of historical data relating to the dead, and perpetuating their memory, it will be a praiseworthy labor of importance to justify our best efforts.

The secretary desires to suggest the importance, for the purpose of preserving historical information for the records of com-

panies, regiments, States and commands, and of families, that the committee recommends to the convention to be assembled at New Orleans this year that a resolution be adopted urging upon the people of the South that hereafter it shall become the uniform custom to inscribe upon all tombstones of deceased Confederate soldiers the full name, rank, company, regiment, State, command, etc., of the deceased soldier. The manifold advantages of an enduring record of this kind must be manifest to all persons. The tombstones might well be made of a pattern which, as far as the eye could reach, would indicate the grave of a Confederate soldier. Such a design might be described in outline as consisting of upright straight lines surmounted by lines forming a right-angled triangle, the apex thus:



In concluding this report, the secretary begs leave to bring to the attention of the committee the valuable work of Mrs. W. J. Behan, of New Orleans, La., President of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, entitled "History of the Confederate Memorial Associations of the South," printed by the Graham Press, New Orleans, in 1904.

SAMUEL E. LEWIS, M. D.,
*Secretary Monumental Committee,
United Confederate Veterans' Association.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1906.

REPORT ON THE REBURIAL OF THE CONFEDERATE DEAD IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY.

(By the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp No. 1191, United Confederate Veterans, Washington.)

COMMITTEE ON CONFEDERATE DEAD.

Samuel E. Lewis, M. D., District of Columbia; E. W. Anderson, District of Columbia; Henry M. Marchant, Texas; William Broun, Virginia; John M. Hickey, Tennessee; Nathan C. Munroe, Georgia; Silas Hare, Texas; Julian G. Moore, North Carolina; George C. Giddings, Texas.

PREFACE.

This report is issued for the information of the Camps of the Association of the United Confederate Veterans in compliance with the following resolutions:

“HEADQUARTERS
“CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS CAMP
“No. 1191, U. C. V.

“WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, November 12, 1901.

“RESOLVED, That the final report upon the gathering together of the heretofore scattered Confederate dead in the Soldiers’ Home National Cemetery, in the District of Columbia, and those in the older part of the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., into the new ‘Confederate section’ in Arlington Cemetery, and marking their graves with white marble headstones adequately inscribed, is hereby accepted and adopted.

‘And, being of the opinion that the history of the reburial at Arlington, the views of eminent Confederate leaders and prominent societies regarding the same, and the action of the Reunion Convention at Memphis, Tenn., 1901, relating to the Confederate dead are matters wherein many Confederate Veterans feel a deep interest and desire to be informed; therefore, be it further

“RESOLVED, That the report dated April 25, 1901, be returned to the chairman of the Committee on Confederate Dead, and that he be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to have printed, in pamphlet form suitable for distribution to the Camps of the United Confederate Veterans, the final report herein-

before referred to, with the report dated April 25, 1901, the resolution passed at Memphis, May 29, 1901, all necessary maps and diagrams, and such additional matter as may be necessary to clearly set forth the entire subject in a proper manner.

"Adopted.

"SAMUEL E. LEWIS,

"Commander Charles Broadway Rouss Camp, U. C. V.

"A true copy.

"WM. BROUN,

"Adjutant."

THE FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONFEDERATE DEAD.

HEADQUARTERS
CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS CAMP
No. 1191, U. C. V.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, November 12, 1901.

The Chairman of the Committee on Confederate Dead respectfully submits for consideration the final report upon the reburial of the new "Confederate section" in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

It is but fitting to state in brief résumé that the investigation as to the condition of the graves of the Confederate dead in the older part of Arlington Cemetery, begun in August, 1898, having been followed on December 14, 1898, by the patriotic speech of President McKinley at Atlanta, Ga., the way appeared open for remedial measures, and a petition to him, June 5, 1899, resulted in an appropriation by Congress, approved June 6, 1900, and the order for the execution of the work by the Secretary of War April 25, 1901.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, the Depot Quartermaster at Washington at once commenced work by advertising for proposals for the disinterment of the 128 Confederate dead in the National Soldiers' Home Cemetery, in the District of Columbia, and the 136 Confederate dead in the older part of the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., and the reburial of the entire number (264) in a separate plot of ground set aside in the newer part of Arlington Cemetery, named the "Confederate section." The reburial having been accomplished, proposals were invited for furnishing new white marble headstones, thirty-six inches long, ten inches wide and four inches thick, inscribed in succession from the top downward with the number of the grave, the name of the Confederate soldier, his company, regiment, State, and, finally, the letters "C. S. A."

The general survey, laying out the bounds of the section, outlining the burial sites and carriage drives, and designating the individual graves, having been previously made and mapped, and, as above stated, the reburial having been accomplished, the Engineer Officer made the necessary levelings for the carriage drives, drainage, etc., while the headstones were being prepared, and the remaining work to be done definitely ascertained. In brief, two thousand cubic yards of earth were required for filling in depressed portions of the section; the carriage drives were excavated to required grade to receive about thirteen or fourteen inches of material to form a solid and firm, but at the same time elastic, roadbed, built up as follows from the bottom: Six inches of broken cobblestone dressed with about two inches of loose earth, for the purpose of binding, well tamped and rolled, followed by a mixture of three inches of gravel from the gravel pit on the grounds and three inches of clean Potomac River gravel well intermixed and well rolled to the utmost degree of compactness, and to an established grade longitudinally and arched transversely. Drainage established through well-built cobble-stone gutters on each side of the drives empties into ample pressed-brick basins, conveying the water to the low grounds far distant through eight-inch terracotta drainage pipe. The entire surface of the burial site and its boundaries was thoroughly and plentifully covered with rich compost, well harrowed in and sown with grass seed.

The setting of the headstones was completed about October 1, 1901, and was the final stage except the planting of the trees and shrubbery, which will probably be deferred till early next spring. The time required for the execution of the work was about five months.

The expenditure of money has thus far been about \$7,000, as follows: Appropriated by Congress, \$2,500; requisition upon the annual fund of the cemetery, \$2,500, and a further requisition, amount unknown, perhaps, \$1,000 or \$2,000. Hereafter the care given will be the same as for all other parts of the cemetery provided for by annual appropriation of Congress.

From the beginning of the work your committee has witnessed every stage till its full completion. They have seen the old graves excavated to their original extent, the new coffins made, the entire remains removed and placed in the new coffins, the excavation of the new graves, the reinterments, the filling up of the new graves and the old ones, and, finally, the setting of the white marble headstones. They have also seen the surveys and levelings, the excavations for the carriage drives and the filling up of the depressed portions alluded to, the building of the gutters and basins, the laying of the drainpipes and the building up of the carriage drives; and your committee takes great pleas-

ure in testifying to the exact compliance with the specifications, and that all has been done in a thoroughly workmanlike manner, entirely satisfactory to us and highly creditable to all concerned.

The care exercised by the Government that the inscriptions upon the new headstones should be as near absolutely correct as possible is especially worthy of mention. Arlington Cemetery was established in 1864, and at that time but a small register was needed; but, as the number of interments grew to many thousands (18,000), it became often necessary to make new registers, and as often as a new one was made clerical errors crept in and past errors were perpetuated and multiplied, so that finally there became very many errors as to name and rank.

When the time came to prepare the inscriptions for the new headstones the Depot Quartermaster sent the lists, drawn from the existing registers in the superintendent's office at the cemeteries, to the War Department for correction by actual comparison with the muster rolls in the Confederate archives of the department. Thus, there can scarcely be in the result an error at all possible to have been avoided. It is difficult to estimate the importance of this care upon the part of Major T. E. True, the Depot Quartermaster.

In compliance with the resolution of the Camp, dated May 14, 1901, as follows: "RESOLVED, That Commander S. E. Lewis be directed to prepare a statement of the labors performed by the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp No. 1191, United Confederate Veterans, in its efforts to secure the collection of the Confederate dead in the District of Columbia and vicinity and the reinterment of their remains in a section of the Arlington National Cemetery, to be known as the 'Confederate section,' and furnish the same to Gen. John B. Gordon for the information of the Convention of the United Confederate Veterans to be held at the reunion at Memphis, May, 1901," the chairman of the committee prepared a report, somewhat in detail, as to the status of the matter up to April 25, 1901, and incidentally commented upon the necessity for requesting Congress to take appropriate action for the care of the 28,000 Confederate dead said to be remaining in the Northern States. This report was designed to be laid before the Convention of the United Confederate Veterans at Memphis for their information, together with a resolution, to be adopted, thanking Congress and the President for the appropriation for the reburial at Arlington. The resolution was offered and adopted.

The entire report was laid before Gen. Stephen D. Lee, whose headquarters had been courteously tendered to your committee for its use, and there it was carefully read and received the approval of the many eminent visiting Confederate soldiers actively engaged in the work of the United Confederate Vet-

erans' Association; but, owing to the shortness of the session and other reasons unnecessary to mention, there was no suitable opportunity for it to be submitted to the assembled convention, but the substance of it was ably presented to the Committee on Resolutions by Col. Hilary A. Herbert, the member on that committee from the District of Columbia, and your chairman assisted by exhibiting and explaining the maps of Arlington Cemetery, the new Confederate section and the burial site, the specifications for the disinterment and reinterment and for the new headstones, and the diagram accompanying the latter.

A duplicate of the report was presented to Gen. Stephen D. Lee, the chairman of the Historical Committee of the United Confederate Veterans' Association, for such use as he might deem fitting, and the other copy is herewith returned to the Camp for its disposal.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL E. LEWIS,
Chairman.

REPORT ON THE PRESENT CONDITION AND THE CARE OF THE CONFEDERATE DEAD IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
AND IMMEDIATE VICINITY.

HEADQUARTERS
CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS CAMP
No. 1191, U. C. V.
1418 FOURTEENTH STREET, N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 25, 1901.

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON,

Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans:

GENERAL—In compliance with a resolution adopted by the Camp, I have the honor to submit the following report, relating to the Confederate dead in the District of Columbia and immediate vicinity:

It has not yet been definitely learned how many remain. It was currently known to Confederates here in the early years after the close of the war that there were seventeen unknown near Fort Stevens, just outside the boundary line of the District, who had been left by Gen. Jubal A. Early on the field of battle after his attack on Washington City, July 11, 1864, and that there were 377 in Arlington Cemetery. In the early seventies 241 of the latter were removed to the States of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, leaving 136, which remain to the present day. Those near Fort Stevens were many years ago gathered together and buried in a common grave at

Grace Church, Woodside, Montgomery County, Maryland, and in 1896 the Confederates of that county and of the District of Columbia erected there a handsome monument to their memory.

From the time of the removal of the 241 dead above referred to until August, 1898, everyone was under the impression that there were no Confederate dead anywhere near here, except, perhaps, a scattering half dozen in Arlington and those above referred to at Woodside. But at that time a few veterans, of their own volition, undertook to make an investigation. They were surprised to find, after considerable difficulty, the graves of 136 in Arlington, scattered about the cemetery, mainly in four irregular, straggling groups, widely separated and intermingled with those of the Union soldiers, quartermaster department employees, State prisoners, citizens and others, where they had been indiscriminately buried during the war. In this cemetery there are more than 17,000 graves, of which about 12,500 are the Union-soldier dead. The other classes named constitute the remainder, and each grave of these 4,500 or more has a white marble headstone, two inches thick, ten inches wide and twenty inches in height, of exactly the same description in every respect, and inscribed thereon the number of the grave and the name of the individual; as, "250—John Doe." There is no possible way to distinguish the several classes from each other; no way to learn from them which are Confederates or whether they were soldiers at all. They have received, and still do receive, the same care as is given to the Union dead, but it is impossible for a visitor to identify the Confederates except by reference to the register, far away in the superintendent's office in the mansion.

From 1861 to 1865 this city and its vicinity was frightful with the deadly activity of war, and many Confederate soldiers and State prisoners were brought to its prisons and hospitals, in which a large number of them died and were buried here, principally in the National Military Cemetery at the Soldiers' Home and the National Military Cemetery at Arlington. Amidst the rush and turmoil of rapidly succeeding events such care as was possible was taken that all dead should be given decent burial and proper record, whether they were Federal soldiers, employees of the Government, citizen refugees, State prisoners, Confederate soldiers, etc.

From the time of their burial all alike were marked by temporary headboards, similar to those which to-day mark the graves of the Spanish-American soldiers and the *Maine* seamen at Arlington, until, in the year 1867, the Congress of the United States began legislation which resulted, in 1874, in replacing them by white marble headstones, those which mark the graves of the Federal soldiers being from eighteen to twenty inches above

ground, ten inches wide and four inches thick; the others of the same height and width, but only two inches thick. The numbers of the graves and the names are recorded in the same registers and in the same manner as are those of the Federal dead—the Confederates being properly indicated under the head of "Remarks." The graves of all are well sodded and cared for by appropriate regulations applicable to all alike.

In order that the facts so far learned might receive proper record for possible future use, it was the intention to prepare a full statement of the same, to be transmitted to Gen. Stephen D. Lee, the chairman of the Historical Committee of the United Confederate Veterans. While the statement was being prepared, however, Mr. McKinley made the now famous speech at Atlanta, Ga., December 14, 1898, regarding the sharing with us in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers, which is here quoted from the *Atlanta Constitution* of December 15, 1898:

"Sectional lines no longer mar the map of the United States. Sectional feeling no longer holds back the love we bear each other. Fraternity is the national anthem, sung by a chorus of forty-five States and our Territories at home and beyond the seas. The Union is once more the common altar of our love and loyalty, our devotion and sacrifice. The old flag again waves over us in peace, with new glories which your sons and ours have this year added to its sacred folds. What cause we have for rejoicing, saddened only by the fact that so many of our brave men fell on field or sickened and died from hardship and exposure, and others, returning, bring wounds and disease from which they will long suffer. The memory of the dead will be a precious legacy, and the disabled will be the nation's care."

"A nation which cares for its disabled soldiers, as we have always done, will never lack defenders. The national cemeteries for those who fell in battle are proof that the dead as well as the living have our love. What an army of silent sentinels we have, and with what loving care their graves are kept! Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate Civil War is a tribute to American valor."

"And while, when these graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this Government, these differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms; and the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling, under the providence of God, when in the spirit of fraternity we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers."

"The cordial feeling now happily existing between the North and South prompts this gracious act, and, if it needed further justification, it is found in the gallant loyalty to the Union and the flag so conspicuously shown in the year just passed by the sons and grandsons of these heroic dead."

"What a glorious future awaits us if, unitedly, wisely and bravely, we face the new problems now pressing upon us, determined to solve them for right and humanity!"

After due consideration it was determined to make of avail the favorable opportunity thus presented to request the President to take executive action for the carrying out of such remedial measures as were deemed desirable, and accordingly a petition to that end was laid before him by the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp No. 1191, United Confederate Veterans, June 5, 1899. (See Appendix "A.") It was received most kindly by him, and in August of the same year a site was designated by the Government in the new part of Arlington Cemetery, and drawings made of plans for a place to which all the Confederate dead now in the national cemeteries within or in the immediate vicinity of the District of Columbia should be gathered together, to be designated as the "Confederate section"; but, unfortunately, owing to there being no provision of law at that time by which the work could properly be done, and there being no available funds with which to do it, the project was for the time being indefinitely postponed.

Upon this state of the matter being laid before Senator Hawley by Gen. Marcus J. Wright, the Senator requested that the condition of affairs at Arlington be briefly stated in writing, accompanied with an estimate of the amount of money necessary to carry out the remedial measures required, and kindly said that he would consult the President, and, meeting with his approval and consent, he would offer an amendment to the sundry civil expense appropriation bill, on its coming to the Senate, for an appropriation of the amount of money required. The undersigned, at that time chairman of the Committee on Confederate Dead in the District of Columbia, accordingly furnished a statement in writing, with some necessary drawings, for the use of Senator Hawley, and also for Mr. Cannon, the chairman of the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives; and, Senator Hawley having requested Gen. Wright to prepare an amendment to meet the case, he and the undersigned jointly prepared a suitable one, to be added to said bill, designed to obtain the remedial measures desired. This effort met with the approval and cordial support of Senator William B. Bate and Senator T. B. Turley, of Tennessee; Senator F. M. Cockrell, of Missouri; Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, and of the Hon. Joseph Cannon, chairman of the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives, and others; and, when finally announced, met with the hearty support of all, and was adopted by Congress, and approved by the President June 6, 1900.

The law thus enacted is as follows:

“(Public.—No. 163.)

“AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and one, and for other purposes.

“*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and one—namely:

“UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

“*National Cemeteries.*

“To enable the Secretary of War to have reburied in some suitable spot in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, and to place proper headstones at their graves, the bodies of about one hundred and twenty-eight Confederate soldiers now buried in the National Soldiers’ Home, near Washington, District of Columbia, and the bodies of about one hundred and thirty-six Confederate soldiers now buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, two thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.”

It is necessary to state, in order to explain, that, after the presentation of the petition to the President, June 5, 1899, unexpectedly an additional number (128) of graves of Confederate soldiers was found in the National Soldiers’ Home Cemetery in the District of Columbia, and these were, therefore, incorporated in a supplement to the petition which was made to the President July 13, 1899. (See Appendix C.)

After the enactment of June 6, 1900, the proposed site was surveyed and staked off ready to begin work in October of that year, but it was thought proper to defer it until the lists of the Confederate dead of both cemeteries could be published in the press throughout the South, with the announcement that all relatives desiring to remove their dead might be given opportunity to do so. This was accordingly done, but it is understood that no remains whatever have been asked for by any of the relatives.

Having waited to the last possible moment before the lapse of the appropriation, July 1, 1901, to hear from relatives of the dead, and hearing from none, the Secretary of War, on the 25th of April, 1901, has given final directions for the execution of the work, and it will be commenced at once and pushed vigorously to completion as originally projected.

Pending action by the Secretary of War, a few of our Southern ladies made application to him for permission to remove all these remains to Hollywood Cemetery, near Richmond, Va., or

to some other one of the large cemeteries of the South, or to the several States from which the soldiers came. It was a most impracticable conception. Their patriotic sentiments, of course, are fully appreciated, as is also their indefatigable energy in the prosecution of all work relating to Confederate affairs. But, in the District of Columbia, of nearly three hundred thousand population, there is embraced about one hundred thousand who constitute a Southern community, made up of cities from all the Southern States, and their children, having the same thoughts and feelings and the same devotion as those still farther South. We feel that our fair sisters in the farther South have not clearly understood that which we are endeavoring to do and the labor it has cost us. They seem to forget that we are Southern as well as they.

We feel that, if they could be brought to understand this, they would leave us unhampered in our local work, and, indeed, would come to our aid most cheerfully. There is work enough for all, and for us older ones but little time remaining in which to do it. It must be evident that, if local work is to be interfered with anywhere by those at a distance, it cannot serve otherwise than to discourage that active, patriotic effort and emulation which should be ever encouraged, and which would prove productive of the best results.

That the work will be satisfactory to all when completed there can be no reasonable room for doubt, for the site is most prominent and eligible in every way, and the plan of reburial most beautiful, as is shown by the drawings and explanatory notes which are hereto appended. (See Appendices N, P, Q and R. etc.)

In this beautiful plot are to be gathered together all the now scattered dead, each grave properly marked with a white marble tombstone, where hereafter we can keep faithful guard over the graves of these patriotic soldiers, keep them green, and preserve and perpetuate them in the care of our children as a sacred, patriotic shrine for all Southern people who may hereafter visit the City of Washington, as is beautifully expressed in the resolution of the Ladies' Southern Relief Society of this city.

It is fitting that the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp of Confederate Veterans, and especially the committee entrusted with the work in hand, testify their high appreciation of the commendable attitude of the Government throughout. The kindly spirit exhibited by all, from the President to the humble employee, has been remarkable, and foreshadows what might be accomplished if our efforts be properly directed in the like right spirit. From our first approach to the President our views and expression of desires have been requested, and all we hoped for has been cheerfully and promptly granted, and even the delay

which has ensued in the execution of the law of Congress was itself an effort upon the part of the Secretary of War to afford an opportunity for full expression of Southern sentiment regarding the matter, and for relatives who might so desire to remove their dead. It is with great pleasure that honorable mention is made of Mr. George B. Cortelyou, the secretary to the President; of Major T. E. True, U. S. A., the Depot Quartermaster; of Mr. Charles E. Miller, the clerk in charge of cemetery affairs in his office; of Col. W. H. Owen, civil engineer, Quartermaster's Department, and of Superintendent A. B. Drum, of Arlington Cemetery. These gentlemen with the utmost courtesy afforded the committee every facility for acquiring information, showing kindly sympathy and rendering valuable aid.

But there is also much work to be done in the care of the twenty-eight thousand Confederate dead scattered throughout the Northern States, already too long deferred, and, however willing we may be, we acknowledge our inability to effect the desired result.

It is stated (unofficially) at the Quartermaster's Department that acceptable headstones could be delivered at the several national cemeteries in the North at a cost not exceeding two dollars and a half each.

Col. Robert C. Wood, in his "Confederate Handbook," prepared with great care and published in New Orleans, La., in 1900, states as follows (page 38):

*Confederate Prisoners Confined in Federal Prisons and
Number of Deaths in Each.*

Name of prison	Number confined	Deaths	Percentage
Point Lookout, Md.....	38,073	3,446	9.
Fort Delaware, Del.....	22,773	2,502	10.9
Camp Douglas, Ill.....	22,301	3,759	16.8
Camp Chase, Ohio.....	14,227	2,108	15.
Camp Morton, Ind.....	10,319	1,763	17.
Elmira, N. Y.....	9,167	2,980	32.5
Louisville, Ky.....	8,438	139	1.7
Alton, Ill.....	7,717	1,613	20.9
Johnson's Island.....	7,357	275	3.7
Old Capitol, D. C.....	5,761	457	7.9
Newport News, Va.....	5,459	89	1.6
Fort McHenry, Md.....	5,325	33	.62
Ship Island, Miss.....	4,879	162	3.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	4,585	589	1.3
Camp Butler, Ill.....	4,154	816	19.6
Hart's Island, N. Y.....	3,117	230	7.4
Rock Island, Ill.....	2,484	1,922	77.4
Total.....	176,136	22,878	12.9

"The remaining 43,864 of the 220,000 Confederate prisoners were confined in Fort Warren, Fort Lafayette, and other prisons. The above table has been so frequently used without question of its accuracy, that it may be accepted as reliable."

On the presumption that the percentage of deaths in the 43,864 at Fort Warren, Fort Lafayette and other prisons was about the same as the percentage in the 176,136 in the table furnished, it may be assumed that there is a total of 22,878 plus 5,263, or 28,141—say, 28,000—Confederate dead remaining uncared for in the North, which may be marked with enduring headstones suitably inscribed at a cost of \$70,000. To correct the entries in the registers at the cemeteries by verification from the Confederate archives at present in the War Department at Washington as far as they possibly show, would necessitate, in clerical labor, stationery, etc., several thousand dollars additional—say, \$80,000 in all. As it may be possible that these figures are too close, and that a suitable margin for errors and contingencies should be allowed, it is reasonable to add twenty-five per cent. additional, making a total of \$100,000.

It would seem but the part of wisdom that a committee should be appointed to ascertain the facts regarding these matters, and lay them before the convention at the next annual reunion, with the view of obtaining future action thereon by the United States Congress.

The early attention to the care of these dead in a manner satisfactory to the Southern people would be productive of much good, far beyond the value of the money expended and the trouble and care of carrying it out, in its tendency to remove from discussion a still fruitful source of irritation.

It is sincerely trusted that an effort may be made at the Reunion to bring our people into accord. Especially is it to be hoped that our patriotic Southern women may be prevailed upon to relinquish their views regarding the removal of the Confederate dead from the Northern States to the South at this late day. Our Southern people and their children are now to be found not only in the South, but living permanently in every State and Territory of the Union; and we feel assured that, if we could succeed in bringing to light and placing enduring headstones over the 28,000 Confederate dead in the North, the watchfulness of our friends and their children would see that they have all proper care in the present and for perpetuity. It should be borne in mind that the records in the cemetery registers concerning these dead have existed in great measure undisturbed since the war, and it is possible now to have access to them, and learn the whereabouts of the graves; but, once disturbed, and possibly destroyed, by removal, all possible chance will be lost for identification hereafter. This would be desecration and a great wrong to their possible living relatives or descendants. Everyone must concede that to gather our scattered dead into one suitable plot, and properly mark their graves and perfect the entries in the register in the cemetery, is a better-

ment of their condition which it is our sacred duty to perform for those who are to succeed us and for the truth of history.

It is believed that the Veterans, in convention assembled, will regard with approbation the enactment of the law heretofore referred to and the execution of the work in accordance therewith, and that suitable resolutions appreciative of the action of Congress and its approval by the President, with honorable mention of Senator Hawley and Representative Cannon for their kindly offices in bringing about the congressional action, will be adopted.

Herewith are submitted copies of the petition to the President of the United States, June 5, 1899; the supplement to the petition, July 13, 1899; letters endorsing the reburial at Arlington from Gen. John B. Gordon, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Col. Hilary A. Herbert and Mr. Charles Broadway Rouss; resolutions from the Confederate Veterans' Association of the District of Columbia, Camp No. 171, United Confederate Veterans; the Ladies' Southern Relief Society of the District of Columbia, and the Ladies' Memorial Association of Montgomery, Ala.; also, official copies of the drawings, showing the site and plan of reburial and of the specifications for disinterring and reinterring the dead, and for furnishing the headstones, and the list of Confederate dead to be reburied in the "Confederate section" of Arlington Cemetery.

Finally, it is due that my collaborators of the committee should receive honorable mention, for they have been very faithful, and have rendered great service in this work from its inception, in August, 1898, to the present date. They are: Major E. W. Anderson, of the District of Columbia, the First Lieutenant-Commander; Capt. Henry M. Marchant, of Texas, the Second Lieutenant-Commander; Capt. William Broun, of Virginia, the Adjutant; Capt. John M. Hickey, of Tennessee; Lieut. Nathan C. Munroe, of Georgia; Judge Silas Hare, of Texas; Capt. Julian G. Moore, of North Carolina, and Col. George C. Giddings, of Texas.

I have the honor to be,

Yours most obediently,

SAMUEL E. LEWIS,
Commander.

APPENDIX NO. 1.

A—Petition to the President of the United States.

B—Report from the Quartermaster-General's Department, June 28, 1899.

C—Letter to the secretary to the President, July 13, 1899.

D—Letter from Gen. John B. Gordon, March 12, 1901.

E—Letter from Gen. Stephen D. Lee, February 8, 1901.

- F—Letter from Col. H. A. Herbert, February 6, 1901.
G—Letter from Charles B. Rouss, April 18, 1901.
H—Resolutions at Charleston, S. C., May 11, 1899.
I—Resolution of the Confederate Veterans' Association, District of Columbia, Camp No. 171, United Confederate Veterans, March 7, 1901.
K—Resolution of the Ladies' Southern Relief Society of the District of Columbia, February 7, 1901.
L—Resolution of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Montgomery, Ala., April 1, 1901.
M—Letter to the Secretary of War from the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp No. 1191, United Confederate Veterans, March 28, 1901.
N—The “Confederate section” (Explanatory Notes).
O—List of dead in the “Confederate section” in Arlington Cemetery (embracing all those heretofore in the older part of Arlington Cemetery and those in the Soldiers’ Home Cemetery).
P—Map of Arlington (Va.) National Cemetery.
Q—Map of the “Confederate section,” Arlington National Cemetery.
R—Map of the burial site in the “Confederate section.”
S—Diagram of the new headstones for the Confederate dead, Arlington (Va.) National Cemetery.
T—Specifications for reburial of the Confederate dead.
U—Specifications for the new headstones for the Confederate dead.

“A.”

(Copy.)

A PETITION FROM THE CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS CAMP OF WASHINGTON, D. C., BEING CAMP NO. 1191 OF THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, RELATING TO THE CONFEDERATE GRAVES IN THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND NAVAL CEMETERY AT ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA.

HEADQUARTERS
CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS CAMP
No. 1191, U. C. V.

1418 FOURTEENTH STREET N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the President of the United States:

SIR—We appear before you as a committee representing the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp of Washington, D. C. (being Camp No. 1191 of the United Confederate Veterans), in an endeavor to perform that which the Camp conceives to be a sacred

duty and in fulfillment of one of the principal objects of the constitution of the United Confederate Veterans—"to perpetuate a record of the services of every member, and, as far as possible, of those of our comrades who have preceded us into eternity, and to mark with suitable headstones the graves of Confederate dead wherever found."

We respectfully crave your attention to the representations submitted herein regarding the present condition of the Confederate graves in the National Military and Naval Cemetery at Arlington, and the records pertaining thereto, and to our petition for remedial measures regarding the same.

Records.

We have found that the register at Arlington is a transcript inaccurate and incomplete, there being headstones of Confederate graves in the cemetery the names on which appear not to be therein; no records of the removal of Confederate dead nor of the unknown appear to be there. The Depot Quartermaster's Office reports 141 graves, but the register appears to show but 113 names.

We have been informed at the Depot Quartermaster's Office in Washington that the original records are stored in boxes in Philadelphia because there is no suitable fireproof building in this city for that purpose. The true record is, therefore, inaccessible to the public.

Graves.

The graves are scattered about the cemetery, principally in three straggling groups, distant from each other, and are intermingled with those of United States soldiers, citizens, quartermaster's employees and negro contrabands, and one is forcibly impressed with the idea that they are singularly misplaced. There is absolutely no way to distinguish the grave of a Confederate soldier from that of a quartermaster's employee, a citizen or a negro contraband. The same style of headstone marks all alike, bearing only the number of the grave and the name of the individual. The slabs are only two inches thick, about ten inches wide, and about eighteen inches high. Many of them are in exposed places, near low fences, and are liable to be stolen or mutilated by evil-minded persons.

Thus, the original records are inaccessible, the transcripts appear to be incomplete and inaccurate, the headstones lacking in information and liable to loss, and the graves scattered from one end of the cemetery to the other in confused intermingling with others. Such is the condition now, notwithstanding the efforts of the courteous and efficient superintendent; and who

can doubt that, unless remedial measures be at once taken, a few years hence all reliable record of these graves will be forever lost?

Petition.

In remembrance of the noble sentiments uttered by you at Atlanta regarding the sharing with us the care of Confederate graves, a sentiment highly appreciated by every true Southern heart, we feel encouraged to ask your help where we are otherwise helpless; that is, in a national cemetery, where we have no right of action such as we have in our own Southern burial grounds.

We have been informed that Arlington estate contains about eleven hundred acres, and that as yet only two hundred acres are in use as a cemetery. It is our desire and request that of the large unused remainder there shall be parceled off a suitable plot of one or more acres, to which shall be gathered together all the Confederate dead at Arlington and other national cemeteries within the District of Columbia; that they shall be arranged in divisions according to States, and that appropriate headstones, bearing a legend of the name, company, regiment and State of the soldier, be placed to mark the grave, and that a suitable monument be erected to mark the site.

And to the end that the facts regarding these soldiers of the South shall be made accessible to the public, complete records shall be prepared in triplicate, reciting all the known facts regarding their full names, company, regiment, State, capture, death and interment, and that one copy shall be kept at Arlington for visitors, one in the Depot Quartermaster's Office in Washington, and the third in the War Records Office.

The committee is of opinion that not only would the Southern people highly appreciate such action, but also that there are many good people in the North who, no longer cherishing animosity, would be gratified at the removal of Confederate dead from the midst of the Federal graves.

To you, as our President, we appeal also in fraternal spirit, having all confidence in your wisdom and kindness, that, having made our distress and our needs known, we may rest our cause in your care, to do or cause to be done that which may be determined by you to be most fitting.

With the highest esteem and best wishes for all good to you and those dear to you, we, the committee appointed by our Camp above named, bring these matters before you; and, sir, though lacking in knowledge as to the details relating to the conduct of

such matters, it has occurred to us that perhaps all remedial measures could be at once effected by an Executive order, avoiding the tediousness and delay of legislative action.

(Signed) SAMUEL E. LEWIS, Chairman,
Of the District of Columbia, 1st Lieut. Com.
Chairman.

(Signed) E. W. ANDERSON,
Of the District of Columbia, 2d Lieut. Com.

(Signed) WILLIAM BROUN,
Of Virginia, Adjutant.

(Signed) *W. H. C. BAYLY,
Of the District of Columbia.

(Signed) JOHN M. HICKEY,
Of Tennessee.

(Signed) N. C. MUNROE,
Of Georgia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5. 1901.

* Died January 4, 1901.

"B."

REPORT FROM THE QUARtermaster-General's DEPARTMENT,
BASED UPON THE PETITION PRESENTED TO THE
PRESIDENT, JUNE 5, 1899.

The report is dated June 28, 1899, and states that there were originally 377 interments of Confederate dead in Arlington, of which 241 have been removed by the States of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and that there remain 136; that these dead have received honorable burial and honorable care, and that proper records have been kept; that the headstones are from thirty-six to forty-two inches long and project from the ground about eighteen inches, and that they are the same size as those for Union soldiers, except that they are only two inches thick; that these graves are not more exposed than those of the Union soldiers; that they receive better care than would be likely given them in any private cemetery.

The recommendations in the report are as follows:

That, if all the dead are at Arlington, those in the groups in the northeast corner and the southwest corner be brought to the central group, where there are 113 vacant sites; that the same headstones might be used by adding the additional inscription below the name, but that, if new headstones be placed, they be

of similar character as those for the Union soldiers, with number of grave, name and State; that, if other dead than those at Arlington be discovered, a separate plot of one or more acres be set aside in the southern portion of the cemetery at Arlington to which all shall be removed.

The report also states that there are 128 Confederate graves in the National Soldiers' Home Cemetery.

This report was forwarded to the President by the Secretary of War, and on July 5, 1899, the undersigned was invited by letter from the secretary to the President, Mr. George B. Cortelyou, to call at the Executive Mansion, and read the same. After perusal of the report and commenting upon its contents, the secretary replied that the President would like to have the expression of the views made by the committee put in writing.

Accordingly, a letter in the nature of an answer to the report and supplement to the petition was addressed to the secretary, July 13, 1899, as follows:

"C."

SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE PETITION OF JUNE 5, 1899.

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE
CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS CAMP
(CAMP NO. 1191, U. C. V.)

"Washington, D. C., July 13, 1899.

"MR. SECRETARY—The Committee of the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp on Confederate Dead within the District of Columbia, having been accorded the privilege of examining the report from the War Department relative to the same, desire to express their high appreciation of the careful consideration which has been given to the matter of the petition presented to the President June 5, 1899. The committee find the report to be fair and the recommendations reasonable.

"After carefully weighing the recommendations in the report, the committee remains of opinion that the most satisfactory disposition of the matter would be best effected by carrying out the requests expressed on page 3 of the petition, lines 12 to 28, inclusive, and line 1 on page 4—viz.:

"It is our desire and request that of the large unused remainder there shall be parceled off a suitable plot of one or more acres, to which shall be gathered together all the Confederate dead at Arlington and other national cemeteries within the District of Columbia; that they shall be arranged in divisions

according to States, and that appropriate headstones, bearing a legend of the name, company, regiment and State of the soldier, be placed to mark the grave (and that a suitable monument be erected to mark the site).

"And to the end that the facts regarding these soldiers of the South shall be made accessible to the public, complete records shall be prepared, in triplicate, reciting all the known facts regarding their full names, company, regiment, State, capture, death and interment, and that one copy shall be kept at Arlington for visitors, one in the Depot Quartermaster's Office in Washington, and the third in the War Records Office."

"It appears to the committee that it is necessary the work should be done, and that so thoroughly and permanently as to be satisfactory and creditable to all concerned; that it would not be sufficient to merely change the inscriptions upon the headstones now standing, or to place new headstones, permitting the remains to lie where they now are, for the following reasons: That now they are passed by unnoticed, but, when distinguished as Confederates, the inappropriateness of their location and scattered grouping would become apparent to all; that, if those in Arlington be all grouped in the central section, they would still be in the midst of the graves of the Union soldiers of the Civil War; that there would be only forty-five grave-sites remaining for other remains which may hereafter be discovered; that, inasmuch as it would be necessary to make a number of disinterments, and as the entire number so far discovered is only 264, it is considered that it would be far better to disinter all and gather them together in one separate plot; also, that a simple, inexpensive monument, bearing some appropriate, but simple, inscription, should be placed to mark the site; that, in so doing, the preservation and perpetuation of these graves of Southern soldiers would be best effected.

"As in duty bound, in memory of our dead comrades, the committee begs that due consideration be given to the views expressed herein.

"The committee desires to acknowledge the attention and courtesy it has received at your hands.

"Respectfully,

(Signed) "WEST STEEVER,

"*Of Louisiana, Commander.*

(Signed) "SAMUEL E. LEWIS,

"*Of the District of Columbia, 1st Lieut. Com.
Chairman.*

(Signed) "E. W. ANDERSON,

"*Of the District of Columbia, 2d Lieut. Com.*

(Signed) "WILLIAM BROUN,
"Of Virginia. Adjutant.

(Signed) * "WM. H. C. BAYLY,
"Of the District of Columbia.

(Signed) "JOHN M. HICKEY,
"Of Tennessee.

(Signed) "NATHAN C. MUNROE,
"Of Georgia.

"GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Esq.,
"Secretary to the President."

* Died January 4, 1901.

"D."

LETTER OF ENDORSEMENT BY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE
UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

"NEVADA, Mo., March 12, 1901.

"HON. HILARY A. HERBERT,
"Washington, D. C.:

"MY DEAR COMRADE—I have just learned through Gen. S. D. Lee of some hesitation on the part of the War Department to use the money appropriated by Congress for gathering into a common burying-ground the Confederate dead who lie at different points in the District of Columbia. I have also learned for the first time of the reasons for any hesitation on the part of the War Department; and I write to say that I sincerely trust that the wishes of our comrades in the District, backed as they have been by an appropriation by Congress, will be speedily met. The formal action taken by the United Confederate Veterans in the general reunion clearly shows that the organization is in entire accord with the Veterans of the District. It is not practicable for our ladies to carefully protect and keep in perfect condition all Confederate graves in the entire country, North and South.

"With the hope that the appropriation made by Congress will be at once used for the purposes for which it was intended, and with all good wishes for you individually, I am,

"Your comrade and friend,

(Signed) "J. B. GORDON,
"ATLANTA, GA."

"E."

(Copy.)

"MISSISSIPPI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
HEADQUARTERS AT UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI.
GEN. STEPHEN D. LEE, PRESIDENT.

"COLUMBUS, Miss., February 8, 1901.

"HON. HILARY A. HERBERT:

"MY DEAR COMRADE—I am well informed as to the persistent efforts of the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp of Confederate Veterans and kindred Confederate organizations in the District of Columbia in having the record corrected of Confederate prisoners who died during the war and were buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, and also in the Soldiers' Home Cemetery. These Confederate soldiers in the District have for years worked to get the bodies moved and reburied in a separate plot of ground. After hard work they appealed to Congress to assist them, and an act was passed appropriating \$2,500 for removal, burial and remarking graves and ornamenting the plot.

"It appears that an organization of ladies, full of zeal, is endeavoring to stop the work of our comrades and other Confederate societies in the District, and defeat what they have labored so hard to accomplish. I feel they do not fully understand the surroundings.

"The reunion at Charleston fully expressed themselves to the effect that, while the ladies in the South would try to care for the graves of the fallen Confederates in the Southern States, they were glad to have the Government care for the graves in the North. Our comrades in the District, in line with this action, nobly went to work, and had about succeeded, when a new organization of ladies appeared and interfered, with good, but I think unwise, intent. While it would be well could our ladies do all this work, it is of such magnitude that it is impossible for them to do so. They cannot properly care for the graves of the South; certainly, they could not, in addition, care for 30,000 dead buried at the North.

"The United States Government honorably buried such Confederates as died in their hands. At Chicago they are caring for them; in Ohio the same. In fact, the spirit enunciated by President McKinley at Atlanta was most praiseworthy and generous, and held out the olive branch as to our dead, certainly at the North; and in that spirit did Congress appropriate money to carry out the efforts of our comrades in the District as to the removal of bodies and putting them in a separate plot.

"I do hope the Honorable Secretary of War will carry out at once the wishes of the District Confederates, and permit the ap-

propriation to be spent for the object intended. Certainly, such action must tend to allay sectional feeling, and not to reopen it. I believe prompt action by the Secretary will do great good. It is not strange that there should still linger some sectional feeling after so terrible a war, even at this late day. It is more strange that such fraternity now exists over our broad land. Those of us who want to see all sectional feeling and bad blood resulting from the war removed should act always in the spirit manifested on all occasions by President McKinley whenever he touches on the war.

"I, therefore, hope, my dear comrade, that you may induce the Honorable Secretary of War to act promptly in the matter, so that the money appropriated may not be returned to the treasury, and the effort of a most praiseworthy undertaking become a past incident July 1, 1901, the beginning of the new fiscal year.

"With kind wishes,

"Your comrade and friend,

(Signed) "STEPHEN D. LEE."

"F."

COPY OF LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY OF THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION NO. 171, U. C. V.

"HERBERT & MICOU, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1901.

"MY DEAR COMRADE—I am very sorry that a dinner engagement to meet Miss Mary Lee will prevent me from attending the meeting of our Association to be held to-morrow evening.

"I understand that the question is to be discussed as to whether the Confederate dead, some of whom are now resting in Arlington Cemetery, and others nearby and outside of the city, are to be removed to the plot selected as the Confederate section of the Arlington Cemetery, or whether they shall be given in charge of certain of our dear Southern women, who have conceived the idea that these Confederates ought not to rest in the same cemetery as the Union dead, but ought to be given into their hands, to be removed to some place in the South.

"In my opinion, it would be a lamentable mistake for Confederate Veterans' Associations to refuse to accept this graceful peace overture made by the General Government.

"FIRST. When President McKinley on his Southern tour expressed the idea that the General Government ought to care for the graves of the Confederate dead, his words were received with

glad acclaim throughout the South. There were certainly very few Confederates whose hearts did not respond to this sentiment. The appropriation of this money to place the remains of the dead whose bodies now lie near Washington is a first step in that direction. If we reject this appropriation, that will be an end to the whole matter. Congress can never again be expected to do anything more in the direction of caring for the Confederate dead.

“SECOND. The proposition of the Government is, as I understand it, to carry out a plan, which, if not disowned by, has at least the approval of, leading Confederates here in Washington, to devote an entire plot of three and a half acres in the Arlington Cemetery to these Confederates, to lay it out with driveways, plant it with many varieties of trees, to ornament the center with a large vase filled with plants and evergreens; in short, to make the last resting place of these Confederates as beautiful and as ornamental as is the resting place of the Union dead; and, when once laid there, these remains will be cared for perpetually by the Government. For myself, I fail to see why any thoughtful Confederate could fail to be proud that the Government against which we all fought so desperately in the days that are gone should have come to recognize in this substantial manner the purity of motive, the gallantry and the patriotism of our brethren who fell in the strife.

“THIRD. Arlington is a place that will be visited by generations yet unborn, by both Americans and foreigners. The Confederate section of that cemetery, if established as proposed, would direct the attention of every visitor, and would proclaim in unmistakable terms the respect and admiration for the Southern soldier entertained by his former foes. Can it be possible that the real sentiment of the Confederates of this day is that this shall not be? If so, then what?

“FOURTH. The alternative seems to be that the remains of those soldiers shall be disinterred, and sent somewhere South to a cemetery where Confederates are already resting. The addition of these remains to any one or more of the Confederate cemeteries now scattered throughout the South would add but little, if anything, to the beauty, attractiveness or sacredness of these existing cemeteries. The effort, however, to make such removal would be an added burden placed upon the shoulders of the blessed women who are already overtaxed to take care of the cemeteries now in their charge. * * * I have seen a memorial recently addressed by the ladies of Virginia to the Legislature of that State, asking the Legislature to contribute small sums of money, and which specifies \$10. \$15 and \$20 each to

different cemeteries throughout the State, and this is asked on the ground that the responsibility of taking care of these graves is a heavier one than the associations having them in charge are able to bear.

"Can there be any good reason why the burdens of these ladies should be added to by the effort to remove these bodies South?

"LASTLY. If the bodies of the Confederate dead now lying in the District of Columbia and at Arlington Cemetery are taken up and carried South, this would be giving up the capital of what is now our common country entirely to the Union dead. The Confederate dead will have no interest and no memorial telling of them or of their deeds anywhere within the reach of the city that was named for George Washington, the greatest of American rebels!

"For myself, I have always believed that the Confederates fought for the constitution of our fathers—for liberty and good government—and my belief is that, now that the Confederacy has passed away, the only hope for the future of ex-Confederates and their descendants lies in the perpetuity of the Union of these States under the constitution of our fathers.

"I sincerely hope that our Association will express itself as opposed to the removal of these remains, and as decidedly in favor of the plan of interring them in Arlington Cemetery.

"Faithfully yours,

(Signed) "H. A. HERBERT."

"G."

(Copy.)

"CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS.

"NEW YORK CITY, April 18, 1901.

"CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS CAMP,

"Washington, D. C.:

"GENTLEMEN—The papers sent by you relating to the removal of the Confederate dead have been carefully read, and I return them, as they may be valuable to you.

"I can only repeat with greater emphasis, if possible, what I said in my last letter to you—that I know of no more appropriate spot than Arlington Cemetery where should rest the remains of our dead heroes; and, if our great leader, Robert E. Lee, were alive, he would say so, and he would doubtless say, in addition, that no spot could be as acceptable to him as a resting place than that where his wife and children were born and the happiest moments of his life were spent.

"His was a too exalted spirit to object to sleeping in the same

cemetery with a brave and gallant foe—a foe which had always been as quick and proud to honor him as an illustrious soldier as to praise the great warriors of their own side.

"Nor would he spurn the presence of the honored flag which floated over the heroic dead of a happy, reunited and now common country because at one time he considered it his duty to his State to fight under the Stars and Bars.

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) "CHARLES B. ROUSS."

"H."

RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY GEN. STEPHEN D. LEE AT THE
CHARLESTON REUNION, MAY 11, 1899.

"WHEREAS, in Atlanta, Ga., on December 14, 1898, the President of the United States of America gave utterance to the sentiment that 'the time has come when the United States should share in caring for the graves of the Confederate dead'; and,

"WHEREAS, this utterance of the Chief Executive of the nation demands from us, the survivors of our dead comrades in arms, a frank and generous response to so lofty and magnanimous a sentiment; therefore, be it

Resolved by the United Confederate Veterans, in annual convocation assembled, That in this act of President McKinley, and in its reception by our brethren of the North, we recognize authoritative evidence that we are again a united people and one in determination to exhibit to the world the gentler as well as the sterner traits of American character; and that we accept the statement of our Chief Executive in the spirit in which it was made, believing that such legislation by the General Government as he has suggested would show clearly the advance that the American people have achieved in those higher virtues that adorn a great nation."

The above resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which reported the following substitute and recommended its adoption, and it was adopted by formal vote of the convention:

"The United Confederate Veterans, in this annual reunion, desire to place upon record their sincere appreciation of the utterances of the President of the United States in Atlanta in December last concerning the assumption of the care of the graves of our Confederate dead by the National Government.

"We appreciate every kindly sentiment expressed, and we shall welcome any legislation which shall result in the care of the graves of our comrades in the Northern States by our Government.

"In regard to our dead whose remains are resting in the States which were represented in the Confederacy and Maryland, the care of their final resting places is a sacred trust, dear to the hearts of Southern women, and we believe that we can safely let it rest in their hands."

"I."

The following resolution was passed by the Confederate Veterans' Association of the District of Columbia, Camp 171, U. C. V., March 7, 1901:

"WHEREAS, Congress appropriated the sum of \$2,500 for the removal of the Confederate dead now scattered about in Arlington Cemetery and Soldiers' Home (District of Columbia) Cemetery, to a desirable and prominent plot, selected and to be ornamented and properly cared for, in Arlington Cemetery, and not one Confederate Camp has been reported as offering the slightest objection to the proposed removal of these bodies, though the list was published in a large number of newspapers throughout the South; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five from the Confederate Veterans' Association, with the privilege of conferring with or acting in conjunction with a committee or committees of any other Southern organization or organizations favoring this movement, be appointed to urge upon the Secretary of War or other proper authority the advisability of proceeding at the earliest time possible to carry out the object of the act as passed by Congress and approved by the President of the United States, the money for which is now available."

"K."

RESOLUTION OF THE LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, PASSED FEBRUARY 7, 1901.

"*Be it resolved*, That this Society takes this method to express its deep gratification of the passage by the last session of Congress of the following resolution:

"To enable the Secretary of War to have reburied in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., and to place proper headstones at their graves, the bodies of about one hundred and twenty-eight Confederate soldiers now buried in the National Soldiers' Home, near Washington, District of Columbia, and the bodies of about one hundred and thirty-six Confederate soldiers now buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., two thousand five hundred dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary.'

"Also, that this Society heartily approves of this reburial for the reason that it will gather together all the now scattered Confederate dead in one spot; that each grave will be properly marked with a white marble tombstone, and that ever hereafter we can keep faithful guard over the graves of these patriotic soldiers, keep them green, and preserve and perpetuate them in the care of our children as a sacred, patriotic shrine for all Southern people who may hereafter visit the District of Columbia in all time to come.

"Be it also further resolved, That the Secretary of War be properly informed of our approval; and that it is our earnest desire that he take immediate, final and favorable action in order that the work may be done without further delay."

VIRGINIA MILLER,
President Southern Relief Society,
District of Columbia, 1729 P Street.

MRS. H. GILLENTWATER,

Recording Secretary, 1906 New Hampshire Avenue.

"L."

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION OF MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Memorial Association Indorses Act of Congress.

Before holding a meeting for the purpose of discussing this subject, Mrs. I. M. P. Oekenden, as secretary of the Ladies' Memorial Association, Montgomery, Ala., wrote to all parts of the State, asking expressions of opinion, and among all the replies she did not receive one adverse communication. With common accord those interested expressed themselves as in favor of giving the Confederate veterans who managed their affairs in time of war the privilege of deciding for them in time of peace.

The resolutions adopted at this meeting were as follows:

"WHEREAS, the act of Congress making an appropriation for the reinterment of the Confederate dead now scattered in and around Washington, District of Columbia, to a spot selected, to be ornamented and cared for by the United States Government, in Arlington Cemetery, has been carefully considered by us from every point of view; and,

"WHEREAS, the graves are to be marked with marble headstones, giving their names where obtainable, and to be perpetually cared for, it seems to be the most conciliatory act of legislation yet taken by Congress towards the South; and,

"WHEREAS, the United Confederate Veterans, at their annual reunion, indorsed this act, placing on record their appreciation of the utterances of President McKinley in Atlanta concerning the care of the Confederate dead by the National Government, which has resulted in this act, which represents not the North alone, but the entire country, the spirit of which must be accepted without any question of motive, for charity is 'not easily provoked and thinketh no evil,' and, though our patriotism 'speaketh with the tongues of men and angels, and have not charity, it becomes as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal': and,

"WHEREAS, we regret that prominent ladies in various associations differ with the United Confederate Veterans and with us (the same loving spirit of reverence for our dead animating them as ourselves, we ask the kindly judgment founded on love, peace and gentleness); and,

"WHEREAS, such veterans as Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia; Generals Morgan, Wheeler, Pettus, and Col. H. A. Herbert, of Alabama; Gen. Bate, of Tennessee; Gen. Butler, of South Carolina; Gen. Ransom, of North Carolina, and Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, including the United Confederate Veterans, have accepted this act in good faith, and, such men as these having fought our battles in war, we can safely trust them to guard our interests in peace, believing they will set us no unworthy example, nor ask of us anything inconsistent with the lofty character of patriotic and devoted Southern women, nor of the proud record made by their now silent comrades, who fought the bravest fight that was ever fought for the fairest land in all the world; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That, deplored the fact that there exists in this age a citizen of this Republic who could give utterance to sentiments of hostility to a fallen foe, and not believing that such sentiments are representative of the North or the Grand Army of the Republic, we express ourselves in sympathy with the action of the United Confederate Veterans, accepting the said act of Congress, assisting in the performance of a sacred duty in the spirit of gentle judgment, which not only adorns the records of chivalry, but is the Christian grace of the great brotherhood and sisterhood of mankind.

"Resolved, further, That Hon. H. A. Herbert and Senator Morgan, representing the Confederate Veterans of Alabama, and Miss Virginia Miller, president of the Southern Relief Society of the District of Columbia, be appointed and requested to properly inform the Secretary of War of our action and our earnest desire that immediate steps be taken to secure for us these honors for our noble and never-to-be-forgotten dead.

"Resolved, further, That this committee be requested, at such time as the sacred remains of our dead be removed, to plan and execute such ceremonies as will fittingly express the divine sentiments of love and gratitude which we cherish for our beloved dead."

On motion, these resolutions were passed unanimously.

(Signed) MRS. EMMETT SEIBELS,

MRS. E. T. LEDYARD,

MRS. S. HAILS JANNEY.

MRS. W. B. JONES,

Committee on Resolutions.

For the Memorial Association:

MRS. M. D. BIBB,

President Ladies' Memorial Association.

MRS. I. M. PORTER OCKENDEN,

Secretary-Treasurer Ladies' Memorial Association.

APRIL 1, 1901.

"M."

The following letter was laid before the Secretary of War, March 28, 1901:

"HEADQUARTERS

"CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS CAMP,

"No. 1191, U. C. V.

"1418 FOURTEENTH STREET N. W.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1901.

"HON. ELIHU ROOT,

"Secretary of War:

"SIR—In high appreciation of the patriotic sentiments expressed by the President at Atlanta, Ga., December 14, 1898, as follows: 'And the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling, under the providence of God, when, in the spirit of fraternity, we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers'; and also: 'Every soldier's grave made during the unfortunate Civil War is a tribute to American valor,' and in earnest endeavor to carry out one of the principal objects of the constitution of the United Confederate Veterans—viz., 'to perpetuate a record of the services of every member, and, as far as possible, of those who have preceded us into eternity,' and 'to mark with suitable headstones the graves of Confederate dead wherever found'—the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp of United Confederate Veterans of the District of Columbia, through its committee, petitioned the

President of the United States June 5, 1899, requesting remedial measures relating to the care of the dead in the District of Columbia, which resulted in an appropriation by Congress, approved June 6, 1900, of \$2,500 for the purpose of reinterring and suitably marking the remains of about 264 Confederate dead in a suitable spot in Arlington Cemetery.

"In accordance with the law thus enacted the Government selected a site and prepared drawings of the plan of burial which were acceptable to the committee and unanimously approved by the Camp, as well as by the sister-Confederate societies in the District of Columbia—viz., the Confederate Veterans' Association No. 171, U. C. V., the Ladies' Southern Relief Society, the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the Daughters of the Confederacy—and by the Southern people resident in Washington generally.

"It has recently come to our knowledge that protests have been made to the Secretary of War by an organization very recently formed, purporting to be interested in the erection of monuments in cemeteries to the memory of Confederate dead, that the existing law be set aside and that the remains of the dead of each State be shipped to that State for reburial there.

"We are of the opinion that no one whatever has any right to these remains other than their relatives and the United States Government, which gave them honorable interment more than thirty-five years ago, and which has given them honorable care through all the years since, like unto that which has been accorded the Federal dead; and we would view with great sorrow the carrying out of the plan proposed by the organization above referred to—would deem it a desecration, a great wrong, to our revered dead comrades and their possible living descendants.

"We are not aware that any of the members of that organization are related to these dead, and we feel assured that they are not from the fact that as long ago as last August the War Department furnished a complete list of them, which was published in full by newspapers generally throughout the South, as also by some Northern newspapers, notably the *New York Journal* and the *Baltimore Sun*, and to this date not one of these dead soldiers has been claimed by anyone, and the natural inference, after so long a period, is that no one will ever be so claimed.

"It is our earnest desire that these dead comrades remain in the care of the United States Government, having every confidence they will continue to receive that honorable care which has heretofore been accorded them, and that they may remain here, near to their numerous living comrades and friends in the District of Columbia.

"Therefore, we beg leave to submit the above for your consideration, and earnestly request that the provisions of the law as existing may be executed at as early a date as may be practicable and consistent with your views.

"Very respectfully,

- (Signed) "SAMUEL E. LEWIS, Commander,
"Chairman.
- (Signed) "E. W. ANDERSON,
"First Lieutenant-Commander.
- (Signed) "H. M. MARCHANT,
"Second Lieutenant-Commander.
- (Signed) "WILLIAM BROUN,
"Adjutant.
- (Signed) "JOHN M. HICKEY,
"Of Tennessee.
- (Signed) "N. C. MUNROE,
"Of Georgia.
- (Signed) "SILAS HARE,
"Of Texas."

"N."

THE CONFEDERATE SECTION.

(Explanatory Notes.)

The entire plot (square) has an area of about three and one-third acres. The largest circle is 300 feet in diameter, and has an area of about one and three-fifths acres.

In the center is a reservation for a monument in the future, but to be occupied by a large iron vase, filled with plants and evergreens, in the meantime.

LIST OF INSCRIPTIONS ON THE HEADSTONES OVER THE GRAVES OF [THE CONFEDERATE DEAD IN THE NEW "CONFEDERATE SECTION" IN THE ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA, NATIONAL CEMETERY, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Corporal C. W. Riel..... | Co. H, 6th North Carolina Inf. |
| 2. N. A. Rogers..... | Co. E, 44th North Carolina Inf. |
| 3. J. W. Wilson..... | Co. B, 2d North Carolina Inf. |
| 4. T. R. Carlton..... | Co. B, 57th North Carolina Inf. |
| 5. Jonathan Nickens..... | Co. A, 5th North Carolina Inf. |
| 6. W. H. Gusston..... | Co. E, 44th North Carolina Inf. |
| 7. Wm. Brown..... | Co. F, 5th North Carolina Inf. |

8.	E. T. Armes.....	Co. E, 5th South Carolina Inf.
9.	W. F. Reynolds.....	Co. F, 1st Louisiana Infantry.
10.	A. J. Bayless.....	Co. K, 63rd Tennessee Infantry.
11.	Merida Brown.....	Co. E, Phillips' Legion, Ga. Inf.
12.	Fleming Jordan.....	Co. G, 4th Georgia Infantry.
13.	Lieutenant B. F. Persons.....	Co. G, 4th Georgia Infantry.
14.	T. H. Hickman.....	Co. B, 12th Georgia Infantry.
15.	W. A. Phillips.....	Co. B, 4th Georgia Infantry.
16.	Sergeant E. P. Stanley.....	Co. D, 4th Georgia Infantry.
17.	W. P. Bernard.....	Co. A, 44th Georgia Infantry.
18.	W. L. Brown.....	Co. I, 21st Georgia Infantry.
19.	J. A. Smith.....	Co. H, 16th Georgia Infantry.
20.	James Russell.....	— 43d Georgia Infantry.
21.	W. C. Cheseldine.....	Co. C, 1st Maryland Cavalry.
22.	W. J. Perkins.....	—, 7th — Cavalry.
23.	Unknown.....	—, 103d Virginia Militia.
24.	Jno. Leacock.....	Citizen, State Prisoner.
25.	W. J. Gray.....	Prisoner of war.
26.	Unknown.....	—, —.
27.	Unknown.....	Captain.
28.	Fritz Kimple.....	Co. A, 12th Mississippi Infantry.
29.	W. R. Dearing.....	Co. A, 19th Mississippi Infantry.
30.	Captain T. W. Farrell.....	Co. E, 12th Mississippi Infantry.
31.	R. T. J. Harris.....	Co. B, 6th Alabama Infantry.
32.	James Scales.....	Co. I, 17th Alabama Infantry.
33.	W. C. West.....	Co. F, 4th Alabama Infantry.
34.	Leon Brower.....	Co. I, 61st Alabama Infantry.
35.	H. Howard.....	Co. A, 61st Alabama Infantry
36.	Corporal W. L. Nicks.....	Co. B, 61st Alabama Infantry.
37.	W. H. Worley.....	Danville Artillery, Virginia.
38.	Corporal Winston Meredith.....	Jones' Battery, Virginia H. A.
39.	A. J. Mustain.....	Co. H, 21st Virginia Infantry.
40.	Wm Holder.....	Co. H, 24th Virginia Infantry.
41.	Jacob Barnes.....	Co. D, 2d North Carolina Inf.
42.	James McCallen.....	Co. C, 5th North Carolina Cav.
43.	Jno. Burns.....	Co. H, 15th North Carolina Inf.
44.	Corporal A. A. Bostain.....	Co. K, 57th North Carolina Inf.
45.	J. F. Dean.....	Co. I, 43d North Carolina Inf.
46.	D. G. Coleman.....	Co. A, 20th North Carolina Inf.
47.	D. W. Berry.....	Co. C, 6th North Carolina Inf.
48.	Wm. Stone.....	Co. K, 1st South Carolina Cav.
49.	Jerry Cronan.....	Co. E, 10th Louisiana Infantry.
50.	W. C. Tripp.....	Co. B, 44th Tennessee Infantry.
51.	J. L. Epps.....	Co. A, Cobb's Georgia Legion
52.	J. A. Jackson.....	Co. B, 12th Georgia Infantry.
53.	James McClendon.....	Co. G, 64th Georgia Infantry.
54.	Corporal T. C. Turner.....	Co. C, 12th Georgia Infantry.
55.	J. A. Curry.....	Co. E, 12th Georgia Infantry.
56.	Elias McElveen.....	Co. E, 20th Georgia Infantry.
57.	F. M. Autry.....	Co. D, 12th Georgia Infantry.
58.	Jno. Abney.....	Co. D, 45th Georgia Infantry.
59.	T. S. Lay.....	Co. G, 35th Georgia Infantry.
60.	Thos. Rodgers.....	Co. G, 21st Georgia Infantry.
61.	Dan. Conley.....	Citizen, Pris.
62.	J. D. Ballowe.....	—, —.
63.	J. W. Purse.....	—, —.
64.	Lewis Glease.....	Citizen, Pris.
65.	James West.....	Prisoner.
66.	Unknown.....	—, —.
67.	Unknown.....	—, —.

68.	Isaac Neill.....	Co. D, 16th Mississippi Infantry.
69.	Michael Quinn.....	Co. F, 13th Mississippi Infantry.
70.	James Lynn.....	Co. K, 12th Mississippi Infantry.
71.	T. F. Morgan.....	Co. F, 59th Alabama Infantry.
72.	J. S. Russell.....	Co. I, 61st Alabama Infantry.
73.	James Foreman.....	Co. E, 59th Alabama Infantry.
74.	Wm. Herod.....	Co. E, 6th Alabama Infantry.
75.	Jno. Roberts.....	Co. D, 15th Alabama Infantry.
76.	Lieutenant W. S. Renfral.....	Co. H, 12th Alabama Infantry.
77.	Samuel Moorman.....	Co. K, 7th Virginia Cavalry.
78.	Captain E. W. Capps.....	Co. C, 15th Virginia Cavalry.
79.	Sergeant Robert Wood.....	Co. F, 19th Virginia Infantry.
80.	W. Hadgkins.....	Co. A, 115th Virginia Militia.
81.	Sergeant S. J. Boyce.....	Co. K, 30th North Carolina Inf.
82.	Uriah Rash.....	Co. H, 44th North Carolina Inf.
83.	Rufus Walston.....	Co. G, 13th North Carolina Inf.
84.	J. D. Bounds.....	Co. E, 38th North Carolina Inf.
85.	N. L. Craft.....	Co. K, 52d North Carolina Inf.
86.	H. W. Overcash.....	Co. B, 57th North Carolina Inf.
87.	C. Kinkin.....	Co. C, 44th North Carolina Inf.
88.	Wm. Esters.....	Co. D, 5th South Carolina Cav.
89.	Sergeant T. D. King.....	Co. I, 9th Louisiana Infantry.
90.	U. P. Nichols.....	—, 1st Tennessee Infantry.
91.	S. Jessup.....	Co. C, 4th Georgia Infantry.
92.	A. H. Early.....	Co. I, 4th Georgia Infantry.
93.	N. S. Bates.....	—, 19th Georgia Infantry.
94.	Patrick Boyle.....	Co. B, 19th Georgia Infantry.
95.	J. M. Page.....	Co. B, 37th Georgia Infantry.
96.	J. H. Hagans.....	Co. H, 44th Georgia Infantry.
97.	J. T. Graves.....	Co. H, 45th Georgia Infantry.
98.	F. M. Threlkeld.....	Co. F, 27th Georgia Infantry.
99.	D. L. Taylor.....	Co. G, 12th Georgia Infantry.
100.	J. H. Rogers.....	Co. B, Cutt's Georgia Battalion.
101.	C. B. Chollette.....	Co. F, White's Battery.
102.	James Beck.....	—, — Artillery.
103.	Thos. McMeekin.....	—, —.
104.	Geo. Daymund.....	Citizen prisoner,.
105.	Wm. Loveless.....	Prisoner.
106.	Unknown.....	—, —.
107.	Unknown.....	—, —.
108.	W. N. Jenkins.....	—, 19th Mississippi Infantry.
109.	Harvey Barnett.....	Co. K, 19th Mississippi Infantry.
110.	H. H. Roberts.....	Co. H, 37th Mississippi Infantry.
111.	J. C. Cannon.....	—, 61st Alabama Infantry.
112.	Willis Kenneman.....	—, 12th Alabama Infantry.
113.	James Sandlin.....	Co. D, 9th Alabama Infantry.
114.	Wilson Taylor.....	Co. C, 61st Alabama Infantry.
115.	J. W. Barkley.....	Co. C, 59th Alabama Infantry.
116.	G. W. Raynor.....	Co. G, 12th Alabama Infantry.
117.	J. A. Murphy.....	Co. C, 17th Virginia Infantry.
118.	— Loop.....	—, 19th Virginia Infantry.
119.	Peter Moss.....	Co. B, 1st Virginia Infantry.
120.	A. T. Rea.....	Co. K, 19th Virginia Infantry.
121.	Wm. Tucker.....	Co. C, 36th North Carolina Inf.
122.	J. W. Cox.....	Co. G, 2d North Carolina Inf.
123.	Sergeant J. W. Armsworthy.....	Co. H, 54th North Carolina Inf.
124.	Corporal Simeon Swanson.....	Co. K, 44th North Carolina Inf.
125.	J. B. Ralph.....	Co. H, 5th North Carolina Inf.
126.	A. J. Bethune.....	Co. A, 63d North Carolina Inf.
127.	Captain W. E. Davis.....	Co. B, 30th North Carolina Inf.

128.	J. E. Marshall.....	Co. G, 13th North Carolina Inf.
129.	H. A. Barber.....	Co. G, 6th South Carolina Inf.
130.	Corporal R. P. Many.....	3d Co., Washington Art., La.
131.	Lafayette Hogan.....	Co. G, 14th Tennessee Infantry.
132.	B. H. Hickman.....	Co. F, 38th Georgia Infantry.
133.	E. K. Field.....	Co. K, 24th Georgia Infantry.
134.	Captain J. Y. Bedingfield.....	Co. G, 60th Georgia Infantry.
135.	Sergeant J. T. Hardy.....	Co. B, 60th Georgia Infantry.
136.	Sergeant J. A. Bennett.....	Co. B, 7th Georgia Infantry
137.	E. F. Nowell.....	—, 31st Georgia Infantry.
138.	M. C. Pool.....	Co. I, 13th Georgia Infantry.
139.	Sergeant James McCord.....	—, 13th Georgia Infantry.
140.	Wm. Crawford.....	Co. H, 44th Georgia Infantry.
141.	G. J. Holmes.....	Co. A, 26th Georgia Infantry.
142.	J. M. Perry.....	Co. K, 12th Georgia Infantry.
143.	Sergeant Jno. Anderson.....	Co. K, 44th Georgia Infantry.
144.	J. F. Lloyd.....	Co. E, 45th Georgia Infantry.
145.	T. H. Hudson.....	Page's Batt'n, Virginia Artillery.
146.	J. T. Looney.....	Louisiana Rifles.
147.	G. L. Holt.....	—, —.
148.	J. J. Ashby.....	Citizen.
149.	Robert Beachman.....	Citizen, prisoner.
150.	Wm. Inkfield.....	Prisoner.
151.	Unknown.....	—, —.
152.	Unknown.....	—, —.
153.	J. R. Mullins.....	Co. H, 42d Mississippi Infantry.
154.	E. R. Coleman.....	Co. A, 17th Mississippi Infantry.
155.	J. L. Riley.....	Co. I, 21st Mississippi Infantry.
156.	L. G. Geuss.....	Co. K, 2d Mississippi Bat.
157.	Henry Span.....	Co. C, 11th Florida Infantry.
158.	J. W. Norwood.....	Co. I, 3d Alabama Infantry.
159.	G. H. Smith.....	—, 14th Alabama Infantry.
160.	Wm. Wilkerson.....	Co. F, 43d Alabama Infantry.
161.	J. McDonald.....	Co. I, 3d Alabama Infantry.
162.	C. B. Royston.....	Co. D, 14th Alabama Infantry.
163.	H. M. Shaw.....	Co. K, 41st Alabama Infantry.
164.	P. R. Scroggin.....	Co. B, 17th Virginia Infantry.
165.	J. H. Chism.....	Co. H, 38th Virginia Infantry.
166.	Noah Farmer.....	Co. C, 24th Virginia Infantry.
167.	G. W. Hubbard.....	Co. D, 28th Virginia Infantry.
168.	Jno. Kirk.....	Co. H, 14th Virginia Infantry.
169.	W. O. Pollard.....	Co. C, 44th North Carolina Inf.
170.	Jno. Finch.....	Co. A, 47th North Carolina Inf.
171.	Wm. Beal.....	Co. G, 48th North Carolina Inf.
172.	Corporal Asa Williams.....	Co. I, 2d North Carolina Cav.
173.	Andrew Pfaff.....	Co. D, — North Carolina —.
174.	Wm. Strayhorn.....	Co. H, 15th North Carolina Inf.
175.	Jno. Harris.....	Co. H, 22d North Carolina Inf.
176.	W. E. Jenkins.....	Co. C, 44th North Carolina Inf.
177.	T. C. Christopher.....	Co. B, 14th South Carolina Inf.
178.	Corporal Green Sayles.....	—, Louisiana Guards Artillery.
179.	Pinckney Prothro.....	Co. D, 2d Georgia Infantry
180.	W. H. Colquitt.....	Co. H, 31st Georgia Infantry.
181.	James Conaghan.....	Co. I, 13th Georgia Infantry.
182.	A. J. Waldrip.....	Co. K, 14th Georgia Infantry.
183.	Aaron Morris.....	Co. C, 3d Georgia Infantry.
184.	Homer Broxton.....	Co. E, 3d Georgia Infantry.
185.	Joseph Genrad.....	—, 18th Georgia Infantry.
186.	Joshua Kirkland.....	Co. H, 48th Georgia Infantry.
187.	B. B. Burdick.....	Co. D, 12th Georgia Infantry.

188.	W. D. Amos	Co. D, 5th Georgia Infantry.
189.	W. H. Brand	Co. G, 35th Georgia Infantry.
190.	J. H. Wallace	Co. F, 21st Georgia Infantry.
191.	C. M. Cannon	Co. H, 9th Georgia Infantry.
192.	G. W. Hall	Co. E, 60th Georgia Infantry.
193.	H. W. Crone	Page's Batt'n, Virginia Artillery.
194.	W. H. Cole	Co. E, 7th Virginia Infantry.
195.	Jno. Brown	—, —.
196.	Geo. Whaley	Citizen.
197.	James Emory	Citizen, prisoner.
198.	Wm. Keyes	Prisoner.
199.	Unknown	—, —.
200.	Unknown	—, —.
201.	A. M. McAllister	Co. H, 19th Mississippi Infantry.
202.	C. M. Jones	Co. I, 14th Mississippi Infantry.
203.	N. B. Bryant	Co. K, 19th Mississippi Infantry.
204.	Geo. Johnson	Co. H, 17th Mississippi Infantry.
205.	Wyatt Jackson	Co. K, 2d Florida Infantry.
206.	Thos. McGee	—, 1st Alabama Infantry.
207.	T. B. Thompson	—, 5th Alabama Infantry.
208.	W. B. Cain	Co. E, 9th Alabama Infantry.
209.	P. H. Flanney	Co. I, 8th Alabama Infantry.
210.	Lieutenant E. M. Cook	Co. F, 10th Alabama Infantry.
211.	Jno. Mead	Co. G, 10th Alabama Infantry.
212.	G. W. Loop	Co. D, 11th Virginia Infantry.
213.	Captain J. F. Jordan	Co. B, 13th Virginia Cavalry.
214.	Jno. Goodener	Co. A, 24th Virginia Infantry.
215.	W. G. King	Co. K, 28th Virginia Infantry.
216.	Robert Bibb	Co. E, 4th Virginia Infantry.
217.	A. King	Co. H, 55th North Carolina Inf.
218.	W. A. Sink	Co. F, 15th North Carolina Inf.
219.	Obed Reep	Co. K, 23d North Carolina Inf.
220.	Samuel Hill	Co. F, 41st North Carolina Inf.
221.	Peter Yont	Co. E, 57th North Carolina Inf.
222.	Robert Johnson	Co. I, 11th North Carolina Inf.
223.	Tobias Beaver	Co. C, 57th North Carolina Inf.
224.	Sergeant J. B. Ellen	Co. D, 30th North Carolina Inf.
225.	Lieutenant Thomas Cowan	Co. B, 3d North Carolina Inf.
226.	J. N. Saxon	Co. D, 9th Louisiana Infantry.
227.	H. W. Cannon	Co. F, 3d Georgia Infantry.
228.	W. W. Wright	Co. I, 19th Georgia Infantry.
229.	J. C. Greene	Co. B, 4th Georgia Infantry.
230.	W. B. Jones	Co. B, 9th Georgia Infantry.
231.	Samuel Hughes	Co. F, 26th Georgia Infantry.
232.	J. F. Butler	Co. B, 18th Georgia Infantry.
233.	Wm. Suyder	Co. D, 62d Georgia Infantry.
234.	W. J. McLendon	Co. K, 23d Georgia Infantry.
235.	James Nail	Co. K, 61st Georgia Infantry.
236.	B. Knowles	Co. A, — Georgia —.
237.	J. A. Poer	Co. D, 4th Georgia Infantry.
238.	W. L. McClain	Co. A, 4th Georgia Infantry
239.	Corporal W. H. Dyess	Co. C, 12th Georgia Infantry.
240.	Corporal C. W. Taylor	Co. C, 60th Georgia Infantry.
241.	H. E. Lawhorne	Page's Batt'n, Virginia Artillery.
242.	W. G. Parsons	—, —.
243.	G. Monroe	—, —.
244.	J. P. Thomas	Citizen.
245.	W. A. Heavener	Citizen, prisoner.
246.	M. Meulin	Citizen, prisoner.
247.	J. L. T.	—, —.

248.	Unknown.....	—, —.
249.	H. S. Palmer.....	Co E, 42d Mississippi Infantry.
250.	M. V. Reese.....	Co H, 42d Mississippi Infantry.
251.	James Booth.....	Co I, 11th Mississippi Infantry.
252.	J. G. Sumrall.....	Co B, 13th Mississippi Infantry.
253.	J. D. Hubbard.....	Co G, 8th Florida Infantry.
254.	Franklin Furr	Co B, 14th Alabama Infantry.
255.	D. L. Carroll.....	Co D, 5th Alabama Infantry.
256.	James Donohoo.....	Co C, 9th Alabama Infantry.
257.	J. S. Raney.....	Co I, 9th Alabama Infantry.
258.	D. Hennessy.....	Co I, 8th Alabama Infantry.
259.	Alex Corder.....	Co I, 49th Virginia Infantry.
260.	H. T. Elam.....	Co A, 11th Virginia Infantry.
261.	G. W. Rice.....	Co C, 11th Virginia Infantry.
262.	H. R. Fones.....	Co C, 47th Virginia Infantry.
263.	G. Joyce.....	Co B, 6th Virginia Infantry.
264.	Sergeant B. F. Kirby.....	Co C, 61st Virginia Infantry.

NOTE.—In addition to the inscriptions above given, the letters "C. S. A" appear on each headstone.

The graves are in the quadrants of the circle, arranged as radii, and the headstones will be in concentric circles.

Outside the largest circle are to be Southern ornamental trees artistically placed, and the interior of the circle will have suitable small trees and shrubbery so placed as to artistically define the quarter-sections.

There are thirty-two varieties of trees to be used.

The driveways are to be solidly built up, graded, graveled, rolled and drained.

The carriage driveway extends from the main or broad avenues around the larger circle and up the four straightways to the smaller circle around the monument site.

All the driveways are twenty feet wide.

The plot is designed for 264 graves, but there is ample space for all future interments between the radii.

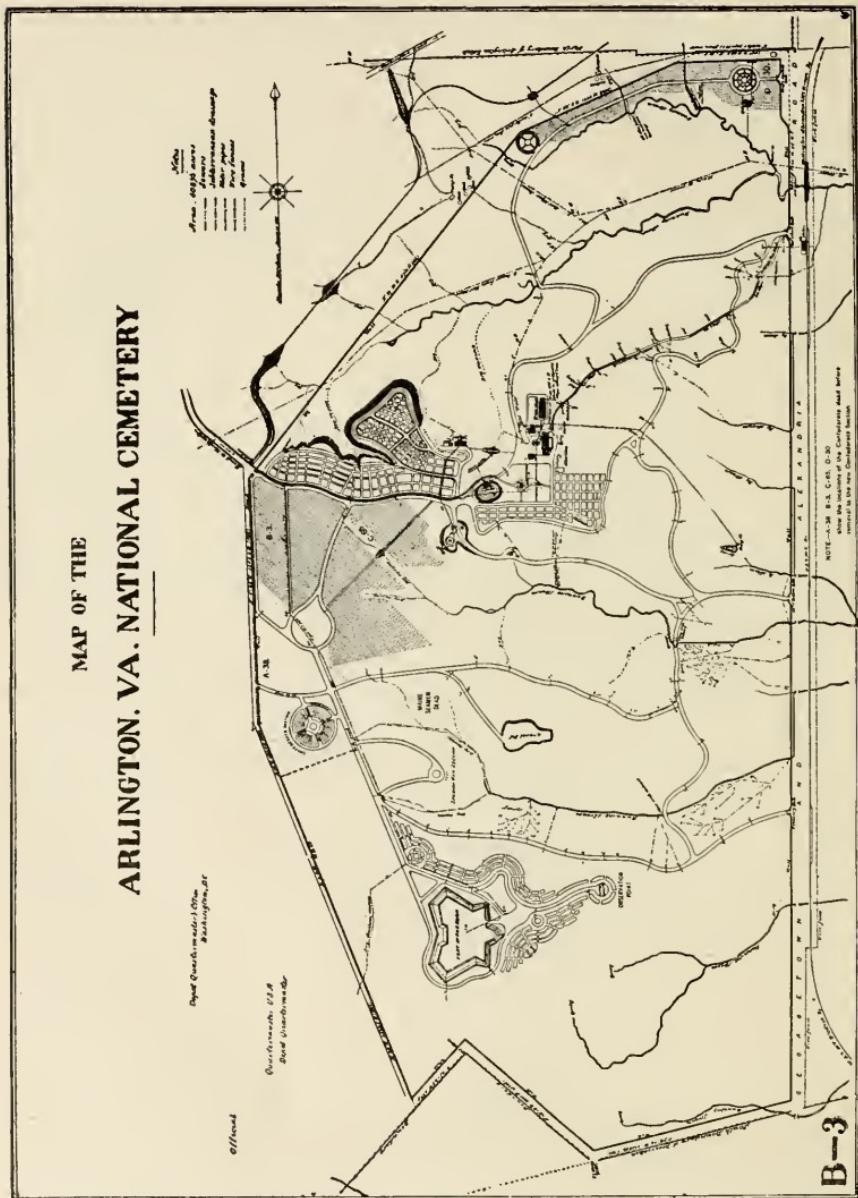
NOTE.—See the final report, dated November 12, 1901.

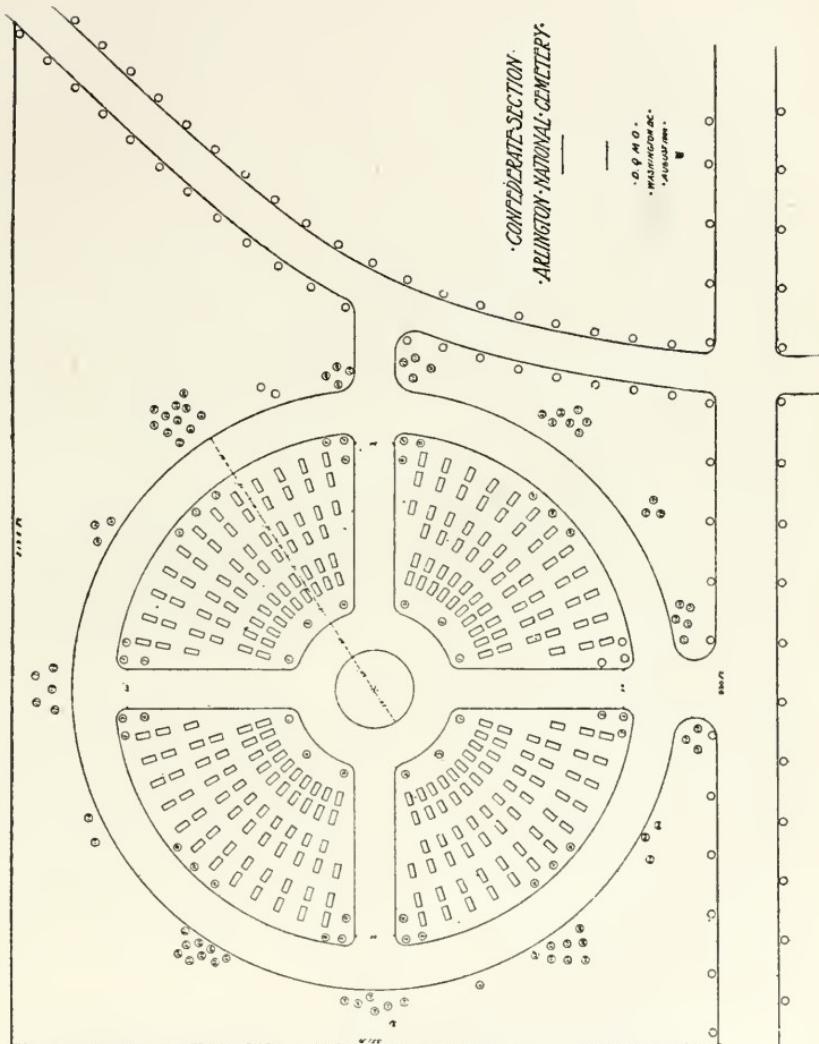
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MEMORANDUM.—NOVEMBER 12, 1901.

This report originally contained the separate lists of 128 in the Soldiers' Home Cemetery and 136 in the older part of Arlington Cemetery; but, the work of reburial now having been completed, those separate lists are replaced by the following combined list:

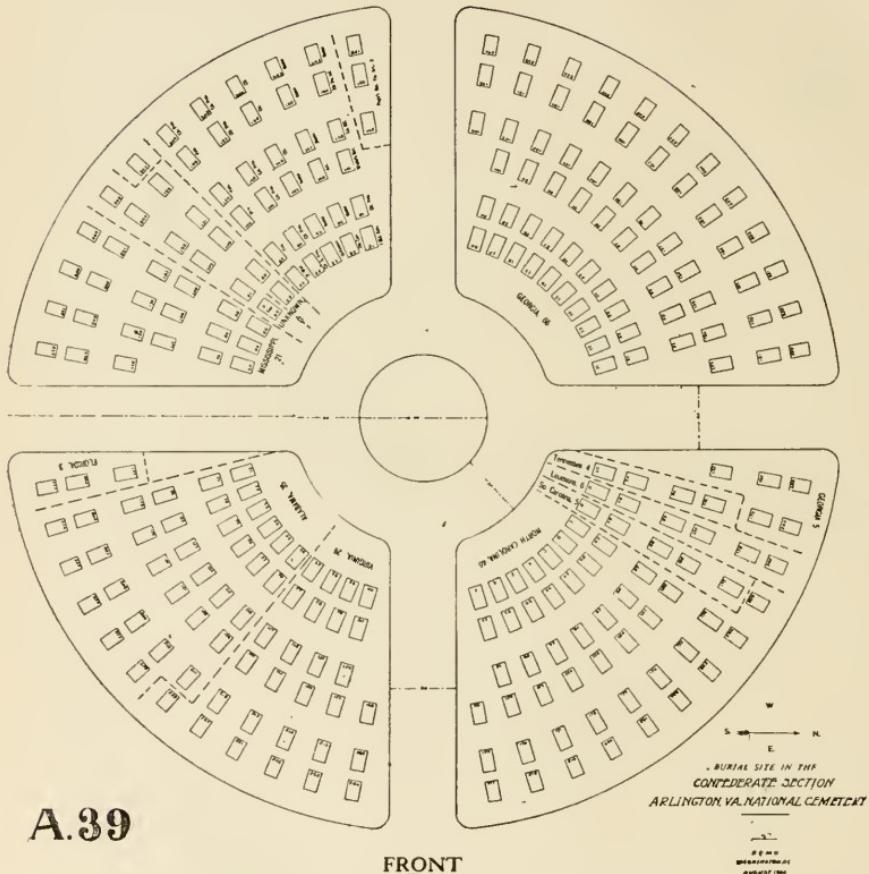
MAP OF THE
ARLINGTON, VA. NATIONAL CEMETERY





**KEY TO PLANTING MAP FOR
CONFEDERATE SECTION
ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY**

1	<i>Thuya Pungens</i>
2	<i>Picea Abies</i>
3	<i>Baileya Multiflora</i>
4	"
5	<i>Thymus Sylvestris</i>
6	<i>Aurum Parviflorum</i>
7	<i>Thuya Horrida</i>
8	<i>Globosa</i>
9	<i>Cornuta</i>
10	<i>Anemone</i>
11	<i>Pinnata</i>
12	<i>Occidentalis</i>
13	<i>Buteo Ideogramma</i>
14	<i>Tacca Baccata</i>
15	<i>Aralia Lophopoda</i>
16	<i>Caprifolia</i>
17	"
18	<i>Alpinia</i>
19	<i>Palmaria</i>
20	<i>Palmaria</i>
21	<i>Platycodon</i>
22	<i>Lavandula</i>
23	<i>Pinus Mugo</i>
24	<i>Thuya Sibirica</i>
25	<i>Nicotiana Spathacea</i>
26	<i>Vestita</i>
27	<i>Thuya Revertens</i>
28	<i>Hedysarum Bartsii</i>
29	<i>Parthenocissus</i>
30	<i>Platycladus</i>
31	<i>Prunus</i>
32	<i>Platycladus</i>
33	<i>Betula Pendula</i>
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*HEADSTONES
FOR
CONFEDERATE DEAD
ARLINGTON, VA. NATIONAL CEMETERY*



B.22.

"T."

PUBLIC POSTER AND CIRCULAR.

(*Advertisement.*)

Inviting proposals for removing remains of Confederate dead at Arlington and Soldiers' Home National Cemeteries, and reinterring them in the Arlington, Virginia, National Cemetery.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1901.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., Friday, May 10, 1901, for removing the remains of the Confederate dead from the Arlington, Virginia, and Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, National Cemeteries, and reinterring them in the Arlington National Cemetery, in accordance with the specifications hereto appended.

The work is to be commenced immediately upon notification of the acceptance of proposal, and must be completed within thirty (30) days thereafter.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for removing Confederate dead," and be addressed to the Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.

T. E. TRUE,

Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army,

Depot Quartermaster.

4633—1901.

Specifications.

The work to be done consists in the removal of such remains of Confederate dead as are now buried in the Arlington, Virginia, and Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, National Cemeteries, and their reinterment in the Arlington National Cemetery, in a plot to be designated hereafter, the number of remains to be thus removed being about 128 from the Soldiers' Home and about 136 from Arlington.

DISINTERMENTS.—The graves to be excavated to their full original depth and width, and all remains found therein to be carefully deposited in boxes to be provided for that purpose. The work at each cemetery to be done under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the superintendent thereof.

BOXING.—The remains from each grave to be boxed separately, in a box of suitable dimensions, made of good, sound, one-inch, rough pine lumber, provided with cover, dressed one side, securely nailed, and properly labeled to insure identification of the remains at time of reinterment.

TRANSPORTATION.—The remains from Soldiers' Home, when thus boxed, to be transported in acceptable covered wagons to the Arlington National Cemetery.

REINTERMENTS.—The graves in Arlington for the reinterment of the remains will be dug where directed by the superintendent of the National Cemetery. They will not be less than four and one-half feet in depth, and of such length and width as may be required by the size of the box containing the remains to be interred therein. The remains will be reinterred immediately upon their delivery at Arlington, and the graves carefully refilled and thoroughly tamped.

REFILLING GRAVES, ETC.—Upon completion of the work of exhuming the remains, the graves are to be refilled and thoroughly tamped, and all rubbish removed.

When the graves in the Arlington National Cemetery shall have been refilled and tamped, they are to be well sodded, and all surplus earth removed from the grounds.

White marble headstones will be supplied by the United States to mark each grave, and the work specified herein will include the setting of the headstones.

Any information desired will be furnished on application to the Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.

Proposals will be as follows:

FIRST. For removing and reinterring the remains from Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, National Cemetery.

SECOND. For removing and reinterring the remains from graves in Arlington.

THIRD. For setting headstones at the graves.

"U."

PUBLIC POSTER AND CIRCULAR.

(*Advertisement.*)

Inviting proposals for furnishing headstones for graves of Confederate dead in Arlington (Va.) National Cemetery.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1901.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 2 o'clock p. m., Monday, May 20, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing 264 (more or less) white marble headstones to mark the graves of the Confederate dead in the Arlington, Va., National Cemetery, in accordance with specifications therefor hereto appended.

The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Headstones," and be addressed to the Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.

T. E. TRUE,

*Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army,
Depot Quartermaster.*

Specifications.

There will be required 264 headstones, more or less, to be of American white marble, in slabs not less than thirty-six inches long, ten inches wide, and a uniform thickness of four inches throughout, with bottoms square and at right angles to sides, of fine grain, good texture, and hard; of grade known to the trade as No. 1; the top of the stones to be slightly pointed, as per drawing, and the edges slightly rounded; that portion of each stone which will be above ground when set (eighteen inches from top) to be sand-rubbed; each stone to be inscribed with number of the grave, the name of the occupant (if known), his rank (if other than a private), and the name of the organization to which he belonged, all on one face. If the name is not known, then the word "Unknown" simply shall be inscribed. The figures and letters composing the inscription to be incised, one (1) inch in length and three-sixteenths ($3/16$) of an inch deep; the letters and figures of the inscriptions to be accurately spaced and aligned, properly and tastefully arranged, and smoothly and carefully cut. Abbreviations may be made in the Christian or first name of the deceased and in his rank, as also in the name of his organization; provided, that all such abbreviations shall be made in accordance with the list of inscriptions to be furnished by this office. In all cases of abbreviation, and wherever required, proper punctuation shall be observed. In all cases the inscription of the name will be cut on the stone in a curve, as per drawing. The work on the stone to be neat and strictly workmanlike in all respects.

All stones and workmanship to be subject to inspection and acceptance by an officer or agent of the United States. The expense of handling the headstones while being thus inspected must be borne by the contractor.

The stones, after inspection and acceptance by such officer or agent, if prepared at a place other than Washington, D. C., to be carefully and securely boxed or crated, separately, fully covering the inscription. The outside of boxes or crates to be planed and to be marked with name and address of consignee.

The stones to be delivered, freight paid, at Washington, D. C., consigned to the Depot Quartermaster, within thirty days from date of notice of acceptance of proposal.

SUPPLEMENT.

THE RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE CARE OF THE CONFEDERATE DEAD, AS PASSED IN THE REUNION CONVENTION OF THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS HELD AT MEMPHIS, TENN., MAY 28, 29, 30, 1901.

The following resolution was submitted for the consideration of the Committee on Resolutions of the Convention by Samuel E. Lewis, M. D., the Commander of the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp, of Washington, D. C. (No. 1191, United Confederate Veterans), through Col. Hilary A. Herbert, the member of the committee from the District of Columbia, on Wednesday, the 29th of May, 1901:

"Resolved, That we hereby extend our thanks to the Congress and to the President of the United States for the act of Congress, approved on the 6th day of June, 1900, for the reinterment in Arlington Cemetery of the Confederate dead now in the national cemeteries at Washington, D. C.,"

which, having been favorably acted upon by the Committee on Resolutions, and amended by the following:

"That, whenever any State of the South, or any organized memorial association from any Southern State, shall ask for the read of such State, we ask that such request be granted,"

the whole was unanimously adopted by the committee, and its chairman was directed to so inform the convention, and recommend its passage.

At the same time that the above resolution and amendment were considered and adopted in the Committee on Resolutions, there was also held under consideration the following resolution, offered by Gen. Stephen D. Lee:

"Resolved, That we respectfully request that Congress take appropriate action looking to the care and preservation of the graves of Confederate dead now in the various cemeteries in the Northern States."

These two resolutions, having been unanimously adopted by the committee, were reported by its chairman, Gen. Thomas W. Carwile, of South Carolina, to the assembled convention, and, having been read for the information of the convention by the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. John B. Gordon, and indorsed by Gen. Cabell, of Texas, and others, they were unanimously adopted with very great enthusiasm.

OFFICIAL ACTION OF CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS CAMP, U. C. V.,
JUNE 15, 1901.

"WHEREAS, Commander Samuel E. Lewis, chairman of the delegation to the Reunion Convention at Memphis, having reported as follows:

"On May 29th your chairman submitted for the consideration of the convention the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That we hereby extend our thanks to the Congress and the President of the United States for the act of Congress, approved on the 6th day of June, 1900, for the reinterment in Arlington Cemetery of the Confederate dead now in the national cemeteries at Washington, D. C."

which resolution was amended as follows:

"That, whenever any State of the South, or any organized memorial association from any Southern State, shall ask for the dead of such State, we ask that such request be granted."

"And the resolution, thus amended, was unanimously adopted by the convention with great enthusiasm; be it

"Resolved, That a copy of said report be forwarded to Mr. George B. Cortelyou, the secretary to the President, for the information of the President; and, furthermore, that we testify our high appreciation of the most commendable attitude of the Government throughout, from the President to the most humble employee, since presenting our petition, June 5, 1899, and express our grateful thanks for the same and for the beautiful and appropriate site and plan of reburial for the Confederate dead at Arlington.

"A true copy.

"Wm. BROUN,

"Adjutant."

"EXECUTIVE MANSION.

"WASHINGTON, June 18, 1901.

"MY DEAR SIR—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, embodying a copy of resolutions recently adopted by your organization, and to state that its contents have been noted.

"Very truly yours,

"GEO. B. CORTELYOU,
"Secretary to the President.

"MR. WILLIAM BROUN,

"Adjutant, etc.,

"1418 Fourteenth Street N. W.,

"Washington, D. C."

CALENDAR NO. 19.

59TH CONGRESS,
1st Session.

SENATE.

REPORT
No. 25.MARKING THE GRAVES OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE
CONFEDERATE ARMY AND NAVY

DECEMBER 20, 1905.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Foraker, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 1234.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, having had under consideration the bill (S. 1234) to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate army and navy, and for other purposes, which has twice heretofore passed the Senate unanimously, report the same favorably and recommend its passage for reasons set forth in the following report (S. Rept. 2589, Second Session, Fifty-seventh Congress) made on a similar measure during that Congress:

[S. 6486, Fifty-seventh Congress, Second Session.]

A BILL to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers of the Confederate army and navy, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to ascertain the locations and condition of all the graves of the soldiers of the Confederate army and navy in the war between the States, eighteen hundred and sixty-one to eighteen hundred and sixty-five, who died in Federal prisons and military hospitals in the North, and who were buried near their places of confinement; to acquire possession or control over all grounds where said prison dead are buried not now possessed, or under the control of, the United States Government; to cause to be prepared accurate registers in triplicate, one for the superintendent's office in the cemetery, one for the Quartermaster-General's Office, and one for the War Records Office, Confederate archives, of the places of burial, the number of the grave, the name, company, regiment and State of each Confederate soldier who so died, by verification with the Confederate archives in the War Department at Washington, District of Columbia; to cause to be erected over said graves white marble headstones similar to those recently placed over the graves in the "Confederate section" in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, similarly inscribed; to build proper fencing for the preservation of said burial grounds, and to care for said burial grounds in all proper respects not herein specifically mentioned.

That for the carrying out of the objects set forth herein there be appropriated, out of the money in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to appoint some competent person as commissioner to ascertain the location of such Confederate graves not heretofore located, and to compare the names of those already marked with the registers in the cemeteries, and correct the same when found necessary, as preliminary to the work of marking the graves with suitable headstones, and to fix the compensation of said commissioner, who shall be allowed necessary traveling expenses.

The committee recommend that the bill do pass with the following amendments:

On page 1, line 6, after the word "the," insert the words "late civil."

On page 1, line 6, after the word "war," strike out the words "between the States."

On page 2, line 15, strike out the word "one" and insert in lieu thereof the word "two."

The bill as amended will then read as follows:

A BILL to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers of the Confederate Army and Navy, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to ascertain the locations and condition of all the graves of the soldiers of the Confederate Army and Navy in the late civil war, eighteen hundred and sixty-one to eighteen hundred and sixty-five, who died in Federal prisons and military hospitals in the North, and who were buried near their places of confinement; to acquire possession or control over all grounds where said prison dead are buried not now possessed, or under the control of, the United States Government; to cause to be prepared accurate registers in triplicate, one for the superintendent's office in the cemetery, one for the Quartermaster-General's Office, and one for the War Record's Office, Confederate archives, of the places of burial, the number of the grave, the name, company, regiment and State of each Confederate soldier who so died, by verification with the Confederate archives in the War Department at Washington, District of Columbia; to cause to be erected over said graves white marble headstones similar to those recently placed over the graves in the "Confederate section" in the national cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, similarly inscribed; to build proper fencing for the preservation of said burial grounds, and to care for said burial grounds in all proper respects not herein specifically mentioned.

That for the carrying out of the objects set forth herein there be appropriated, out of the money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to appoint some competent person as commissioner to ascertain the location of such Confederate graves not heretofore located, and to compare the names of those already marked with the registers in the cemeteries, and correct the

same when found necessary, as preliminary to the work of marking the graves with suitable headstones, and to fix the compensation of said commissioner, who shall be allowed necessary traveling expenses.

These Confederate prisoners are buried in many different places. Their number is about 30,152. It is estimated that it will cost to carry this legislation into effect in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

The necessity for making the provision contemplated by this bill arises from the fact that there is no one in charge of these cemeteries. These, in many cases, are in a state of utter neglect, the inclosures being in a dilapidated condition and the headboards of the graves having long since rotted away.

All these facts are fully set forth in the exhibits hereto annexed from the War Department, and from data compiled by Dr. S. E. Lewis, late assistant surgeon, C. S. Army, and Commander of the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp No. 1191, United Confederate Veterans.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1903.

SIR—I have the honor to return herewith Senate Bill 6486, Fifty-seventh Congress, second session, appropriating the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, "To provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers of the Confederate Army and Navy, and for other purposes," referred by direction of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, for any information relative to the measure in possession of the War Department.

In response thereto I respectfully report that, according to a report made February 6, 1869, by Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Alex. J. Perry, quartermaster, U. S. Army, there were buried, in eighty-nine localities throughout the country, 30,152 Confederate prisoners of war—viz.: Officers, 455; enlisted men, 28,490; unknown, 726, and citizens, 481.

Many of these having been buried in trenches (as in the case of the removal of the Confederate remains from Fort Delaware and Pea Patch Island, Pennsylvania, to the Finns Point, New Jersey, National Cemetery), it would be impracticable to identify individual graves, notwithstanding the fact that the names of the persons may be found of record.

Approximately 9,300 Confederates were buried in national cemeteries.

Were it possible to locate all such graves, the amount appropriated by the bill would be totally inadequate for the purposes stated, as at the present contract price for headstones, \$2.13 each at the place of manufacture, 30,000 headstones would cost \$63,900, to which should be added the cost of transportation, handling and setting, approximately \$1.25 each (\$37,500), making a total of \$101,400 for headstones, irrespective of the cost of purchase of ground, and for care, maintenance and fencing the same, and for compensation and traveling expenses of the commissioner provided for in the bill.

From the foregoing it will appear that the sum named is not sufficient to carry out the provisions of this bill; it will probably require about \$200,000.

At the close of the civil war the Quartermaster's Department took up the matter of locating the graves of the dead Confederate prisoners of war, since which time some changes have been made by removals of remains to other places, etc. Attention is invited to House Report No. 45, Fortieth Congress, third session, page 775.

Respectfully,

M. I. LUDINGTON,

Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

[Extract from Senate Document No. 93, second session, Forty-fifth Congress. Accompanying reports from the Quartermaster-General, Surgeon-General and Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army.]

The following is a copy of a report compiled in the office of the Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, by Bvt. Brig.-Gen. A. J. Perry, and forwarded to this office by the Quartermaster-General:

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1869.

GENERAL—I have the honor to submit, with report, a communication of the honorable Secretary of War of the 5th of January, 1869, requesting information relative to deceased prisoners of war, prisons, etc., for the use of the Congressional Committee on the Treatment of Prisoners of War, etc., and to inclose the following statements—viz.:

1. List marked "A," showing the locality of the different Confederate prisons used for the confinement of Union prisoners of war, as required in paragraph 15 of the inclosed letter of the committee; also, showing the number of Union prisoners, known and unknown, officers, enlisted men and citizens who died and were buried at these prisons, as required in paragraphs 9 and 21 of the letter of the committee.

From this list it will appear that the number of deceased Union prisoners of war as reported is 36,401. They were originally buried in the sixty-eight localities mentioned in the list, but many of them have been removed from these places and are now resting in the various national cemeteries throughout the South.

These data are obtained from the rolls of honor published by this office and from the annual reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, furnished by officers of the Quartermaster's Department. It is believed, however, that the actual number of Union prisoners who suffered martyrdom in the rebel prisons far exceeds the number given above, as the records furnished this office are not complete. It is well known that at many places, as, for instance, at Salisbury, N. C., and at Florence, S. C., etc., the bodies were buried in trenches, often two, three, sometimes even four, deep, so that the accurate number of bodies interred at these places cannot be determined.

2. List marked "B," showing localities of the different prisons used by the Federal authorities for the confinement of rebel prisoners of war, as required by paragraph 16 of the letter of the committee, with the number of deceased rebel prisoners, known and unknown, officers, enlisted men and citizens interred at these localities, as required by paragraph 22 of that letter.

The number of rebel prisoners of war reported to be buried at eighty-nine localities throughout the country is 31,152.

This list has been prepared in part from copies or the mortuary records of prisoners obtained from the late office of the commissary-general of prisoners, and in part from reports received at this office from officers of the Quartermaster's Department. It is, therefore, not unlikely that there are a good many repetitions.

There being no authority to publish in general orders the names of deceased rebel prisoners of war, the arrangement of the records and comparison of the reports giving their names has been postponed until the publication of the names of Union soldiers who died in defense of the country shall have been completed. With the present reduced clerical force in the cemeterial branch of this office, it would take so long a time to make a comparison of the different reports as to make it impracticable to ascertain within any reasonable period of time the desired information relative to the number of known and unknown rebel prisoners who died at the Federal prisons at the North.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. J. PERRY,

Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

BREVET BRIG.-GEN. M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

SOME DATA RELATING TO THE LOCATIONS AND CONDITION
OF THE GRAVES OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS WHO DIED
IN FEDERAL PRISONS AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND
WERE BURIED NEAR THEIR PLACES OF CONFINEMENT;
ALSO, SOME SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE NECESSARY CON-
GRESSIONAL LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FOR REMEDIAL
MEASURES.

[Prepared by Samuel E. Lewis, M. D., late Assistant Surgeon, C. S. A., of Washington, D. C., Commander of the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp No. 1191, United Confederate Veterans, First Vice-President of the Association of Medical Officers of the Army and Navy of the Confederacy.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1902.

DEAR SIR—I beg leave respectfully to transmit herewith for your consideration a paper prepared by me, prompted by the resolution of Gen. Stephen D. Lee, passed by the United Confederate Veterans in session at Memphis, May 28-30, 1901, requesting "that Congress take appropriate action looking to the care and preservation of the graves of the Confederate dead now in the various cemeteries in the Northern States." This paper has been read by General Lee, and meets with his full approval, and it is in compliance with his wish that I bring the matter to your attention and request your kind offices in securing the necessary congressional legislation as suggested by the draft of a bill for enactment embodied in the paper.

Inclosed you will also please find a letter from Gen. Marcus J. Wright, transmitting copy of letter from General Lee bearing upon the subject.

I also hand you copy of letter of the Secretary of War, George W. McCrary, to the President of the United States Senate, June 3, 1878, transmitting report of Quartermaster-General M. C. Meigs relating to purchase of Confederate burial grounds by the Government.

May I say that I have been greatly encouraged to request your aid by your thoughtful action in caring for the graves of Confederate dead at Camp Chase and Johnsons Island when you were the Governor of the State of Ohio.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL E. LEWIS M. D.,
Commander.

HON. J. B. FORAKER,
United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1902.

MY DEAR SIR—I inclose you a letter from Gen. Stephen D. Lee to accompany the paper prepared by you relating to "the locations and condition of the graves of the Confederate soldiers who died in Federal prisons and military hospitals and were buried near their places of confinement."

I am very glad of this action of the United Confederate Veterans. There is nothing that the surviving Confederate soldiers and their families more desire than the proper care of the graves of those of their comrades who fell in action or died from disease. The graves of those who are buried in the South receive proper attention, but those in the North are neglected. General Lee has expressed the wish that Senator Foraker, of Ohio, who is a broad-minded and liberal man, be asked to take charge of the matter and endeavor to secure the necessary legislation by Congress.

I fully agree with him in this suggestion, and think it would be well for you to call on the Senator and lay the whole matter before him and ask him to take charge of it.

Very truly yours,

MARCUS J. WRIGHT.

SAMUEL E. LEWIS, M. D.,
Washington, D. C.

[Headquarters Army of Tennessee Department, United Confederate Veterans. Adjutant-General's Office. Stephen D. Lee, Lieutenant-General, Commanding; E. T. Sykes, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.]

COLUMBUS, MISS., December 9, 1901.

MY DEAR GENERAL—I had the honor to introduce the resolution at Memphis, at our last reunion, requesting Congress to take appropriate action looking to the care and preservation of the graves of the Confederate dead now in the various cemeteries in the Northern States. The resolution was passed without a dissenting vote.

I believe this was done in full appreciation of the noble and humane sentiments expressed by our late lamented President in his speech at Atlanta, Ga., December 14, 1898. There was no object so near his patriotic heart as that to obliterate sectional feeling incident to our unhappy civil strife. He seemed to take advantage of every incident in his administration of public affairs to cause it to bear in the welding together of sec-

tions of his country once estranged. Had he lived, he no doubt would have brought about his cherished project in causing the Government to share in the expense of the care and preservation of the graves of the Confederate dead, whose valor, with that of the Union dead, is now the valor of the American soldier—a sacred heritage of the American people.

I think that Mr. McKinley's speech at Atlanta, Ga., touched the Southern heart more than any other act of any President, and the South mourned his death as sincerely as any part of our great Republic.

I believe Congress could do no wiser act than to carry out the spirit and object of the resolution so unanimously passed by the large assembly of surviving ex-Confederate soldiers at their great gathering in the City of Memphis, Tenn., May 30, 1901.

Yours truly,

GEN. MARCUS J. WRIGHT,
Washington, D. C.

STEPHEN D. LEE.

[Senate Ex. Doc. No. 93. Forty-fifth Congress, Second Session.]

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 3, 1878.

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the United States Senate, for the information of the Committee on Military Affairs, a communication from the Quartermaster-General, dated the 31st ultimo, submitting estimate of the cost of acquiring title to and inclosing lands in which Confederate prisoners of war are buried and of erecting headstones over their graves.

GEO. W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1878.

SIR—On the 14th instant I had the honor to report, in reference to the proposed sale to the War Department of a lot of ground near Columbus, Ohio, on which were buried prisoners of war who died at Camp Chase, that the question submitted was one to be decided only by Congress, and that the War Department could only execute the laws when enacted.

I have seen the report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate of the United States upon this subject, and I find that the committee is of opinion that the United States, being charged with the sepulture of those who died prisoners in its hands, is required to provide not only suitable place of sepulture, but to protect the title to their graves against all adverse claimants, so that the dead may not be disturbed; that the laws of humanity are not fulfilled by laying them in the earth without securing their resting place from molestation, and that as the matter now stands, the United States being lessee, not owner in fee simple, of the land, no such security exists, and that, "should there be other deceased Confederate prisoners of war, who died under similar circumstances, lying buried upon private lands, it is the duty of the Government to make reasonable outlay to secure title to the narrow earth in which their remains do rest."

In furtherance of this object I have the honor to submit a list of places at which, according to information in this office, prisoners of war were buried by the United States authorities during the late struggle. It is extracted from House Document, Fortieth Congress, third session, Report 45, page 768.

The number of prisoners dying in captivity is stated at nearly 27,000; the number of places at 110. On page 771 of the same document I find a list of Federal prisons, twenty in number. The greater number of those reported to have died in captivity were buried by the United States near the prisons; those who died in this city were buried at the national military cemeteries, others near the place of decease.

The care of prisoners of war was laid upon a special officer of the War Department (the commissary-general of prisoners), and his report will doubtless give fuller information than the records of this office supply.

But, as the termination of the session of Congress approaches, it is proper to submit at least an approximate estimate of the quantity of land to be purchased, and the number of graves to be cared for, and of the cost of preserving and inclosing them.

It is not possible at this time to make an exact estimate of the cost of purchasing those prison cemeteries not now owned by the United States, but the estimate below is as nearly correct as can now be made:

For purchase of prison cemeteries used during the late war.....	\$10,000
For inclosing the same	100,900
For 27,000 stones and blocks to be placed at graves of deceased	
prisoners	94,500
 Total	 \$204,500

As no existing law authorizes the War Department to purchase land for this purpose, a special enactment will be necessary, which may probably be made most conveniently by an amendment extending the law of February 22, 1867, relating to national military cemeteries, so as to embrace lands on which prisoners of war are buried.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army.

Detailed statement of the number of Confederate prisoners of war who died in the hands of the United States authorities during the rebellion of 1861-1865, etc.—Continued.

Place	Number of deaths	Graves	
		Known	Unknown
Alexandria, Va.....	53	45	8
Alton, Ill.....	1,613	850	763
Annapolis, Md.....	5	3	2
Army corps stations.....	133	118	15
Army of Potomac.....	7	—	7
Atlanta, Ga.....	5	2	3
Baltimore, Md.....	119	77	42
Batesville, Ark.....	1	1	—
Beaufort, N. C.....	1	1	—
Beaufort, S. C.....	4	1	3
Bermuda Hundred, Va.....	4	—	4
Bowling Green, Ky.....	4	—	4

Place	Number of deaths	Graves	
		Known	Unknown
Bridgeport, Ala.	18	14	4
Camp Butler, Ill.	816		816
Camp Chase, Ohio	2,108	1,900	208
Camp Douglas, Ill.	3,759	2,317	1,442
Camp Morton, Ind.	1,763	1,556	207
Camp Nelson, Ky.	13	13	
Camp Randall, Wis.	137	2	135
Chambersburg, Pa.	1	1	
Charleston, S. C.	1		1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	74	40	34
Chester, Pa.	213	177	36
Cincinnati, Ohio (McLean Barracks)	6		6
City Point, Va.	34	21	13
Clarksburg, Va.	1	1	
Cleveland, Ohio	2		2
Columbus, Ohio	1		1
Corinth, Miss.	13	5	8
Covington, Ky.	5	2	3
Cumberland, Md.	5	1	4
Cumberland Gap, Tenn.	1	1	
Davids Island, New York Harbor	178	177	1
Elmira, N. Y.	2,980	2,928	52
Fairfax Seminary, Va.	1	1	
Farmington, Miss.	2	1	1
Farmville, Va.	67	65	2
Fort Columbus, New York Harbor	35	24	11
Fort Delaware, Del.	2,502	1,685	817
Fort Donelson, Tenn.	1		1
Fort La Fayette, New York Harbor	2		2
Fort Leavenworth, Kan.	5	5	
Fort McHenry, Md.	33	2	31
Fort Mifflin, Pa.	3	1	2
Fort Monroe, Va.	35		35
Fort Pickens, Fla.	1		1
Fort Pulaski, Ga.	11	9	2
Fort Scott, Kan.	10	10	
Fort Smith, Ark.	7	4	3
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor	13	5	8
Fort Wood, New York Harbor	6	1	5
Franklin, Tenn.	2	2	
Frederick, Md.	226	223	3
Gallipolis, Ohio	5		5
Gettysburg, Pa.	210	169	41
Goldsborough, N. C.	2		2
Harpers Ferry, Va.	2	2	
Harrisburg, Pa.	4		4
Hart Island, New York Harbor	230	176	54
Helena, Ark.	2		2
Hickman Bridge, Ky.	2		2
Hilton Head, S. C.	14	6	8
Jacksonville, Fla.	1		1
Johnsons Island, Ohio	270	243	27
Jordan Springs, Ky.	5		5
Kansas City, Mo.	12	12	
Keokuk, Iowa	1		1
Key West, Fla.	2	2	
Knoxville, Tenn.	138	118	20

Place	Number of deaths	Graves	
		Known	Unknown
La Grange, Tenn.	5	3	2
Lexington, Ky.	16	8	8
Little Rock, Ark.	220	215	5
Louisville, Ga.	1		1
Louisville, Ky.	139	110	29
McMinnville, Tenn.	1		1
Martinsburg, Va.	1		1
Memphis, Tenn. (post)	109	102	7
Montgomery, Ala.	1		1
Morris Island, S. C.	3	2	1
Mound City, Ill.	3		3
Murfreesborough, Tenn.	16	15	1
Nashville, Tenn.	569	504	65
New Albany, Ind.	2	2	
Newbern, N. C.	112	107	5
New Creek, Va.	7	7	
New Market, Tenn.	4		4
New Orleans, La.	329	314	15
Newport News, Va.	89	70	19
Paducah, Ky.	6		6
Petersburg, Va.	107	94	13
Philadelphia, Pa.	22	13	9
Pittsburg, Pa.	13		13
Point Lookout, Md.	3,446	2,94	852
Portsmouth, Va.	2		2
Portsmouth Grove, R. I.	1		1
Raleigh, N. C.	9	8	1
Richmond, Va.	178	172	6
Rock Island, Ill.	1,922	1,854	68
St. Louis, Mo.	689	387	302
Savannah, Ga.	40	24	16
Ship Island, Miss.	162	151	11
Stevenson, Ala.	6	4	2
Tullahoma, Tenn.	3		3
Unknown places.	66	22	44
Vicksburg, Miss.	61	2	59
Vinings Station, Ga.	7		7
Washington, D. C.	457	111	346
Wheeling, W. Va. (hospital)	3		3
Willets Point, New York Harbor	3	1	2
York, Pa.	4	4	
Total.	26,774	19,920	6,854

List of United States Prisons Used to Confine Confederate Prisoners of War.

- Alton, Ill.
- Camp Butler, Ill.
- Camp Chase, Ohio
- Camp Douglas, Ill.
- Camp Morton, Ind.
- Elmira, N. Y.
- Fort Delaware, Del.
- Fort McHenry, Md.
- Johnsons Island, Ohio.
- Louisville, Ky.
- Fort La Fayette, New York Harbor.
- Hart Island, New York Harbor.
- Newport News, Va.
- New Orleans, La.
- Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D. C.
- Point Lookout, Md.
- Rock Island, Ill.
- St. Louis, Mo.
- Ship Island, Miss.
- Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.

THE LOCATIONS AND CONDITION OF THE GRAVES OF THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN FEDERAL PRISONS AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND WERE BURIED NEAR THEIR PLACES OF CONFINEMENT.

At the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, Memphis, May 28, 29, 30, 1901, in the session on the 29th there was unanimously adopted with great enthusiasm the following resolution, submitted by Gen. Stephen D. Lee:

Resolved, That we respectfully request that Congress take appropriate action looking to the care and preservation of the graves of the Confederate dead now in the various cemeteries in the Northern States.

Prompted by the above action, it has been deemed advisable to collect such data as was possible without official aid for an intelligent presentation of the facts relating to the location of the graves of the Confederate soldiers who died in Federal prisons and military hospitals, 1861-1865, and their present condition, with the view to obtaining the necessary legislation providing for remedial measures.

Without commenting upon the causes which led to the lamentable congestion of all military prisons and hospitals during the deplorable war period, it is sufficient to mention here the well-known fact, and that many of these valorous soldiers died and were buried near the places of their confinement. In compliance with a resolution in the House of Representatives, dated July 12, 1866, directing the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, to report the number of Union and rebel soldiers who died while held as prisoners of war, he reported on July 19, 1866 (See Appendix A), that it appeared by a report of the commissary-general of prisoners that there had been 26,436 deaths of rebel prisoners of war.

The report of Major-General E. A. Hitchcock, commissary-general of prisoners, made to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton under date of July 18, 1866 (see Appendix B), states that, from the records of his office, "it appears that 26,436 deaths have been reported among the rebel prisoners of war"; and he also states in the same report: "We have accurate reports of the deaths which occurred among rebel prisoners in the North." These reports from those so high in office must be accepted as being as nearly correct as it was possible to make at that date.

On October 19, 1866, Major-General E. A. Hitchcock reported to Brevet Major-General E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-

General, U. S. Army, "a list of stations from which reports of death and burials of rebel prisoners have been received at this office at periods during the secession rebellion." (See Appendix C.)

At present there are eighty-three national cemeteries (see Appendix D), in which are buried 9,300 Confederate soldier prisoners of war.

On February 17, 1899, Gen. Marcus J. Wright, of the Records and Pensions Office, War Department, reported the places in which Confederate dead are buried, so far as he was able to ascertain. (See Appendix E.)

It appears that, prior to 1874, all graves in the national cemeteries were marked by temporary headboards in about the same manner as recent interments are marked at this date. By Section 1, act of February 22, 1867 (General Orders No. 8, Adjutant-General's Office, 1867), it is declared that each grave shall be marked with a small headstone or block, with the number of the grave inscribed thereon, corresponding to the number of the grave in a register. This act was amended June 8, 1872 (General Orders No. 65, Adjutant-General's Office, 1872), requiring each grave to be marked with a small headstone, with the name of the soldier and the name of his State inscribed thereon, in addition to the number. And on June 10, 1872, an appropriation of \$200,000 was made for the erection of headstones upon the graves of soldiers in the national cemeteries. (General Orders No. 52, Adjutant-General's Office, 1872.) (See Appendix F.)

By an act approved March 3, 1873 (General Orders No. 44, Adjutant-General's Office, 1873), the act of February 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, it is required that said headstones shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set; and the sum of \$1,000,000 was appropriated for supplying the same. (See Appendix F.)

Thus, by the acts of Congress mentioned there were special appropriations for headstones for the Union soldiers of \$1,200,000.

The legislation noted above entirely related to the headstones of Union soldiers; but it is understood that, at a later date, many of the other graves in the national cemeteries classed as civilian (of which there were a very large number), such as quartermaster's employees, citizens, State prisoners, Confederate soldiers, and contrabands, were marked, not under special legislation, but out of the annual appropriation for cemeteries, by a thin white marble headstone, having inscribed the number of the grave and the name of the occupant, but no mark by which they might be otherwise classified or distinguished. Thus,

the headstones on such of the graves of the Confederate soldiers in national cemeteries as were marked at all failed to distinguish them as soldiers (nor were they distinguished by location or grouping) or to show from whence they came; and that is their condition at this day, excepting those recently reburied and marked with new headstones in Arlington Cemetery under the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900.

But the temporary headboards formerly marking the Confederate graves in the national cemeteries long ago rotted away, and, though some graves are now marked with the thin marble slabs mentioned, many have to-day no mark whatever, while a few have merely a number referring to a corresponding number in the cemetery register.

Outside the national cemeteries there are probably 20,000 of these dead, uncared for by the Government in any manner, and but a few of them have had any care whatever other than that given by the kind people in the vicinity of a few of the burial grounds. The graves of very many are entirely obliterated, and, if their registers be also destroyed, as is sometimes the case, there remains no possible way to locate them; and thus, in a few years, will it be with all the remaining graves uncared for by the Government.

In the growth of large cemeteries it becomes necessary from time to time to make new and larger registers, which is customarily done by transcribing from the older registers. With every transcription clerical errors are likely to be made, and with each additional transcription new errors creep in and the older ones are increased and perpetuated; so that, to secure such accuracy as is at all possible, it is necessary to resort to the muster rolls of the Confederate archives in the War Department at Washington and any other sources from which it may be possible to obtain information.

Our lamented President William McKinley, at Atlanta, Ga., December 14, 1898, delivered a most patriotic address, which met with the heartfelt approval of the people throughout the entire country, and especially did he thereby greatly endear himself to the Southern people. It is fitting, in view of the object of this paper, that his remarks upon this subject should be given here in full:

Sectional lines no longer mar the map of the United States. Sectional feeling no longer holds back the love we bear each other. Fraternity is the national anthem, sung by a chorus of forty-five States and our Territories at home and beyond the seas. The Union is once more the common altar of our love and loyalty, our devotion and sacrifice. The old flag again waves over us in peace with new glories, which your sons and ours have this year added to its sacred folds. What cause we have for rejoicing, saddened only by the fact that so many of our brave men fell on field or

sickened and died from hardship and exposure, and others, returning, bring wounds and disease from which they will long suffer. The memory of the dead will be a precious legacy, and the disabled will be the nation's care.

A nation which cares for its disabled soldiers, as we have always done, will never lack defenders. The national cemeteries for those who fell in battle all prove that the dead as well as the living have our love. What an array of silent sentinels we have, and with what loving care their graves are kept! Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate civil war is a tribute to American valor.

And while, when these graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this Government, these differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms, * * * and the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling, under the providence of God, when, in the spirit of fraternity, we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers.

The cordial feeling now happily existing between the North and South prompts this gracious act, and if it needed further justification it is found in the gallant loyalty to the Union and the flag so conspicuously shown in the year just passed by the sons and grandsons of these heroic dead.

What a glorious future awaits us if, unitedly, wisely and bravely, we face the new problems now pressing upon us, determined to solve them for right and humanity.

Having previously investigated the condition of the graves of the Confederate dead at Arlington, Va., and encouraged by President McKinley's address, the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp of United Confederate Veterans, at Washington, D. C., petitioned the President June 5, 1899, setting forth somewhat in detail the condition of the graves of the dead referred to in said cemetery, and requested remedial measures. This petition was received by the President in the most kindly manner, with an earnest expression by him that it was a matter in which he was deeply interested. The result was an enactment by Congress, approved June 6, 1900, above referred to, appropriating \$2,500 for the purpose of carrying out the remedial measures which had been requested. The order for the execution of the work was given by the Honorable Secretary of War, Mr. Elihu Root, April 25, 1901, and proceedings were immediately initiated in compliance therewith, and the work completely finished about October 1, 1901, in a manner eminently satisfactory and creditable to all concerned. The act of Congress was duly acknowledged by the United Confederate Veterans at the annual reunion at Memphis on May 29, 1901, by the passage by the convention of the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously with great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That we hereby extend our thanks to the Congress and to the President of the United States for the act of Congress, approved on the 6th day of June, 1900, for the reinterment in Arlington Cemetery of the Confederate dead now in the national cemeteries at Washington, D. C.

In addition to the recognition by the United Confederate Veterans as shown by their resolution of thanks, there have been enthusiastic praises wherever the facts regarding this reburial have become fully known, and high appreciation by all of this generous tribute to the valor of American soldiers.

But the reburial at Arlington was only an incident in carrying out the noble views of President McKinley; and Gen. Stephen D. Lee, in submitting his resolution, heretofore given in full, to the convention at Memphis, felt, and thereby showed, his appreciation of the sincerity of the President and the comprehensiveness of his conception, the full fruition of which shall not have been accomplished till all that is possible be done in caring for the graves and registers of all the remaining Confederate soldiers who died in Federal prisons and military hospitals and were buried near their places of confinement.

There are a great many national cemeteries and other Government burial grounds from which it has not been possible to obtain information; but it may be said in general that it is not improbable that Confederate prison dead are buried in all national cemeteries unless they have been removed since the end of the war between the States. Furthermore, it is well known that many of the prison dead are scattered throughout the North, not in national cemeteries or receiving the care of the Government, such as those at Madison, Wis.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Alton, Ill.; Camp Chase, Ohio; Camp Douglas, Ill.; Elmira, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Boston, Mass. etc. (See Appendix C.)

There are at this time eighty-three national cemeteries (see list of national cemeteries, Quartermaster-General's Office, War Department), and October 19, 1866, the commissary-general of prisoners, General Hitchcock, reported "eighty-one stations from which reports of deaths and burials of rebel prisoners have been received at this office at periods during the secession rebellion." Of these eighty-one stations, but twenty-one are now national cemeteries, leaving sixty other places where Confederate dead are buried. (See Appendix C.)

There are known to be in existing national cemeteries 9,300 Confederate dead, so that more than two-thirds of the Confederate prison dead are buried in places other than national cemeteries, and presumably not under Government control or receiving the care of the Government.

The unfortunate friction which occurred between the Federal and Confederate Governments regarding the carrying out of the cartels of exchange during the war unhappily resulted in the accumulation of prisoners on both sides, with consequent congestion, and the enormous number of deaths which occurred in the Federal prisons and hospitals reported by Secretary of War Edward M. Stanton; and, therefore, it is but right that

the United States Government should care for the graves of these Confederate prisoners, not alone those already in the national cemeteries, but also those outside of them wherever they may be found; and their identification should be accomplished, if at all possible, through the Confederate archives in the War Department and such other sources of information as may be accessible, and proper records made of the same.

The reburial at Arlington having been completed, there remains the greater work to be done of giving proper care to the remaining Confederate dead who died in Federal prisons and military hospitals. In the first place it is of the utmost importance that the locations of all be definitely ascertained, and, wherever found, if on ground not under the control of the United States Government, that proper measures be taken to effect such control. Having ascertained the locations and acquired the necessary control, new registers of all should be prepared and verified by the Confederate archives in the War Department at Washington, and new headstones erected like those recently placed on the graves in the new "Confederate section" at Arlington, inscribed with the number of the grave, the name of the occupant, his company, regiment and State, and the letters "C. S. A."; and, finally, arrangements should be made for the care of all the burial grounds by necessary fencing and in all other proper respects.

Allowing for the unreported deaths, it may well be assumed that the total number of these Confederate prison dead is not far from 28,000 (Part III, Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion, 1888, reports that, according to the monthly reports on file in the Surgeon-General's Office, 30,716 rebel soldiers died in Northern prisons, p. 45); and that the present condition of their graves is by no means so good as was that of those at Arlington before the recent reburial must be conceded by all persons.

It has been ascertained at the Quartermaster-General's Office (unofficially) that white marble headstones like those recently placed over the graves in the new "Confederate section" at Arlington, similarly inscribed, can be delivered at national cemeteries at \$2.50 each, ready for setting, thus making the cost 28,000 times \$2.50, or \$70,000. For the preparation of new registers there will be needed a considerable sum for clerical labor and material, etc., which may reasonably be estimated at \$10,000; and, for the acquisition and care of burial grounds not yet under the control of the Government, the possible advance in the prices of material and labor, etc., a further considerable expense will be necessary. Therefore, the total amount needed to satisfactorily accomplish this desirable work may be estimated at \$100,000.

The good results to accrue from the removal of a fruitful and persistent cause of friction and bitterness, and the honor thus done to valiant American soldiers, whose love of country led to their separation from home and to death, and the honor the Government would confer on itself in carrying out the comprehensive, noble and patriotic sentiment of President McKinley at Atlanta, Ga., would well repay the trouble and expense.

To this end it is proposed to submit for the consideration of the Congress and the President the following bill for adoption:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to ascertain the locations and condition of all the graves of the soldiers of the Confederate Army and Navy in the war between the States, eighteen hundred and sixty-one to eighteen hundred and sixty-five, who died in Federal prisons and military hospitals in the North and were buried near their places of confinement; to acquire possession or control over all grounds where said prison dead are buried not now possessed or under the control of the United States Government; to cause to be prepared accurate registers (in triplicate, one for the superintendent's office in the cemetery, one for the Quartermaster-General's Office, and one for the War Records Office, Confederate archives) of the places of burial, the number of the grave, the name, company, regiment and State of each Confederate soldier who so died, by verification with the Confederate archives in the War Department at Washington, District of Columbia; to cause to be erected over said graves white marble headstones like unto those recently placed over the graves in the "Confederate section" in the national cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, similarly inscribed; to build proper fencing for the preservation of said burial grounds; and to care for said burial grounds in all proper respects not herein specifically mentioned.

That for the carrying out of the objects set forth herein there be appropriated, out of the moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to appoint some competent person as commissioner to ascertain the location of Confederate graves not heretofore located, and to compare the names of those already marked with the registers in the cemeteries, and correct the same when found necessary, as preliminary to the work of marking the graves with suitable headstones; and to fix the compensation of said commissioner, who shall be allowed necessary travelling expenses.

Respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Hon. J. B. Foraker, United States Senate.

SAMUEL E. LEWIS, M. D.
Commander Charles Broadway Rouss Camp No. 1191,
United Confederate Veterans.

1418 FOURTEENTH STREET N. W..

WASHINGTON, D. C. December 6, 1902.

S. Rep. 25, 59-1—2.

APPENDIX.

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A.**WAR DEPARTMENT.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1866.

SIR—In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives dated July 12th, directing the Secretary of War to report the number of Union and rebel soldiers who died while held as prisoners of war, I have the honor to state that it appears by a report of the commissary-general of prisoners, first, that 26,436 deaths of rebel prisoners of war are reported; second, that 22,576 Union soldiers are reported as having died in Southern prisons.

The reports also show that 220,000 rebel prisoners were held in the North and about 126,940 Union prisoners in the South.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Reference: War of the Rebellion, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series II, Volume VIII, Prisoners of War, etc., serial No. 121, page 948.

B.**OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1866.

SIR—In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th instant, calling for a report of the number of deaths among Union soldiers while in Southern prisons, and also the deaths among rebel soldiers while held as prisoners of war, I have the honor to state that from the records of this office it appears that 26,436 deaths have been reported among the rebel prisoners of war, and 22,576 Union soldiers are reported as having died in Southern prisons.

* * * * *

It should also be noticed that, while we have accurate reports of the deaths which occurred among rebel prisoners in the North, the reports from Southern prisons were exceedingly irregular.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Reference: War of the Rebellion, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series II, Volume VIII, Prisoners of War, etc., serial No. 121, page 946.

C.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19, 1866.

GENERAL— * * * The following is a list of stations from which reports of deaths and burials of rebel prisoners have been received at this office at periods during the secession rebellion: *Alton Military Prison, Ill.; Alexandria, Va.; Army Corps—Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth; Army of the Potomac; Annapolis, Md.; Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Beaufort, S. C.; Bridgeport, Ala.; Bowling Green, Ky.; Batesville, Ark.; Camp Chase, Ohio; Camp Douglas, Ill.; Camp Butler, Ill.; Camp Morton, Ind.; Camp Nelson, Ky.; Camp Randall, Wis.; Chester, Pa.; Covington, Ky.; Columbus, Ohio; Cumberland Gap, Tenn.; Cleveland, Ohio; City Point, Va.; Chambersburg, Pa.; Clarksburg, W. Va.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Cumberland, Md.; Charleston, S. C.; Davids Island, New York Harbor; Elmira, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Boston Harbor; Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor; Fort Delaware, Del.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Pulaski, Ga.; Fort Scott, Kans.; Fort Columbus, New York Harbor; Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; Fort Mifflin, Pa.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Fort Donelson, Tenn.; Fort Wood, New York Harbor; Franklin, Tenn.; Frederick, Md.; Farmville, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Gallipolis, Ohio; Harrisburg, Pa.; Hilton Head, S. C.; Harts Island, New York Harbor; Johnsons Island, Ohio; Knoxville, Tenn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Key West, Fla.; Louisville, Ky.; Little Rock, Ark.; Lincoln General Hospital, District of Columbia; Lexington, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Martinsburg, W. Va.; Morehead City, N. C.; McLean Barracks, Ohio; New Orleans, La.; Nashville, Tenn.; Newport News, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; New Creek, W. Va.; Old Capitol Prison, District of Columbia; Paducah, Ky.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Petersburg, Va.; Point Lookout, Md.; Raleigh, N. C.; Rock Island, Ill.; Stevenson, Ala.; Ship Island, Miss.; St. Louis, Mo.; Savannah, Ga.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Willets Point, N. Y.*

* * * * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

BVT. MAJOR-GENERAL E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Reference: War of the Rebellion, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series II, Volume VIII, Prisoners of War, etc., serial No. 121, page 970.

NOTE.—There appears to be no national cemeteries at the stations italicized. National cemeteries, 21; other than national cemeteries, 60. Total, 81.

D.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1901.

List of National Cemeteries. Showing the Number of Interments in Each, June 30, 1901.

[Those marked with an asterisk (*) also contain Confederate dead.]

*List of National Cemeteries, Showing the Number of Interments in Each,
June 30, 1901—Continued..*

Name of cemetery	Interment		Total
	Known	Unknown	
Alexandria, La.	537	772	1,309
Alexandria, Va.*	3,419	123	3,542
Andersonville, Ga.	12,791	925	13,716
Annapolis, Md.*	2,290	204	2,494
Antietam, Md.	2,876	1,866	4,742
Arlington, Va.	14,046	4,610	18,656
Balls Bluff, Va.	1	24	25
Barrancas, Fla.	877	710	1,587
Baton Rouge, La.	2,534	532	3,066
Battle Ground, D. C.	43		43
Beaufort, S. C.*	4,829	4,544	9,373
Beverly, N. J.	171	7	178
Brownsville, Tex.	1,472	1,379	2,851
Camp Butler, Ill.*	1,011	356	1,367
Camp Nelson, Ky.*	1,457	1,189	3,646
Cave Hill, Ky.	3,578	582	4,160
Chalmette, La.	7,064	5,745	12,809
Chattanooga, Tenn.*	8,368	4,970	13,338
City Point, Va.*	3,780	1,379	5,159
Cold Harbor, Va.	672	1,290	1,962
Corinth, Miss.	1,791	3,939	5,730
Crown Hill, Ind.	680	32	712
Culpeper, Va.	461	912	1,373
Custer Battlefield, Mont.	978	243	1,221
Cypress Hills, N. Y.*	5,626	378	6,004
Danville, Ky.	349	8	357
Danville, Va.	1,176	153	1,329
Fayetteville, Ark.	456	782	1,238
Finns Point, N. J.*	109	2,530	2,648
Florence, S. C.	213	2,804	3,017
Fort Donelson, Tenn.*	161	511	672
Fort Gibson, Ind. T.	251	2,212	2,463
Fort Harrison, Va.	242	575	817
Fort Leavenworth, Kan.*	1,788	1,445	3,233
Fort McPherson, Neb.	475	349	824
Fort Scott, Kan.*	565	177	742
Fort Smith, Ark.*	833	1,485	2,318
Fredericksburg, Va.	2,500	12,801	15,301
Gettysburg, Va.*	2,001	1,632	3,633
Glendale, Va.	238	967	1,205
Grafton, W. Va.	642	620	1,262
Hampton, Va.*	7,938	600	8,538
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.*	8,993	2,906	11,899
Jefferson City, Mo.	388	411	799
Keokuk, Iowa	699	43	742
Knoxville, Tenn.*	2,230	1,067	3,297
Lebanon, Ky.	595	277	872
Lexington, Ky.	840	112	952
Little Rock, Ark.*	3,401	2,373	5,774
Loudon Park, Md.	2,629	380	3,009
Marietta, Ga.	7,316	2,967	10,283

Name of cemetery	Interment		Total
	Known	Unknown	
Memphis, Tenn.*	5,227	8,822	14,049
Mexico City, Mex.	730	750	1,480
Mill Springs, Ky.	352	366	718
Mobile, Ala.	823	229	1,052
Mound City, Ill.	2,593	2,732	5,325
Nashville, Tenn.*	11,937	4,711	16,648
Natchez, Miss.	394	2,780	3,174
New Albany, Ind.	2,249	676	2,925
Newbern, N. C.*	2,243	1,091	3,334
Philadelphia, Pa.*	2,448	188	2,636
Poplar Grove, Va.	2,200	4,010	6,210
Port Hudson, La.	597	3,239	3,836
Quincy, Ill.	230	57	287
Raleigh, N. C.*	638	572	1,210
Richmond, Va.	856	5,700	6,556
Rock Island, Ill.*	288	20	308
Salisbury, N. C.	110	12,035	12,145
San Antonio, Tex.	1,184	283	1,467
San Francisco, Cal.	2,773	432	3,205
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	361	421	782
Seven Pines, Va.	157	1,230	1,387
Shiloh, Tenn.	1,239	2,372	3,611
Soldiers' Home, D. C.	6,503	291	6,794
Springfield, Mo.	979	740	1,719
St. Augustine, Fla.	1,470		1,470
Staunton, Va.	236	527	763
Stones River, Tenn.	3,818	2,333	6,151
Vicksburg, Miss.*	4,018	12,760	16,778
Wilmington, N. C.	731	1,577	2,308
Winchester, Va.	2,100	2,387	4,487
Woodlawn, N. Y.*	3,068	7	3,075
Yorktown, Va.	751	1,435	2,186
Total	192,683	151,680	344,363

NOTE.—Of these interments about 9,300 are those of Confederates, being mainly in the national cemeteries at Camp Butler, Cypress Hills, Finns Point, Fort Smith, Hampton, Jefferson Barracks and Woodlawn.

NOTE.—There are twenty-six national cemeteries which are known to contain 9,300 Confederate dead.

E.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WAR RECORDS OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, February 3, 1899.

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to hand you a tabulated statement of location of Confederate cemeteries or graveyards in which Confederate soldiers are buried, with number of interments in each as far as has been ascertained.

I beg to say that from the date I received the order to obtain this information I have used all diligence and dispatch, but the report is by no means complete, and it will take several months to make such complete returns as are possible.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

MARCUS J. WRIGHT,
Agent War Department.

HON. JOS. G. CANNON,

Chairman of Appropriation Committee, House of Representatives.

[Report of Gen. Marcus J. Wright, War Records Office, February 3, 1899.]
*Statement of Location of Confederate Cemeteries or Graveyards in Which
Confederate Soldiers Are Buried, With Number of Interments
in Each so Far as Has Been Ascertained.*

	Interments		Interments	
	Known	Un-known	Known	Un-known
ALABAMA.				
Bridgeport				
Stevenson				
Auburn City Cemetery	98	54		
Gainesville	192			
ARKANSAS.				
Batesville				
Fort Smith National Cemetery				
Little Rock				
ARIZONA.				
Phoenix Confederate Cemetery	a 10			
Army Corps, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth b				
Army of the Potomac b				
DELAWARE.				
Pea Patch Island				
Fort Delaware				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.				
Soldiers' Home National Cemetery				
Old Capital Prison Cemetery				
Lincoln General Hospital				
FLORIDA.				
Barrancas (national cemetery)				
Madison				
Key West				
Olustee	160			
Lake City	170			
Tallahassee	10			
Quincy	20			
Pensacola	80			
FLORIDA—continued.				
Marianna			15	
Gainesville			6	
Jacksonville			10	
Fernandina			15	
St. Augustine			12	
Ocala			15	
GEORGIA.				
Atlanta				
Andersonville National Cemetery				
Fort Pulaski				
Savannah				
ILLINOIS.				
Alton			1,576	640
Camp Butler (Riverton)				
Confederate Cemetery			470	
Chicago, Oakwood Cemetery				
Camp Douglas, prisoners dead			4,317	
Government Smallpox Hospital			412	
Interments, estimated from prison register			1,500	
Mound City National Cemetery, military prisoners, interments			34	
Rock Island, in Confederate cemetery at arsenal, interments			1,960	
INDIANA.				
Indianapolis, Greenlawn Cemetery				
Camp Morton			1,484	
KANSAS.				
Fort Scott National Cemetery				
Bowling Green				
Fort Leavenworth				

a All marked.

b These from report of Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, commissary of prisoners, to Gen. E. D. Townsend, October 19, 1866.

*Statement of Location of Confederate Cemeteries or Graveyards in Which
Confederate Soldiers Are Buried, With Number of
Interments in Each, Etc.—Continued.*

	Interments			Interments	
	Known	Un-known		Known	Un-known
KENTUCKY.					
Camp Nelson.....					
Covington.....					
Louisville.....					
Lexington.....					
Paducah.....					
Frankfort.....					
Perryville.....					
Richmond.....					
Lebanon.....					
Green River Bridge.....					
Bardstown.....					
Mount Sterling.....					
Nicholasville.....					
Lawrenceburg.....					
Cynthiana.....					
LOUISIANA.					
New Orleans.....					
MARYLAND.					
Annapolis.....					
Cumberland.....					
Fort McHenry.....					
Frederick.....					
Point Lookout (Camp Delaware).....	2,159				
Baltimore.....					
London Park, in national cemetery.....					
Military prisoners dead (interments unknown).....	100				
MASSACHUSETTS.					
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.....					
MISSISSIPPI.					
Vicksburg.....					
Ship Island.....					
MISSOURI.					
St. Louis.....					
Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery.....					
Jefferson City National Cemetery.....					
Kansas City.....					
NEW YORK.					
Woodlawn National (Elmira) Cemetery.....					
The military prisoners dead.....	2,947				
Willetts Point.....					
Long Island.....					
In Cypress Hill Cemetery, the military prisoners dead.....	488				
Harts Island.....					
Davids Island, New York Harbor.....					
Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor.....					
Fo. Columbus, New York Harbor.....					
Fort Wood, New York Harbor.....					
NEW JERSEY.					
Finns Point National Cemetery, in the Confederate cemetery, the Fort Delaware prisoners dead, interments reported.....	1,434				
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Aversasboro, Harnett County.....					
Morehead City.....					
Newbern.....	70				
Raleigh.....	674				
Kittrell.....	50				
Goldsboro, Willow Dale Cemetery.....	800				
Bentonville.....	200				
Smithfield.....	20				
Kinston.....					
Washington City Cemetery.....	33				
Howard's field, near Trinity Church.....	2				
Trinity Churchyard.....	4				
Methodist Churchyard.....	7				
Presbyterian Churchyard.....	14				
Episcopal Churchyard.....	17				
Clinton.....	32				
Statesville Old Presbyterian Church Graveyard.....	32				
OHIO.					
Columbus.....					
In Confederate and city cemeteries.....					2,161
Johnsons Island (Lake Erie, near Sandusky).....					
In Confederate cemetery, military prisoners dead.....					206
Gallipolis.....					
Sandusky.....					
Cleveland.....					
McLean Barracks.....					
PENNSYLVANIA.					
Mount Moriah Cemetery.....					
Philadelphia, National Cemetery, prisoners dead removed from Chester rural cemetery to the Odd Fellow Cemetery.....					
Gettysburg National Cemetery.....					
Fort Mifflin.....					
Pittsburg, strangers ground in Allegheny Cemetery, military prisoners dead.....					
Chester.....					
Chambersburg.....					
Harrisburg.....					
SOUTH CAROLINA.					
Beaufort.....					
Charleston.....					
Hilton Head.....					
TENNESSEE.					
Columbia.....					
Cumberland Gap.....					
Clarksville.....					
Chattanooga.....					
Dover (Fort Donelson).....					
Franklin.....					
Gallatin.....					
Jackson.....					
Knoxville.....					
Lewisburg.....					
Murfreesboro.....					
Memphis.....					

*Statement of Location of Confederate Cemeteries or Graveyards in Which
Confederate Soldiers Are Buried, With Number of
Interments in Each, Etc.—Continued.*

	Interments		Interments	
	Known	Un-known	Known	Un-known
TENNESSEER—continued.				
Nashville.....				
Tullahoma.....				
TEXAS.				
Austin, the State Cemetery.....	164			
Tyler, Confederate Cemetery.....	180			
VIRGINIA.				
Alexandria.....				
Arlington National Cemetery.....	131	10		
City Point National Cemetery.....				
Culpeper Courthouse.....				
Charlottesville.....				
Fort Monroe.....				
Farmsville.....				
Fredericksburg.....				
Louisa Courthouse.....				
Manassas.....				
Meade Station Ninth Corps Cemetery, near Petersburg.....				
Mount Jackson.....				
Newport News.....				
New Creek.....				
Petersburg.....				
Poplar Grove.....				
VIRGINIA—continued.				
Richmond.....				
Hollywood Cemetery.....			30,000	
Oakwood.....			14,000	
The Hebrew Cemetery.....				
Staunton.....				
Strasburg.....				
Warrenton.....				
Winchester.....				
Woodstock.....				
Yorktown National Cemetery.....				
Near Appomattox Court House.....			19	
WISCONSIN.				
Camp Randall.....				
Madison.....				
Confederate burying plot or cemetery.....				
Prisoners dead.....			137	
Forrest Hill.....				
WEST VIRGINIA.				
Clarksburg.....				
Martinsburg.....				
New Creek.....				
Wheeling.....				

WAR DEPARTMENT,

War Records Office, January 17, 1899, and February 3, 1899.

F.

CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION RELATING TO HEADSTONES FOR MARKING THE GRAVES OF UNION SOLDIERS.

1867.

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the arrangement of the national cemeteries established for the burial of deceased soldiers and sailors, the Secretary of War is hereby directed to have the same inclosed with a good and substantial stone or iron fence, and to cause each grave to be marked with a small headstone, or block, with the number of the grave inscribed thereon corresponding with the number opposite to the name of the party in a register of burials to be kept at each cemetery and at the office of the Quartermaster-General, which shall set forth the name, rank, company, regiment and date of death of the officer or soldier; or, if unknown, it shall be so recorded. (Sec. 1, act of February 22, 1867; General Orders No. 8, Adjutant-General's Office, 1867.)

1872.

Be it enacted, etc., That Section 1 of an act entitled "An act to establish and to protect national cemeteries," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, be amended as follows:

"The Secretary of War shall cause each grave to be marked with a small headstone, with the name of the soldier and the name of his State inscribed thereon, when the same are known, in addition to the number required to be inscribed by said section; and he shall, within ninety days from the passage of this act, advertise for sealed proposals of bids for the making and erection of such headstones, which advertisements shall be made for sixty days successively in at least twenty newspapers of general circulation in the United States, and shall call for bids for the doing of said work in whole or in part; and upon the opening of such bids the Secretary of War shall, without delay, award the contracts for said work to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders in whole or in part; and said bidders shall give bond to his satisfaction for the faithful completion of the work." (Approved June 8, 1872; General Orders No. 65, Adjutant-General's Office, 1872.)

Appropriated to provide for the erection of headstones upon the graves of soldiers in the national cemeteries, \$200,000. (Act approved June 10, 1872; General Orders No. 52, Adjutant-General's Office, 1872.)

1875.

Unexpended balance continued and rendered available for its original purposes. (Act approved March 3, 1875; General Orders No. 24, Adjutant-General's Office, 1875.)

1873.

The headstones required by an act entitled "An act to establish and protect national cemeteries," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set; and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation,

to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency and cheapness; and the sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such headstones, and the standard of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such headstones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said headstones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated. (Act approved March 3, 1873; General Orders No. 44, Adjutant-General's Office, 1873.)

G.

[Public—No. 163, Page 47.]

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and one, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums are hereby appropriated for the object hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and one—namely:

UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

To enable the Secretary of War to have reburied in some suitable spot in the national cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, and to place proper headstones at their graves, the bodies of about one hundred and twenty-eight Confederate soldiers now buried in the National Soldiers' Home, near Washington, District of Columbia, and the bodies of about one hundred and thirty-six Confederate soldiers now buried in the national cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, two thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

REPORT

OF THE

United Confederate Veterans' Monumental Committee



WHICH WAS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED
AT THE

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REUNION

HELD AT

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

MAY 30 and 31, JUNE 1, 2 and 3, 1907

STEPHEN D. LEE, General Commanding

WM. E. MICKLE, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
J. G. HAUSER, "THE LEGAL PRINTER"
620-622 Poydras Street

REPORT OF THE *United Confederate Veterans' Monumental Committee.*

MAJOR-GENERAL WM. E. MICKLE,
Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, U. C. V.:

SIR—While this initial work may be incomplete owing to the difficulties attending it in the inaugural gathering of these statistics, it is highly important and far-reaching as the annex to a truthful history of the war, its commemoration of the brilliant achievements of the Southern citizen soldiery, and as a token of the undying love of their descendants for those who have passed and are rapidly disappearing beyond the shores of the "Silent River," not less of the enduring affection, of the self-sacrificing devotion and heroic patience of their wives, daughters and grandchildren for the thrice-sacred cause, and as a preservation of the hallowed memories of those who bore the immortal banner of the "Southern Cross." Of a verity:

"The bravest are the tenderest;
The loving are the daring."

Thus lofty and inspiring is the work of preserving from the fingers of decay the names of the immortal dead, and rearing lofty monuments to their unparalleled deeds of bravery and heroism, that they may never perish from off the earth

This has been, and is still, a work of deep and enduring love, a soul-offering to memory's most sacred treasures by their sons, daughters and grandchildren, to be transmitted as a precious heirloom to their descendants down the unborn centuries; and their monuments shall stand, the silent, yet eloquent, tribute of devotion of this Southland's most faithful, heroic, enthusiastic women—a memorial signboard along the highway of time to the men in gray, to endure after the last survivor has answered the rollcall and is tenting on the camp ground of the

"Great Beyond"; nevermore among the bivouac of the heroic dead, but a living, beautiful, glorified soul, to ever keep green and unsullied those brilliant deeds that shall stand ever inscribed on the leaves of a hallowed, cherished and eternal memory.

There is always a world of pathos in these gatherings of the American Titans of the Nineteenth Century. As time sets its seal on their constantly-thinning ranks, there is a closer entwining of their descendants around their aged forms. Song and story have immortalized them, impassioned oratory has crowned them with laurel wreaths of praise, beauty pays tribute to their daring and their valor with sweetest smile and the touch of her soft hands. Sentiment has poured forth from her inexhaustible urn the wealth of her treasures as a gift-offering to their devotion, their patriotism, their courage. A world has given tongue to its admiration for the blood-libation they have poured upon the altar of constitutional liberty for the preservation of the matchless gift bequeathed to them by their fore-fathers as the richest heritage on earth.

These monuments, the inscribed marble headstones, are but the tokens of the compilation of facts that the historian shall garner as the truth of a mighty and tremendous struggle for American freedom. With the shadows of silence gathering about the echoing footfalls of the last survivors of the great combat of the Sixties there comes the resplendent light of truth to illuminate their pathway unto the portals that open into the "Great Beyond." To-day the same self-conscious, self-radiant spirit that animated the veteran's bosom in the bivouac, on the march, amid the battle's storm, and amid the throes of death's carnage, has remained with him amid the pursuits of peace. In these latter he has written a not less resplendent record. He has shown the world that, when he shook a continent with the volcanic upheaval of every higher trait of Anglo-Saxon endurance, suffering and dashing bravery in war, yet, blood- and fire-baptized as he was in being overwhelmed, still could he wrest greater victories amid the pursuits of peace.

Gathering about their fast-waning years are the feats of unflinching truth and justice. They are being perpetuated in marble and stone, iron and brass; they are emblazoned in chiseled inscriptions on their silent mentors of a buried but still living past. Cherished with sacred reverence are the hallowed memories clustered about that past which has been made resplendent and immortal for all time to come; and well may the veteran sink to his final, calm repose, with joy in his heart and the light of peace in his soul, because he was an active

factor in the grand and heaven-inspired mission of preserving constitutional liberty from being obliterated from among the nations of the earth, and as being the defender of its grandest and most sublime principles.

Prominent factors in these tributes to the tender and ineffaceable memories linking the past, fraught with an unparalleled heroism, with the living present, are the women of this Southland. Around the South's womanhood cluster the richest and loftiest aspirations of its manhood, who kneel in worship and adoration at her shrine. These champions of renown encircle her fair form with the richest gifts of their lofty courage. She is the central temple of their love and fealty; devotion ever pays tribute to the glory that crowns with immortal radiance the sublimity of character of Southern womanhood.

How the heart throbs with an inexpressible pride over the patriotism, heroism and self-sacrificing devotion of the Southern woman! She was the loftiest expression of patient endurance and heart-inspired fealty in that mighty contest; she is ever divine in her mission, and Godlike in the discharge of trying duties.

Oh, woman of this chivalrous Southland! How frail the power of language to portray the deep idolatry of the scarred remnants of the battling hosts to that creation of "earth's noblest thing—a perfected woman"! She it was then, as now, who stood as the guardian angel of the sacrifices placed upon the altar of her country, between childhood's fleeting days unto the full fruition of the richness and ripeness of womanhood, inciting to deeds of valor, endurance, patriotism and heroism such as the world never before had known, and exciting the highest admiration of the nations of earth.

To-day the maidens fair who stand where the brook and waters meet, and the matrons, are handing down and transcribing the lofty records of an immortal and irrevocable past. Ever foremost in perpetuating the deeds of men who made immortal history, they are carving eternal inscription on the monument of earthly fame. This trust has been committed to worthy sons and daughters of those who wrote enduring deeds on the pages of passing events.

The survivors of the mighty struggle of 1861-1865 know full well that they are committing the sacred trust for which they battled to the care and direction of their descendants, who are loyally worthy of the precious treasure given to their guardianship.

Oh, cause so sacred and tender! Oh, banner of the Southern Cross, so treasured and loved! Thy folds are made immortal by the South's sons and daughters forever!

"For, though conquered, they adore it;
Love the cold dead hands that bore it;
Weep for those who fell before it;
Pardon those who trailed and tore it;
And, Oh! wildly they deplore it,
Now to furl and fold it."

JOHN J. SCOTT, M. D.,
Chairman.

Herewith I present for the consideration of the convention the report of the secretary, Comrade Samuel E. Lewis, M. D., of Washington, D. C., which has received the unanimous approval of our committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1907.

DR. J. J. SCOTT,

Chairman Monumental Committee, U. C. V.:

DEAR SIR—In this the second annual report of the secretary, it is proper to state that the members to constitute the full committee have not yet been appointed, only three new members having been added since the reunion at New Orleans last year. At this date the membership is as follows: Dr. John J. Scott, Shreveport, La., chairman; Dr. Samuel E. Lewis, Washington, D. C., secretary; F. L. Creech, Greenville, Ala.; T. W. Givens, Tampa, Fla.; Val C. Giles, Austin, Texas; and the new appointees: C. T. Smith, Crexton, Va.; James P. Coffin, Batesville, Ark., and L. M. Davis, Rock Hill, S. C.

The establishment of the committee having been but recently begun, and being still incomplete, there has been no organization other than the naming of the chairman and the secretary, and, therefore, no plans have been formulated regarding the work of the committee.

Prior to the New Orleans reunion, 1906, Comrade Dr. John J. Scott furnished the accompanying list of the locations (marked "A." appended) of Confederate monuments in the State of Louisiana, which was unfortunately overlooked in making out the first annual report.

Since the first report of the committee at the New Orleans reunion, Comrade J. J. Scott has furnished an account of the unveiling of the monument at Shreveport, La., May, 1906; and lists of the officers and men constituting the roll of Bossier Cavalry, and those papers are attached hereto, together with an account of the unveiling of a handsome monument at Marshall, Texas, January 19, 1906, with a list of the officers and men of the Bass Grays, organized at Marshall, Texas, enlisted in the Confederate service in 1861, and afterwards known as Company D of the Seventh Texas Infantry.

Under the enactment of law by Congress, March 1 and 2, 1906, approved by the President, March 9, 1906, and in accordance with provision of the enactment, a commissioner was appointed by the Secretary of War to execute the provisions of the law. Up to this date there appears to have been no published report of the work executed under the law by the commissioner. The law is as follows:

"An Act to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate Army and Navy who died in Northern prisons and were buried near the prisons where they died, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to ascertain the locations and condition of all the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate Army and Navy in the late Civil War, eighteen hundred and sixty-one to eighteen hundred and sixty-five, who died in Federal prisons and military hospitals in the North and who were buried near their places of confinement; with power in his discretion to acquire possession or control over all grounds where said prison dead are buried not now possessed or under the control of the United States Government; to cause to be prepared accurate registers in triplicate, one for the superintendent's office in the cemetery, one for the Quartermaster-General's Office, and one for the War Record's Office, Confederate archives, of the places of burial, the number of the grave, the name, company, regiment, or vessel and State, of each Confederate soldier and sailor who so died, by verification with the Confederate archives in the War Department at Washington, District of Columbia; to cause to be erected over said graves white marble headstones similar to those recently placed over the graves in the Confederate section in the National Cemetery at Arlington,

Virginia, similarly inscribed; to build proper fencing for the preservation of said burial grounds, and to care for said burial grounds in all proper respects not herein specifically mentioned, the said work to be completed within two years, at the end of which a report of the same shall be made to Congress.

"That for the carrying out of the objects set forth herein there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

"And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to appoint some competent person as commissioner to ascertain the location of such Confederate graves not heretofore located, and to compare the names of those already marked with the registers in the cemeteries, and correct the same when found necessary, as preliminary to the work of marking the graves with suitable headstones, and to fix the compensation of said commissioner at the rate not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, who shall be allowed necessary traveling expenses.

"Approved, March 9, 1906."

At the last reunion this committee reported to the Convention an important resolution relating to the adoption of a *uniform gravestone*, which was favorably received and unanimously adopted. On May 1, 1906, under General Orders No. 52, this resolution was formally promulgated from headquarters, but, unfortunately, it has not been brought to the attention of the Southern people by the newspapers and monthly publications since that time; and, unless this shall be done, this urgent matter is likely to be overlooked and forgotten.

Therefore, owing to its importance, it is here reproduced with the hope that it may be brought to the attention of the country in such manner as to insure its being kept in view:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 1, 1906.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 52.

The General Commanding directs attention to the following resolutions, which were adopted at the reunion held in the City of New Orleans on April 25, 26 and 27, 1906, viz.:

"WHEREAS, The Confederate States of America marked its entire existence by its great effort to preserve to its people the right of local self-government; and,

"WHEREAS, Throughout its life it was a military republic in active war, supported by its sons on the field of battle; and,

"WHEREAS, The loss of these patriotic soldiers during the war must ever be borne as the chief sacrifice of the Southern people in the defense of its principles; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Association of United Confederate Veterans, in convention assembled, hereby recommend that in preparing headstones and monuments over the graves of Confederate soldiers, wherever their remains may have been, or may be laid, such headstones and monuments be each marked with the military description of the soldier by company and regiment, or otherwise, as the case may be, together with the letters C. S. A., or the words 'Confederate States Army'; and be it further

"Resolved, That, in so far as it may be possible without departing from the sentiment of the family of such soldier, the headstone, when such is used, is advised to be a plain, upright stone having parallel straight sides connected by a top composed of two upward sloping straight edges meeting centrally at a right angle."

The General Commanding earnestly urges that the recommendations contained in the above may be complied with as far as possible, so that the graves of our departed heroes may be uniformly marked and may be recognized at a glance, thus calling particular attention to these sacred mounds of earth as the resting places of pure and lofty patriots.

By command of

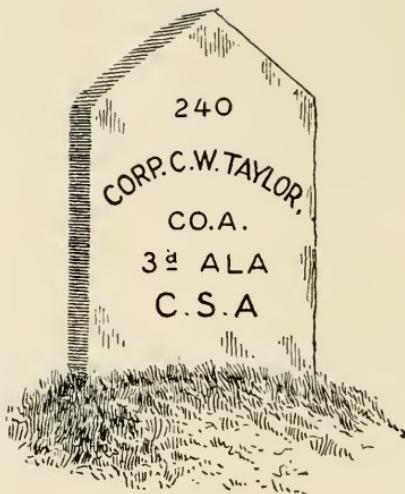
STEPHEN D. LEE,

General Commanding.

Official:

W.M. E. MICKLE,

Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.



UNIFORM GRAVESTONE,
As Suggested in the Foregoing Resolution.

This cut is inserted here that all may understand what was designed in the resolution adopted.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Herewith appended I transmit four valuable reports, viz. .

(1) (Marked "A.") Being a list of Confederate monuments and graves in the State of Louisiana, reported by Comrade J. J. Scott, of Shreveport, La., chairman of committee.

(2) (Marked "B.") A list of monuments in the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, reported by Mrs. W. J. Behan, of New Orleans, La., President of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association.

(3) (Marked "C.") A list of monuments in the State of Arkansas, reported by Comrade James P. Coffin, member of committee, of Batesville, Arkansas.

(4) (Marked "D.") A list of the monuments in the State of Tennessee, compiled by John P. Hickman, Adjutant-General Tennessee Division, United Confederate Veterans, reported by General Geo. W. Gordon, commanding Tennessee Division, United Confederate Veterans.

In concluding this report, the secretary begs leave, as he did in the first annual report, to bring to the attention of the committee and the Southern people the "History of the Confederate Memorial Association of the South," in which is to be found much valuable information regarding their extensive and praiseworthy work not elsewhere obtainable.

SAMUEL E. LEWIS, M. D.,
Secretary Monumental Committee,
United Confederate Veterans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1907.

—0—

(A.)

LOCATION OF CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

(List furnished by Dr. J. J. Scott.)

New Orleans, La., in Greenwood Cemetery—Monument to the Confederate dead, erected by the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association in 1874.

New Orleans, La., Metairie Cemetery—Monument erected by the members of the Army of Northern Virginia to their fallen comrades. Dedicated May 10, 1881.

New Orleans, La., Metairie Cemetery—Monument erected by the Battalion Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, in memory of their fallen comrades. Dedicated February 22, 1880.

New Orleans, La., at Lee Circle—Monument to the memory of General Robt. E. Lee, erected by the R. E. Lee Monument Association. Dedicated February 22, 1884.

New Orleans, La., Metairie Cemetery—Monument (equestrian statue) to the memory of the fallen heroes of the Army of Tennessee. The equestrian statue represents General Albert Sidney Johnston. Dedicated April 6, 1887.

Monroe, La.—Confederate monument erected by the members of the Henry W. Allen Camp, U. C. V. This monument was destroyed by lightning, but will be rebuilt.

St. Francisville, La.—Monument to the memory of the Confederate dead. Date of dedication not known.

La Fourche Crossing, La.—Monument to the Confederate dead. Was unveiled in 1904.

Pointe Coupée Parish, La.—The cornerstone of a Confederate monument was laid in 1904.

Mansfield, La.—There is a Confederate cemetery at this place, where the graves of the Confederate dead are marked with marble headstones.

Amite City, La.—The Camp Moore cemetery is here, where two hundred unknown Confederate graves are to be found. The cemetery was dedicated on June 3, 1905, and turned over to the State.

Shreveport, La.—The contract for a handsome Confederate monument has been given out, and it is expected that it will be completed at an early date from this report.

Baton Rouge, La.—Monument erected to the Confederate dead by the men and women of East and West Baton Rouge. Dedicated 1886.

New Orleans, La., March 7, 1906.

(B.)

LIST OF MONUMENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

(Furnished by Mrs. W. J. Behan.)

FIRST. Confederate monument in Greenwood Cemetery erected by the Ladies' Benevolent Association, and dedicated on April 10, 1874, to the memory of the "Unknown Dead." On the front is the following inscription: "In commemoration of the heroic virtues of the Confederate soldier, this monument is erected by the Ladies' Benevolent Association of Louisiana, 1874." Carved out of pure white marble, the almost lifelike form of a Confederate soldier stands guard. On the sides of the pedestal upon which he stands are medallions, sculptured in relief, of Lee, Johnston, Polk and Stonewall Jackson. Beyond the marble steps and platform the mound is covered with green turf. On the side opposite the steps are vaults of masonry, to

which have been transferred the remains of several hundred Confederate soldiers. The name "Ladies' Benevolent Association" was used because, at the time, Sheridan would not permit the word "Confederate" to be used. The association is that known to-day as the "Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association." The cost of the monument was \$12,000.

SECOND. The Washington Artillery Monument in Metairie Cemetery, erected by the members of that famous command, and unveiled February 22, 1880. The monument consists of a marble shaft upon a mound. Upon the summit of the shaft is an artilleryman with a sponge staff in his hand. On the base is inscribed the list of members who were killed or died in service, and a series of sixty battles, in which the five companies were engaged, forming a history unparalleled in the annals of war. Cost of monument, about \$12,000.

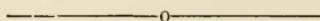
THIRD. Army of Northern Virginia Monument, erected by the veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia. This monument is situated in Metairie Cemetery. It rises fifty feet above the ground, or thirty-eight feet above the mound. Upon the top, in a thoughtful attitude, is Stonewall Jackson. The statue is eight feet nine inches in height. On one side of the die is the inscription: "From Manassas to Appomattox, 1861 to 1865." On the other: "Army of Northern Virginia, Louisiana Division." In the mound are fifty-seven vaults and four receptacles, wherein repose the remains of many Louisianians who served in Virginia, or were killed during the war or have died since. The monument was dedicated and unveiled May 10, 1881, by Miss Julia Jackson, daughter of Stonewall Jackson. Mrs. Jackson was present also. A short time ago an inscription was added on their tomb, containing the lines from Swinton's eulogy of the Army of Northern Virginia.

FOURTH. The monument of the Army of Tennessee, erected by the Association of the Army of Tennessee, is situated in Metairie Cemetery. The equestrian statue of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston is gracefully poised on a mound covered with green turf. The statue is of bronze, and stands on a base three and one-half feet square. Johnston wears the uniform of a general. The attitude and finish of the equine figure are equally imposing. It is the type of a thoroughbred horse. It is said that Mr. Alex Doyle, while at work on this statue, had for a model a grandson of the famous Kentucky racer Lexington. Cost of the statue, \$12,000 exclusive of mound and vaults in tomb, wherein are buried members of the Association of Army of Tennessee. Gen. G. T. Beauregard is buried in one of the vaults of this monument. The monument was unveiled on April 6, 1887.

FIFTH. The Robert E. Lee Monument, in Lee Circle, was erected by the Robert E. Lee Monumental Association. The column is of marble, rising from a terrace on the top of a green mound, and reached by stone steps. The statue is of bronze. The entire height is 106 feet 8 inches; extent of granite basement, 42 feet square; height of statue, 15 feet; diameter of column, 10 feet; height of column, 60 feet. The monument was unveiled on February 22, 1884.

SIXTH. The Soldiers' Home tomb in Greenwood Cemetery, erected by the Board of Directors of the Soldiers' Home of Louisiana. Therein are buried the inmates of the Soldiers' Home.

SEVENTH. The Markham Monument is situated in Metairie Cemetery, and was erected by the Markham Monument Association in memory of Rev. Thos. F. Markham, Chaplain-General of the Army of Tennessee.



(C.)

BATESVILLE, ARK., May 23, 1907.

To DR. JOHN J. SCOTT,

Chairman, Monument Committee, U. C. V. Association:

SIR—Complying with the instructions contained in your letter of March 23, 1907, the undersigned begs leave to submit the following report, embracing short sketches of the eleven monuments which have been erected in the State of Arkansas in memory of the men who wore the gray and the cause which they represented. These sketches have been arranged in this report in the order of the dates of the erection and dedication of the several monuments, as follows:

Confederate monument, Camden, Ark., dedicated May 29, 1886.

Confederate monument, Clarksville, Ark., dedicated early in 1891.

Monument to Gen. P. R. Cleburne, Helena, Ark., dedicated May 5, 1891.

Confederate monument, Helena, Ark., dedicated May 25, 1892.

Confederate monument, Fayetteville, Ark., dedicated June 10, 1897.

Confederate monument, Van Buren, Ark., dedicated October 10, 1899.

Confederate monument, Fort Smith, Ark., dedicated September 10, 1903.

Monument to Col. H. L. Grinstead, Camden, Ark., dedicated May 6, 1905.

Confederate monument (State), Little Rock, Ark., dedicated June 3, 1905.

Confederate monument, Camp Nelson, Lonoke County, Ark., dedicated October 4, 1906.

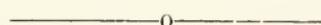
Confederate monument, Batesville, Ark., dedicated May 1, 1907.

Included in these sketches will be found data in regard to the graves of Confederate soldiers buried at Camden, Clarksville, Helena, Fayetteville and Camp Nelson, but time has not been sufficient to enable me to secure information along this line from other localities. It is within my personal knowledge, however, that the graves of Confederate soldiers in the cemeteries in Little Rock and Fort Smith are being carefully looked after by the Daughters of the Confederacy at both those points.

Photographs of most of the monuments embraced in the foregoing list are herewith submitted for the inspection of the committee, when they will be deposited in the Arkansas room of the Confederate Museum in Richmond.

It is with some degree of pride that the writer calls the especial attention of the committee to the fact that the monument at Batesville, the place of his residence, is the only one in the State which in specific terms, in its inscription, recognizes the unswerving faithfulness and patriotism of the women of the war period.

The undersigned takes especial pleasure in here recognizing the kindness of the writers of the several sketches, without whose assistance this report could not have been made.



THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT CAMDEN, ARKANSAS.

(By Mrs. J. W. Meek.)

The graves of the Confederate dead who were buried in Camden, Ark., were decorated during the month of May, 1885, under the auspices of a military company known as the "Camden Rifles." This occasion aroused so much enthusiasm that at its close a movement was inaugurated to erect a suitable shaft in memory of the honored dead. A subscription for that purpose was proposed at the time, and heartily responded to by the people. A committee, consisting of Mrs. A. A. Tufts, Mrs. P. L. Lee, Mrs. Robt. Puryear, Col. J. R. Young, Mr. C. D. Gee, Hon. W. F. Avera, with Dr. J. W. Meek as chairman, was appointed to take the work in charge.

The result was the erection of a beautiful monument on the 29th day of May, 1886. This monument was purchased from the St. Johnsbury Marble and Granite Works, of Vermont, and was erected at a cost of over \$700. It is of granite, a polished shaft of twenty-five feet, surmounted by the representation of a cannonball. This shaft rests upon a die, which in turn is supported by a base of graduated squares of the same solid material. The inscription first seen on entering the inclosure is this: "1861—1865. In Memoriam." Beneath that, in large letters, are the words: "Our Confederate Dead." Upon the obverse side is the following quotation from the poet-priest, Father Ryan (a perfect epitaph for the cause) :

"We care not whence they came,
Dear is their lifeless clay,
Whether unknown or known to fame;
Their cause and country still the same,
They died—and wore the gray."
"Erected May 29, 1886."

The monument rests upon a symmetrical mound, inclosed by a heavy iron chain, and is thought to be the first monument erected to this cause west of the Mississippi River.

Appropriate exercises were observed at the time of the unveiling. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. McLaughlin: an oration was delivered by Gov. Simon P. Hughes, and an appropriate recitation was given by Miss Ellen Puryear. The presentation of the monument to the city, through Mayor C. K. Sithen, was performed by Dr. J. W. Meek with an impressive address. Salutes were fired from an historic cannon, and floral emblems and flags were gracefully arranged upon the monument. The Rev. E. M. Monroe pronounced the benediction, which closed these memorable exercises.

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CONFEDERATE MONUMENT, CLARKSVILLE, ARKANSAS. (By Col. Jordan E. Cravens.)

At the close of the War between the States there were about 170 unknown dead Confederate soldiers buried in the cemetery at Clarksville, Ark., owned by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and, some time after, the board of trustees of that church undertook to lay off the ground containing these graves, and to provide for keeping them in order. These soldiers were pro-

miscuously buried in various parts of the ground, and they were taken up and reinterred in a plat of ground, square in form, and there was erected a little monument in the center of the plot. This monument is ten feet four inches in height. The base (of granite) is twenty-six by twenty-six inches square, and twenty inches in depth. The inscription thereon is as follows: "Sacred to the Memory of Our Confederate Dead, 1861—1865."

This work was done by our citizens, before the organization of either the Camp of Confederate Veterans or the Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, during the early part of the year 1891, probably in February or March of that year. Since the organization of the Daughters of the Confederacy they have caused a small, unlettered headstone of marble to be placed at the head of each grave, and have on hand money for curbing around the plat of ground.

The board of trustees of the church, some years ago, turned over to the ladies of the town the management and control of the cemetery grounds without regard to their church membership, and that organization, known as "The Ladies' Cemetery Association," keeps them in perfect order, and it, in conjunction with the Daughters of the Confederacy, annually decorates the graves of the Confederate dead therein, and the decoration ceremonies are usually performed over the graves of the unknown Confederate dead above mentioned.

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MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF MAJOR-GENERAL PATRICK
RONAYNE CLEBURNE AT HELENA, ARKANSAS.

(By Major Greenfield Quarles.)

In May, 1869, the Phillips County Memorial Association was organized at Phillips Academy, fourteen miles west of Helena, Ark., with a branch organization at Helena. The object of the organization was to care for the Confederate dead and decorate Confederate graves at all times. The late Mrs. John T. Jones, of Lexa, Ark., was elected president, and Miss Mary Moore Lambert, vice-president. The association began at once to gather up the remains of hundreds of dead soldiers who were buried in haste at the Battle of Helena, July 4, 1863, and to reinter them at the present burial-ground, which is situated on a beautiful plateau upon a picturesque wooded hill three hundred feet above the majestic Mississippi.

This acre of ground was donated by Messrs. Henry P. Coolidge, Henry C. Rightor and Albertis Wilkins. About 150 Confederate soldiers are buried upon this acre of ground, among

the number being Major-General Patrick R. Cleburne, General Thomas C. Hindman and Col. Paul F. Anderson.

In 1889 the association conceived the idea of raising a monument to the Confederate dead. It was first thought that a main shaft would be built, and grouped around it would be monuments to distinguished officers who had gone into the Confederate service from Helena and Phillips County. This idea was afterwards abandoned, and it was determined to raise a separate shaft in memory of Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne. After several years of effort, the monument was finished and unveiled on Sunday, May 10, 1891, with appropriate exercises, chiefly of a religious character. Gen. George W. Gordon, of Memphis, Tenn., delivered the oration.

The monument was designated "Cleburne Shaft," that it might not be confused with the Confederate monument which it was intended should be unveiled on the next Decoration Day. With the exception of the lowest portion of the base, it is built of the finest Carrara marble. The base is in three sections, the lowest being of limestone, three feet seven inches long, two feet in width and two feet nine inches high. The height of the whole is fifteen feet. A funeral urn crowns the shaft, with a wreath of roses festooned beneath it. On the west face of the pedestal, towards the avenue, is this inscription: "Patrick Ronayne Cleburne, Major-General, C. S. A. Born in County Cork, Ireland, March 17, 1828. Killed at the Battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864. *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.* Shiloh. Cleburne." On the south side is the figure of Erin's harp, wreathed in shamrocks, then: "Missionary Ridge, Richmond, Kentucky."

Then:

"Rest thee, Cleburne, tears of sadness
Flow from hearts thou'st nobly won;
Memory ne'er will cease to cherish
Deeds of glory thou hast done."

On the east side, at the top, is a sunburst, and below the words: "Franklin. Ringgold Gap." On the north side are the Confederate seal and the words: "Chickamauga. Shelton House."

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CONFEDERATE MONUMENT, HELENA, ARKANSAS.

(By Major Greenfield Quarles.)

In May, 1869, the Phillips County Memorial Association was organized at Phillips Academy, and a branch society at Helena. The object in view was the care of the Confederate dead. Mrs.

John T. Jones, of Lexa, Ark., was elected president, and Mrs. Mary Moore Lambert, of Helena, vice-president. The two associations were naturally one. In a brief time they had the means, and removed all the dead from around Helena, and the body of Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne from Tennessee to the present burial-ground, a plateau of wooded hillside, 300 feet above the majestic Mississippi, which now and then makes a pilgrimage to the foot of this historic hill in homage to the heroes.

For twenty years those devoted women had visions of a lofty shaft to honor the soldiers buried there. Efforts were often made to kindle this sacred fire, but as often it smoldered in the ashes of indifference. At last, however, in the spring of 1889, a flame burst up, and this grand movement, making headway in the State of Arkansas, the secretary, Mrs. Wm. T. Haskell, and Mrs. Robert Gordon, a director of the association, wrote to the corresponding secretary, who was summering in Tennessee, asking her, in view of the fact that various States were represented among the dead, to extend the appeal throughout the South. These letters were received by the same day's mail, and the appeal was made at once through the leading journals. Donations soon came in, the first two from Tennessee—tributes to Pat Cleburne and Paul Anderson—sent by Bushrod Johnson's command of Bedford County, and the Cedar Grays of Lebanon. Capt. James Lee, of Memphis, donated a handsome oil painting of Gen. Cleburne to be disposed of. Pigs and blooded sheep were contributed, and these ladies doffed society trappings to drive bargains with the butcher. They put their shoulders to the wheel in any work that would bring in the shekels, and at last the triumphant day arrived. Just two years from the date of the aforementioned letters the contract for a Confederate memorial was signed with Muldoon, of Kentucky.

Previous to this the president had appointed a monument committee to select a design, consisting of Capt. J. C. Barlow, J. P. Moore, D. H. Crebs, J. W. Clopton, John J. Horner, C. R. Coolidge and Mrs. W. E. Moore. At a called meeting at the Pacific Hotel, June 4, 1891, it being stated that a few hundred dollars was wanting to complete the monument fund, Major John J. Horner arose and said that, in order to be able to unveil a shaft in May, 1892, the contract must be signed at once; that he was willing to be one of a few gentlemen to sign as surety. Without hesitation the following put their names to the paper: Messrs. J. J. Horner, J. C. Barlow, J. W. Clopton, C. R. Coolidge, S. Seelig and C. Lawson Moore.

During the February preceding this, Mrs. Jones, the president, had been called from earth. Mrs. J. M. Hanks, vice-president, succeeded, and had efficiently carried on the work

with the aid of her associate officers, Mrs. Seelig, vice-president; Mrs. J. C. Barlow, treasurer; Mrs. Wm. T. Haskell, secretary, and Mrs. W. E. Moore, corresponding secretary; and the association had been zealous in its interest.

The Monument—With three sections of base; the lowest is nine feet square. The monument, from base to apex, is thirty-seven feet in height. The four sides are ornamented with a plinth with a molded gable; the front gable having thirteen stars in basrelief, below which, in raised letters, is: "Confederate Memorial." Eight cannon, on dies, occupy the corners and the centers between. The monument is surmounted by the lifesize figure of a Confederate soldier, standing at "Rest on Arms" and facing the east, and stands on the top of one of the highest points of Crowley's Ridge, and in the center of the acre of ground used and known as the "Confederate Cemetery." There is a driveway all around the monument, and on all sides, outside the driveway, are Confederate graves, marked with simple marble slabs. The Cleburne shaft stands over Cleburne's grave in the same inclosure, on one of the avenues, just thirty feet from the larger monument.

The larger monument has on the east side, commencing from the top, the word "Shiloh." Just below that is the figure of a stack of flags, and then: "Chickamauga." Next, in monogram: "C. S. A." Then a mound of cannonballs and a cannon, and below that: "Our Confederate Dead." Still below: "This monument represents and embodies hero-worship at the shrine of patriotism and sacrifice; devotion to the memory of the Lost Cause and honor to the soldiers, known and unknown, who rest in its shadow." Below that, thirteen stars, and still below: "Confederate Memorial." On the north side: "Atlanta, Perryville, C. S. A." (in monogram), cannonballs and cannon. On the west side: "Helena," a suspended sword, muskets crossed, surrounded by wreath. Below that: "Wilderness." Below that, in monogram: "C. S. A." Then cannonballs and cannon. Below that four crosses, one below the other. Below that: "Unknown Dead." Then follow these words:

"Nameless dead, fameless dead,
Yet they made the fame of others.
This lofty shaft is witness mute
Of the love we bear, beyond compute,
For Southland's patriot brothers."

On the south side: "Belmont, Murfreesboro." In monogram: "C. S. A." Cannonballs and cannon.

The monument was erected under the supervision of the Phillips County Memorial Association of Confederate Women.

THE HEROES AT HELENA—Among the gallant Confederate soldiers who are buried at Helena are Gen. Thomas C. Hindman and Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne. They were warm friends in life and their graves are only a few feet apart. Cleburne fell on the battlefield, fighting for the land of his adoption. The thread of Hindman's brilliant life was cut by the assassin's bullet. Near them also rest the mortal remains of Lieut.-Col. Paul F. Anderson, who during a large part of the war period commanded the Fourth Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry, known in the Army of Tennessee as "Paul's People," and earned for himself a name for faithfulness to duty, and skill and gallantry in its execution, second to no officer of equal rank in the Confederate Army, and who, after he had laid down his arms, located in Helena and easily won our affection and high regard. The grave of Gen. Cleburne is marked by a marble shaft, erected by the Phillips County Memorial Association, while that of Gen. Hindman is marked by a marble shaft, the tribute of his wife, and that of Col. Anderson by a plain marble slab.

Col. William E. Moore and Major John J. Horner, two distinguished Confederates, slumber on the hill, both of whom were for many years prominently identified with the business interests of Helena.

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THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS.

(By Mrs. J. D. Walker, Vice-President Southern Memorial Association.)

The Southern Memorial Association of Fayetteville, Ark., was organized June 10, 1872, with thirty-eight earnest workers. Later, auxiliaries were formed at Prairie Grove, Cane Hill and Springdale, aiding materially in the work.

By the untiring efforts of these devoted women, grounds for a cemetery, beautifully located on a hill east of town, were purchased and inclosed, and about 900 bodies, brave soldiers of Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana and Texas, gathered from the way-side and from the battlefields of Prairie Grove and Pea Ridge, were interred therein. A fund for a stone wall, which later replaced the first temporary inclosure, was greatly augmented by dollar contributions from ex-Confederate soldiers. Shrubs and trees were planted, but a monument was a dream of the distant future. However, all their thoughts and energies were directed to that end, and in October, 1896, a monument was contracted for. Out of the many designs submitted the one selected was that presented by F. H. Venn, of Memphis, Tenn.,

at a cost of \$2,500. From that time on new interest was awakened, efforts redoubled, and in six months over \$1,000 was raised by circulating little booklets for dime contributions, each booklet holding fifty dimes. This, added to what was already in our treasury, and increased by generous contributions from our auxiliary associations at Prairie Grove and Springdale, enabled us to pay for our monument when completed, and left a surplus of several hundred dollars.

On May 8, 1897, the cornerstone was laid with impressive ceremonies; and on June 10th, the twenty-fifth anniversary of our organization, our beautiful monument was unveiled by the president of the association, Mrs. Lizzie Pollard, to the admiring gaze of enthusiastic thousands.

To properly describe the monument, the plan of the cemetery must be given first. It is octagon in shape, and divided into eight triangular sections, with the apex of each section resting at the base of the monument, which is the center of the grounds. Four of these sections are for graves, alternating with four for trees and ornamental shrubbery. One grave section is devoted separately to Missouri, one to Texas, one to Louisiana and one to Arkansas.

The monument is of beautiful gray granite, surmounted by a statue in copper bronze of a private soldier at parade rest. Near the base on each of the four sides is carved the name of the State whose grave section it fronts, and at the top of each are the seal and coat of arms for that State.

The front, or east side, faces the Arkansas section, and is ornamented with the Confederate flag and the seal of the Confederacy. The flag is beautifully carved in the granite, while the seal is of copper bronze. On the panel beneath is a bronze cypress wreath, encircling the words "Pro Patria." Under this the Confederate monogram upon crossed palms of bronze, and then comes the principal inscription:

"These were men
Whom power could not corrupt,
Whom death could not terrify,
Whom defeat could not dishonor."

This is a portion of the beautiful inscription on the Confederate monument at Charleston, S. C. Below the name of the State (Arkansas), in modest lettering: "Erected by the Southern Memorial Association of Fayetteville, Arkansas." On the west base, facing the Texas section, is inscribed: "A Tribute From Southern Women." On the north and south bases are carved the names of the battlefields, "Pea Ridge and Prairie

Grove." Military emblems in copper bronze ornament the monument, and cannon of granite guard the four corners of the base. A curbing of white stone, twenty feet square, filled in with white gravel, surrounds the monument, giving breadth to the base.

This description does not do justice to this beautiful work of art. It must be seen to be appreciated.

The bronze sentinel on the summit keeps watch and ward, not only over the victims of war, but other careworn veterans of that terrible conflict, dying since then, who have claimed a place beside their comrades in arms.

The Southern Memorial Association gives to each a white marble marker, with name, rank and date inscribed. The cemetery comprises three acres, and a resting-place is offered any Southern soldier who desires it, so long as space remains.

Our cemetery is among the few in the South dedicated solely to the Confederate dead. At the head of the Missouri section lies the gallant Gen. W. Y. Slack, killed at the Battle of Pea Ridge. Only a few commissioned officers are buried here; mostly the self-effacing privates, the rank and file, to whose courage and patriotism no monument can do justice.

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CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT VAN BUREN, ARKANSAS.

(By Mrs. Phil D. Scott.)

On March 19, 1896, the Mary Lee Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, was organized for the purpose of honoring the memory and erecting a monument to the 450 Confederate soldiers buried in the Van Buren Cemetery. Among the number were men from Arkansas, Texas, Missouri and the Indian Territory. Two years later, on the 24th of November, 1898, the cornerstone of the monument was laid with impressive ceremonies, and the next year, on October 10, 1899, the beautiful work of art was unveiled to thousands of people who had gathered to take part with the members of the chapter in the successful completion of their labor of love. The honor of unveiling this monument had been voted to Miss Fannie Scott (Arkansas' Daughter) by the Mary Lee Chapter in acknowledgment of her enthusiastic and untiring efforts in raising the money for the erection of the monument, but she transferred the honor to Senator James H. Berry, as one more worthy than herself to unveil its beauty to his comrades and the public.

The monument is twenty-one feet high and of the handsomest workmanship. The base and column are made of highly-polished Georgia granite, surmounted by a lifesized figure made in Italy, and carved from the finest Italian marble. It represents a Confederate scout standing in the attitude of listening, with his left hand raised as if to shade his eyes. He looks intently forward, his right hand grasping his musket.

On the south side, and directly under the front of the figure, are two furled Confederate battleflags, above them appearing the words: "Furled, but not forgotten." Below the flags is the inscription: "1861. C. S. A. 1865. Erected by Mary Lee Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy." On the east die appears the following: "Battles, Oak Hill, August 10, 1861; Elk Horn, March 6, 1862; Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862. Capt. S. Churchill Clark, Missouri Battery No. 2, killed at Elk Horn, March 6, 1862; aged twenty years." On the north side of the nionument the inscriptions are as follows: "The C. S. A., February 22, 1862. *Deo Vindice.*"

"He wins most who honor saves.
Success is not the test."

"Fate denied them victory, but crowned them with glorious immortality."

On the west side of the monument are the names of the States in the following order: "Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Missouri, Indian Territory."

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CONFEDERATE MONUMENT, FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.

(By Judge John H. Rogers.)

The monument faces the north, and is erected in the north corner of a block of ground 300 feet square, on which is constructed a building known as the "Court House," for the Fort Smith district of Sebastian County. The monument is thirty-six feet eight inches high, and is built of marble from Carthage, Mo. The bases are all pith-faced, with tooled, margined drafts, eight bats to the inch. The bottom base is ten feet square and eighteen inches thick; the second base is seven feet eight inches square and fourteen inches thick; the third base is six feet three inches square and twelve inches thick; the fourth base is five feet three inches square and eight and one-half inches thick, and the fifth base is four feet square and nine inches thick. The

top of each base is beveled so as to correspond with the bottom of the base above it. On the top base is a plinth three feet eight inches square at the base and three feet ten inches high. On all four sides of this plinth are cut, in raised figures, thirteen stars, arranged in a half-circle, with the points down, and underneath is a wreath carved in heavy relief three inches in depth, with sharp under-cut lines to give it a lifelike appearance. On the first plinth stands a cap, and above that a second plinth, on the north side of which is carved a heavy wreath, with the points upward, and in the wreath, in heavy relief, are carved two crossed swords. On the west side of the same plinth are two crossed Confederate flags, around which is a wreath the same as on the north side. On the east side is an anchor, with a wreath the same as on the other side. Above this plinth is another cap, and then a shaft two feet two inches at the base and six feet six inches high, on the top of which is another plinth, on the north side of which is the inscription "Lest we forget," and above this another shaft six feet six inches high, and upon that is a cap with a plinth two feet six inches square. Upon the top of this plinth stands a Confederate infantryman, facing the north, with gun in his right hand, the butt on the ground, a Confederate blanket rolled and tied around the left shoulder and down under the right arm, as the soldiers were accustomed to carry them, and over his right shoulder a haversack, and around his waist his belt, cartridge-box and cap-box. From the fifth base to the top the monument is fine sand-rubbed, and the marble is of a grayish color. On the north side is a plate, covering the depths of the second and third bases, three feet two inches by two feet three inches in size, on which is the following inscription: "Erected by the Varina Jefferson Davis Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, Fort Smith, Arkansas, 1903." On the fourth base is the following inscription: "Our Confederate Dead." On the fifth base is: "1861 to 1865." The figure of the Confederate soldier is eight feet six inches high.

The monument is, in all respects, perfectly plain. It stands upon a high knoll, surrounded by a circular concrete walk, with three concrete approaches from the different walks in the courtyard. The grounds around the monument are nicely kept, and the borders of the knoll filled in with flowers.

The monument was dedicated September 10, 1903, an oration being delivered by United States Senator James H. Berry, and the dedicatory address by the Hon. Joseph M. Hill, Chief Justice of the State, a son of the late Confederate General D. H. Hill, giving a history of the monument, an extract from which follows in these words:

"On the 23rd of September, 1898, at the invitation of Miss Fannie Scott, of Van Buren, eight ladies met her and Mrs. Henry A. Mayer, then president of the Mary Lee Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, Van Buren, at the residence of Mrs. James M. Sparks, and it was then resolved to organize a chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy in Fort Smith, and on October 6, 1898, the Varina Jefferson Davis Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy was formally organized with a full corps of officers, thirty-one ladies participating in the organization.

"It is a sorrow, refreshed by this occasion, that Miss Fannie Scott, 'Arkansas' Daughter,' cannot see the fruition of the work of the chapter she was instrumental in organizing. Her love of the South was intense, and her devotion to the veterans of the Lost Cause sublime. If it is given to the souls of those who die in the Lord to revisit the earth, her gentle spirit is with us to-day as a benediction.

"The object of the chapter was declared to be 'to search for and preserve the true history of the brave deeds of our Southern men and women, and to see that it is taught to the rising generation; to care for the graves of our Confederate heroes, and to see that the day set apart for decoration day be observed each year; to fulfill the duties of sacred charity towards Confederate veterans and their descendants; and to erect monuments to their dead.'

"The most cherished purpose of this chapter, which has grown to 130 members, has been to erect a suitable monument to the Confederate dead; and, as the original monument to Steen and McIntosh was destroyed, it was thought most fit to erect it on that spot where so many of them lie, which endeared it to the hearts of this community by many sad associations, and there, standing over the dust of these dead, would be a monument to all the Confederate dead.

" 'We care not whence they came,
Dear is their lifeless clay;
Whether unknown, or known to fame,
Their cause and country still the same,
They died—and wore the gray.'

"This chapter accumulated by hard work of the ladies the sum of \$936.64, which was made by giving teas, dances and suppers, attending booths at street fairs and various entertainments, in which they worked in unison and harmony to this common end. A committee, consisting of Mrs. John H. Rogers and Mrs. James M. Sparks, was appointed to solicit funds, and

\$1,106 was secured by solicitation and voluntary contribution. The sums ranged from ten cents to fifty dollars, and, whether the widow's mite or the rich man's dollars, each was given with full heart and ready hand, and all, except less than fifty dollars, was given from Fort Smith. One hundred and nine dollars and seventy-five cents was contributed through solicitation of Ben T. DuVal Camp, United Confederate Veterans, and that fund has been used to adorn and beautify the approaches to this monument. The names of all the donors to this fund are placed in the cornerstone of this monument. Some of the contributors to this fund are those not of Confederate sympathy, who gave from a broad liberality, desiring to honor valiant Americans.

"In these ways a monument fund of \$2,332.39 was raised. The Daughters of the Confederacy selected a committee of three veterans and three ladies to choose the design, contract for the monument and cause its erection. That committee consisted of Messrs. John H. Rogers, Charles A. Birnie and J. E. Reynolds, and Mrs. James M. Sparks, Mrs. W. J. Echols and Mrs. Sue Bonneville. The completion of this monument, with every dollar of its cost paid, finishes their work. It is not on the site contemplated, by reason of the intolerance of a Secretary of War, whose name should not be mentioned on a day dedicated to honoring American patriots.

"In behalf of the Monument Committee, I deliver this monument to the Daughters of the Confederacy. The Daughters of the Confederacy will keep its faith. The women of the South sent to the front father, husband, son and lover, and gave a smile with parting tears. For four years, with needle, spinning-wheel and loom, they furnished clothing to the soldiers in the front, and oftentimes, with hoe and plow, provided food for the home. They endured hardships and privations with the stoicism of the veteran; their spirits never waned, and in the face of defeat they sang to their foes the songs of the South. They never faltered and they never surrendered. Welcoming back their loved ones, they cheered their despondency, helped the maimed, and revered the memory of their dead next to their God. They taught their children with the prayers of childhood the story of 'that storm-eradled nation that fell,' and made reverence of the Lost Cause a part of their religion. To their daughters this monument, with all of which it is emblematic, is handed as a sacred trust. They will teach posterity that we have one country, one flag and one people, but that once there was another flag, now furled forever, and under its folds marched armies clad in gray, who added honor to American manhood and luster to American history, and they will point to this monument to emphasize the history of that other time, 'lest we forget.' "

MONUMENT TO COL. HIRAM L. GRINSTEAD AT CAMDEN, ARKANSAS.
(By Mrs. J. W. Meek.)

The Hiram L. Grinstead Chapter, U. D. C., of Camden, Ark., selected May 6, 1905, for the regular exercises of Memorial Day. This was also the occasion of the unveiling of a handsome monument to the memory of the gallant Southern soldier for whom the chapter is named. W. K. Ramsey, of the local camp of United Confederate Veterans, was the master of ceremonies for the day. Addresses were made by Col. H. G. Bunn and Col. J. R. Thornton. The monument was unveiled with an appropriate address by Mrs. J. T. Sifford, daughter of Col. T. D. Thomson, who succeeded Col. Grinstead when he fell in command of his regiment.

The monument is of the finest imported Italian marble, furnished by Morris Bros., of Memphis, Tenn. The design selected by this chapter represents a soldier's shield, skillfully carved upon the tablet, forming an appropriate background, from which a Confederate flag falls gracefully from its staff.

The inscription upon the die, above the base, is as follows: "Col. Hiram L. Grinstead; born in Lexington, Ky., in 1829; fell at Jenkins Ferry, Ark., April 30, 1864."

A handsome chain enclosure surrounds the burial lot, where are kept, by loving hands, the uplifted faces of blooming flowers.

—0—**CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.**
(By Col. V. Y. Cook, Elmo, Ark.)

The movement for the erection of this monument started in 1886 at a meeting in Little Rock of the Confederate Memorial Association, an association composed of women, and the first money contributed (\$5) was by Mrs. J. J. Martin, of that city.

In 1897 this fund had increased to \$285, when Col. J. N. Smithee, then editor of the "Gazette," took the matter in hand, and added \$1,140.55. In 1898 the Daughters of the Confederacy took the matter up at their State meeting, and urged everything possible to further the plan. The Confederate Veterans in 1899 took cognizance of the efforts being made by the Daughters, and individual members came forward with subscriptions ranging from \$1 to \$100. United States Senator James H. Berry raised \$500 among the Arkansas delegation in Congress. By 1903

nearly \$5,000 in subscriptions had been raised, which was loaned at interest. With this amount on hand, the Confederate Veterans and the Daughters of the Confederacy decided to ask the Legislature of 1903 to appropriate \$5,000, and to erect a ten-thousand-dollar monument. A bill was introduced in the House by Hon. Roy D. Campbell, of Pulaski County, and pushed through to enactment. This act specified that the \$5,000 by it appropriated should be placed in the hands of the following committee to direct its disposal for the purpose of erecting the monument, to wit: Capt. John G. Fletcher, Col. V. Y. Cook, J. B. Trulock, Gov. J. P. Eagle, Major J. T. W. Tillar, B. W. Green and Chas. F. Penzell. This committee was given authority, by the same act, to select five members of the Daughters of the Confederacy to aid as honorary members. The following ladies were selected, to wit: Mesdames L. C. Hall, R. J. Polk, R. D. Partee, B. E. Benton and C. H. Williams. Mrs. J. R. Miller was later added to the committee.

The design entitled "The Defense of the Flag," offered by F. W. Ruckstuhl, a noted sculptor, was decided upon, and the contract given to him for \$10,000, to be completed within two years.

The monument is thirty-five feet five inches high above the foundations. The first course of stone above the foundation is of Braddock's Quarry Arkansas granite, the balance is of French imported stone, called "Peuron Chauvigny," from the center of France. The pedestal is really a double pedestal, one about five feet high, the other about twelve feet, the higher one being capped by Garland capstone. On the lower pedestal stands a bronze figure, nearly eight feet high, of a young Arkansas Confederate soldier, grasping the end of a flagstaff, while the flag flutters back and about him. With feet firmly planted, he holds his ground in the midst of the din of battle. On his face is expressed that profound devotion to the Southern cause and that indomitable courage which have immortalized the Confederate soldier. The flag is easily recognizable as the Confederate battle-flag.

On the highest pedestal is the figure of Fame alighting from the skies on a bronze globe, which serves as a finial, and is surrounded by a laurel wreath, with an acanthus leaf on each corner. The figure carries a trumpet in the left hand, and in the right hand she holds over the soldier a laurel crown.

On the base bearing the soldier is the following inscription: "The Confederate Soldiers of Arkansas. 1861—1865." On the left side of the high pedestal is inscribed: "Arkansas remem-

bers the faithfulness of her sons, and commends their example to future generations." On the right side is inscribed:

"Our furled banner wreathed with glory,
And, though conquered, we adore it;
Weep for those who fell before it;
Pardon those who trailed and tore it."

On the rear of the lower base is a bronze copy of the great seal of the Confederate States of America.

This monument was erected, and now stands, on the grounds of the new State Capitol building in Little Rock, and was dedicated June 3, 1905, with impressive ceremonies. The letter of the sculptor, Mr. F. W. Ruckstuhl, explaining the design and conception, was read by Charles Coffin, of Walnut Ridge. The principal address was delivered by Col. Asa S. Morgan, of Camden. The monument was formally delivered to the State of Arkansas in an address by the Hon. Roy D. Campbell, of Little Rock, and was received in a response by the Governor of the State.

On the same occasion United States Senator James H. Berry, on behalf of the Arkansas Division, United Confederate Veterans, delivered into the custody of the Arkansas Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, in an appropriate address, the battleflags carried by certain Arkansas regiments during the War between the States, and captured by the Union forces, and which had been recently returned to the State by the Secretary of War under a resolution of Congress approved by the President. The address was responded to, in acceptance of the trust, by Mrs. L. C. Hall, of Dardanelle, the president of the Arkansas Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

— 0 —

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT, CAMP NELSON, LONOKE COUNTY,
ARKANSAS.

(By T. J. Young, Commander James Adams Camp No. 1036,
United Confederate Veterans.)

Soon after James Adams Camp No. 1036, United Confederate Veterans, was organized in 1897, the writer was informed that there were from four to five hundred Confederate soldiers buried in the vicinity of a large spring, near which Gen. Nelson's di-

vision of Texas cavalry was camped at one time during the war, and during which time his command was scourged by an epidemic, the victims having been buried in various places near their camp, the larger number being in the woods on the land owned by Comrade Gately, who willingly gave a deed to the ground, whereupon we entered upon the work of establishing a cemetery there. Failing to carry out our plans through contributions and collections, I went to work to get a bill through the Legislature, making an appropriation of public money to complete our plans. In this we were successful, the Legislature of 1905 having appropriated \$1,000 for the purpose of establishing a Confederate cemetery at Camp Nelson, in Lonoke County, Arkansas, and naming T. J. Young, W. F. Gibson and Grandison Apple as trustees, under whose direction the work was to be done and the appropriation expended. We cleared the ground and enclosed it with a substantial wire fence, with iron posts; marked the graves with granite headstones, and erected a monument, which was dedicated and unveiled October 4, 1906, with appropriate ceremonies.

The monument was made of Batesville marble by F. S. Thompson, of the Batesville Marble Works, and weighed about twenty thousand pounds, being about twelve feet high. The foundation is six feet square, on which was placed the first base, which is four feet square, and on that the second base, which is three feet square, on which is the main shaft, two feet square, on which is the following inscription: "Camp Nelson Cemetery. In memory of Texas and Arkansas unknown Confederate soldiers." On the front of the second base, in large letters, is the word "Confederates," and below, in smaller, but distinct, lettering: "Act of the Legislature, May 11, 1905. T. J. Young, W. F. Gibson and Grandison Apple, Trustees."

This cemetery is about four miles south of Austin, and three miles east of Cabot, both in Lonoke County, Arkansas.

— 0 —

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT, BATESVILLE, ARKANSAS.

(By James P. Coffin.)

At their respective meetings in July, 1906, the local camp of Confederate Veterans and chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy jointly undertook the erection of a Confederate monument at Batesville, Ark., and each organization appointed a

committee of three (from the United Confederate Veterans, Robert Neill, Stevadson A. Hail and James P. Coffin, and from the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. Laura C. Ewing, Mrs. Kate Hooper and Mrs. Emily S. Reed), to whom the whole matter was intrusted. This committee, on August 31, 1906, adopted the design submitted by Mr. Otto Pfeiffer, of Batesville, Ark., and awarded the contract to him, stipulating that the monument should be erected at the northeast corner of the court-house yard, at the intersection of Main and Broad Streets, and that the material used should be Batesville marble from the Pfeiffer quarries, six miles north of the town, which gives its name to the stone. The monument was completed, accepted and paid for in January, 1907.

The design is that of a mediæval war castle, built in three sections, on a base twelve feet square, the lower section being six feet square, the second four feet six inches square, and the third three feet square, being, in all, twenty-three feet six inches in height. On the four faces or panels of the lower section are the following inscriptions, to wit: On the Main Street face: "In memory of the Sons of Independence County who served in the Confederate Army; their mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, who, with patriotic devotion, remained steadfast to their cause during the war period, 1861-1865." On the Broad Street face are the names of the ten companies of cavalry, and on the opposite face those of the thirteen companies of infantry which entered the service of the Confederacy from Independence County, and on the remaining face, being that towards the court-house, appears this inscription: "Erected by Sidney Johnston Camp No. 863, United Confederate Veterans, Sidney Johnston Chapter No. 135, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and many friends, 1907." The panels of the second section are highly polished, but bear no inscriptions. On the third or upper section, on the two street faces, are the first and the last national flags of the Confederacy, crossed but well defined, and underneath in raised letters: "C. S. A."

The monument was dedicated on May 1, 1907, the principal address being delivered by Senator James H. Berry, the commander of the Arkansas Division, United Confederate Veterans. Gen. Robert G. Shaver, who commanded two Arkansas regiments during the war (and who, being the senior colonel, commanded a brigade in the Battle of Shiloh), in each of which were companies from Independence County, the names of which are on this monument, also delivered an address. About 200 Confederate Veterans, together with a large number of the women of the war period and several hundred sons and daugh-

ters of Confederate soldiers, coming from Independence, Jackson, Woodruff, Izard, Stone and Sharp Counties, were present on this occasion.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES P. COFFIN,
Committeeman From Arkansas.

—o—

(D.)

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 13, 1907.

GEN. WILLIAM E. MICKLE,

New Orleans, La.:

DEAR GENERAL—I have the honor to forward herewith a list of the monuments erected in Tennessee to the memory of her Confederate soldiers, and the places where erected.

I regret that Col. Hickman's report to me does not show the cost of the monuments to our 12,000 heroes. It would require some time to get the information. Of course, there are many more cemeteries in the State than are mentioned in the report, but where there are no monuments as yet. I hope the report will be sufficient for your present purposes. Where the number of the dead is not given opposite the name of the place where the monument is erected, it means that the monument is generally to the memory of the Confederate soldiers who enlisted from that city or county.

With many good wishes and highest regards,

Your friend and comrade,

GEO. W. GORDON,
Commanding Tennessee Division, U. C. V.

—o—

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 10, 1907.

GEO. W. GORDON,

Major-General Commanding Tennessee Division, U. C. V.:

Acting under orders from the General Headquarters, I hereby submit to you a list of the Confederate monuments and the Confederate dead in Tennessee—the dead who were killed or died

during the war. I have been unable to secure the cost of the erection of the monuments:

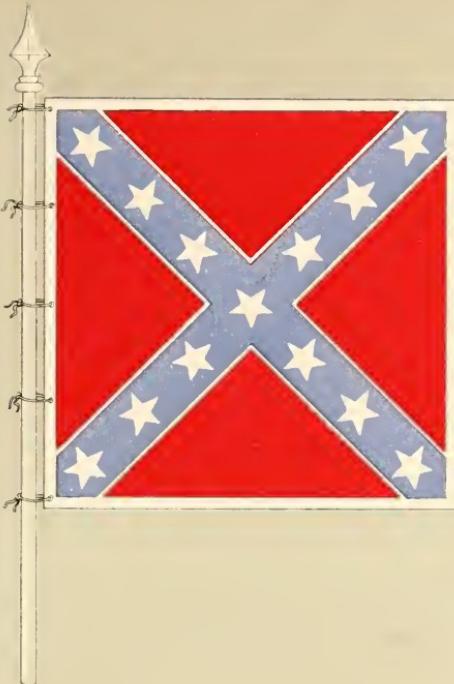
PLACE.	MONUMENT.	NO. DEAD.
Bolivar	Yes	...
Chattanooga	"	905
Clarksville	"	128
Columbia	"	123
Fort Donelson	No	464
Fayetteville	Yes	...
Franklin	"	1,484
Gallatin	"	73
Jackson	"	225
Knoxville	"	1,600
Lebanon	"	75
Lewisburg	"	9
Memphis	"	1,095
Murfreesboro	"	1,340
Nashville	"	1,492
Pulaski	"	..
Shelbyville	"	600
Shiloh	No	1,728
Trenton	Yes	...
Tullahoma	No	400
Union City	Yes	41
 Totals	 18	 11,782

Gen. Wm. B. Bate and others of the Second Tennessee Infantry have erected a monument to that regiment, on the battlefield of Shiloh, at a cost of \$2,000.

The monument at Nashville cost \$10,500; the circle in which the dead are buried \$1,500, and the burying of the dead \$4,750, making a total cost of \$16,750.

All of the above is respectfully submitted.

JNO. P. HICKMAN,
Adjutant-General Tennessee Division, U. C. V.



THE
FLAGS
OF THE
CONFEDERATE STATES
OF
AMERICA

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

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UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 3, 1906. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 56. }

THE FLAGS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Commander-in-Chief promulgates for the information and guidance of all persons, the following Resolution, and an Abridgment of the Report of the Committee on Flags, of this Organization.

I.

RESOLUTION.

"WHEREAS, owing to incorrect representations in historical works, incorrect reproductions and representations by manufacturers of flags and badges, and in pictorial publications of all kinds; to frequent inquiries in the press and the erroneous answers thereto; and to general lack of exact information regarding the flags of the Confederate States of America, it has been deemed necessary that a committee of this Organization should be empowered to make diligent investigation and report their finding to this body assembled in convention, at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1904, and

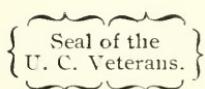
"WHEREAS, the Committee thus empowered has, this 16th day of June, 1904, made full report of its labors, which report, upon careful examination by the Committee on Resolutions, is found to be complete and exhaustive, and in all respects satisfactory; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by this Association of United Confederate Veterans, in convention assembled at Nashville, Tennessee, 1904, that in order to give the impress of authority for the guidance of all persons, it is hereby declared to be the conclusive judgment of this Organization, that the Flags of the Confederate States of America were established by legislation of the Congresses of the Confederate States, and otherwise, in the manner fully set forth in the accompanying report of the Committee on Flags of this Organization, and that said report is hereby adopted."

STEPHEN D. LEE,

General Commanding.

Official :



WM. E. MICKLE,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

II.

ABRIDGED REPORT.

(1) THE STARS AND BARS. (*See Fig. 1.*)

The flag recommended by the "Committee on a Proper Flag for the Confederate States of America," appointed by the Provisional Congress, in its report of March 4th, 1861, is as follows:

"That the Flag of the Confederate States of America shall consist of a red field with a white space extending horizontally through the center, and equal in width to one-third the width of the flag. The red spaces above and below to be of the same width as the white. The union blue extending down through the white space and stopping at the lower red space. In the center of the union a circle of white stars, corresponding in number with the States in the Confederacy."

NOTE.—The union is square; the stars five pointed. The length of the flag one and a half times the width.

(2) THE BATTLE FLAG. (*See Fig. 2.*)

The Battle Flag is square, having a Greek Cross (saltier) of blue, edged with white, with thirteen equal white five pointed stars; upon a red field; the whole bordered with white. There are three sizes: Infantry, 48 in. square; Artillery, 36 in. square; Cavalry, 30 in. square. The proportions for an Infantry Flag are: 48 in. by 48 in. (exclusive of the border); the blue arms of the cross, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; the white edging to the cross $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; the white border around the flag proper $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. Total outside measurement, 51 inches. The stars are five pointed, inscribed within a circle of 6 in. diameter, and are of uniform size. There should be five eyelet holes in the hoist, next the pole. The Artillery and Cavalry Flags are correspondingly reduced in all proportions.

(3) THE NATIONAL FLAG. (*See Fig. 3.*) established by Congress, May 1, 1863, is as follows:

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Flag of the Confederate States shall be as follows: The field to be white, the length double the width of the flag, with the union (now used as the Battle Flag) to be a square of two-thirds the width of the flag, having the ground red; thereon a broad saltier of blue, bordered with white, and emblazoned with white mullets or five pointed stars, corresponding in number to that of the Confederate States."

- (4) THE NATIONAL FLAG (*See Fig. 4.*) established by Congress, March 4, 1865, is as follows:

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Flag of the Confederate States shall be as follows: The width, two-thirds of its length, with the union (now used as the Battle Flag) to be in width three-fifths of the width of the flag, and so proportioned as to leave the length of the field on the side of the union twice the width of the field below it; to have the ground red and a broad, blue saltier thereon, bordered with white and emblazoned with mullets or five pointed stars, corresponding in number to that of the Confederate States; the field to be white except the outer half from the union to be a red bar extending the width of the flag."

THE FLAGS FLOWN BY THE NAVY.

- (a) THE STARS AND BARS; Previously described. (*Fig. 1.*)

The new Ensign, Pennant, and Jack, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, May 26, 1863, as follows:

- (b) THE NEW ENSIGN. (*See Fig. 5.*)

"The new Ensign will be made according to the following directions, viz.: The field to be white, the length one and a half times the width of the flag, with the union (now used as the Battle Flag) to be square, of two-thirds of the width of the flag, having the ground red, thereon a broad saltier of blue, to the union as 1:4 $\frac{1}{2}$, bordered with white, to the union as 1:22, and emblazoned with white mullets, or five pointed stars, diameter of stars to union as 1:6 $\frac{2}{3}$, corresponding in number to that of the Confederate States."

- (c) THE PENNANT. (*See Fig. 6.*)

"A white ground, its size to be as 1:72, or its length seventy-two times its width at the head, and tapering to a point.

"The union of the Pennant to be as follows: All red from the head for three times its width, with white border equal to half its width, then all blue in length equal to twelve times its width, to be emblazoned with stars, in number equal to those in the Ensign, with a white border equal to half the width, and then red three times the width, with the fly all white."

- (d) THE JACK. (*See Fig. 7.*)

"To be the same as the union for the Ensign, except that its length shall be one and a half times its width."

NOTE.—The stars on all flags are to be arranged as shown on the plate herewith.

THE COMPLETE REPORT—approved by the United Confederate Veterans Convention, at Nashville, 1904, is signed by the Committee on Flags, as follows:

SAMUEL E. LEWIS, M. D., of Washington, D. C.
Chairman.

FRED. L. ROBERTSON, of Tallahassee, Fla.

J. F. SHIPP, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

J. TAYLOR ELLYSON, of Richmond, Va.

A. C. TRIPPE, of Baltimore, Md.

III.

The Commander-in-Chief urges all Confederate Veterans, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Daughters of the Confederacy, the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, and other Confederate Memorial Associations, to exert their utmost influence in support of the Resolution and the Abridged Report, as above given, to the end that manufacturers of flags, designers, engravers, and others, may hereafter be required to conform therewith in all respects.

By command of

STEPHEN D. LEE,

General Commanding.

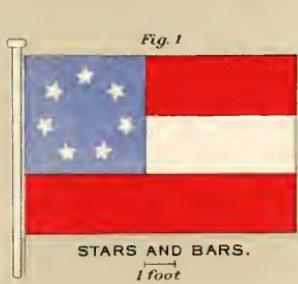
Official :



A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wm. E. Mickle." The signature is written over a decorative flourish consisting of two curved lines meeting in the center.

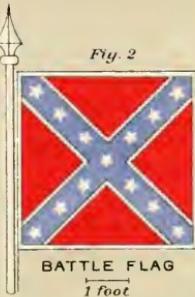
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Fig. 1



STARS AND BARS.
1 foot

Fig. 2



BATTLE FLAG
1 foot

Fig. 3



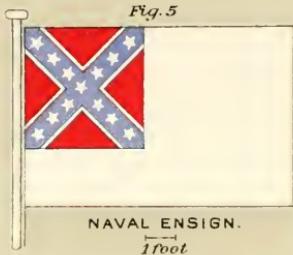
NATIONAL FLAG, MAY 1, 1863.
1 foot

Fig. 4



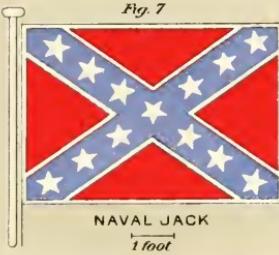
NATIONAL FLAG, MAR. 4, 1865.
1 foot

Fig. 5



NAVAL ENSIGN.
1 foot

Fig. 7

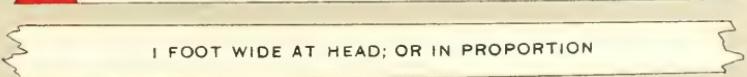


NAVAL JACK
1 foot

Fig. 6



TOTAL LENGTH OF PENNANT, 72 FEET



I FOOT WIDE AT HEAD; OR IN PROPORTION



NAVAL PENNANT.
1 foot

FLAGS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

PRICE 50 Cents

MINUTES

OF THE

**Eighteenth Annual Meeting
AND REUNION**

OF THE

United Confederate Veterans



HELD IN THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 9th, 10th and 11th,

1908

W. L. CABELL, Lieutenant-General Commanding

WM. E. MICKLE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

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ORGANIZATION
OF THE
United Confederate Veterans
WITH NAMES OF THE
DEPARTMENT, DIVISION AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS,
THEIR ADJUTANTS GENERAL AND ADDRESSES.

Lieutenant General W. L. CABELL, General Commanding, Dallas, Tex.
Major General WM. E. MICKLE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,
New Orleans La.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant General C. IRVINE WALKER, Commander, Charleston, S. C.
Brigadier General RICHARD B. DAVIS, Adjutant General and Chief of
Staff, Petersburg, Va.

South Carolina Division.

Major General THOS. W. CARWILE, Commander, Edgefield, S. C.
Colonel J. M. JORDAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Green-
ville, S. C.
Brigadier General ZIMMERMAN DAVIS, Commanding First Brigade,
Charleston, S. C.
Brigadier General B. H. TEAGUE, Commanding Second Brigade,
Aiken, S. C.

North Carolina Division.

Major General JULIAN S. CARR, Commander, Durham, N. C.
Colonel H. A. LONDON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Pitts-
boro, N. C.
Brigadier General P. C. CARLTON, Commanding First Brigade, States-
ville, N. C.
Brigadier General W. L. LONDON, Commanding Second Brigade, Pitts-
boro, N. C.
Brigadier General JAS. I. METTS, Commanding Third Brigade, Wil-
mington, N. C.
Brigadier General JAS. M. RAY, Commanding Fourth Brigade, Ashe-
ville, N. C.

Virginia Division.

Major General STITH BOLLING, Commander, Petersburg, Va.
Colonel WM. M. EVANS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Peters-
burg, Va.
Brigadier General THOMAS W. SMITH, Commanding First Brigade,
Suffolk, Va.
Brigadier General JAS. MAGILL, Commanding Second Brigade, Pu-
laski, Va.
Brigadier General R. D. FUNKHOUSER, Commanding Third Brigade,
Maurertown, Va.
Brigadier General JAMES BAUMGARDENER, Commanding Fourth
Brigade, Staunton, Va.

West Virginia Division.

Major General ROBERT WHITE, Commander, Wheeling, W. Va.
Colonel A. C. L. GATEWOOD, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,
Linwood, W. Va.
Brigadier General DAVID E. JOHNSTON, Commanding First Brigade,
Bluefield, W. Va.
Brigadier General S. S. GREEN, Commanding Second Brigade, Charles-
ton, W. Va.

Maryland Division.

Major General A. C. TRIPPE, Commander, Baltimore, Md.
Colonel DAVID S. BRISCOE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,
Baltimore, Md.
Brigadier General OSWALD TIEGHMAN, Commanding First Brigade,
Easton, Md.
Brigadier General FRANK A. BOND, Commanding Second Brigade,
Lumbertown, N. C.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant General CLEMENT A. EVANS, Commander, Atlanta, Ga.
Brigadier General E. T. SYKES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,
Columbus, Miss.

Louisiana Division.

Major General T. W. CASTLEMAN, Commander, New Orleans, La.
Colonel L. H. GARDNER, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New
Orleans, La.

Tennessee Division.

Major General GEO. W. GORDON, Commander, Memphis, Tenn.
Colonel JOHN P. HICKMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Nash-
ville, Tenn.
Brigadier General JOHN M. BROOKS, Commanding First Brigade, Knox-
ville, Tenn.
Brigadier General JOHN HUGH McDOWELL, Commanding Second
Brigade, Union City, Tenn.
Brigadier General CLAY STACKER, Commanding Third Brigade, Clarks-
ville, Tenn.

Florida Division.

Major General W. L. WITTICH, Commander, Pensacola, Fla.
Colonel ROBT. J. MAGILL, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Jack-
sonville, Fla.
Brigadier General SAMUEL PASCO, Commanding First Brigade, Monti-
cello, Fla.
Brigadier General S. C. BOYLESTON, Commanding Second Brigade,
Jacksonville, Fla.
Brigadier General B. N. MATHIS, Commanding Third Brigade, Plant
City, Fla.

Alabama Division.

Major General GEO. P. HARRISON, Commander, Opelika, Ala.
Colonel HARVEY E. JONES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Mont-
gomery, Ala.
Brigadier General JNO. W. A. SANFORD, Commanding First Brigade,
Montgomery, Ala.
Brigadier General P. D. BOWLES, Commanding Second Brigade, Ever-
green, Ala.
Brigadier General J. N. THOMPSON, Commanding Third Brigade, Tus-
cumbia, Ala.
Brigadier General J. W. BUSH, Commanding Fourth Brigade, Birming-
ham, Ala.

Mississippi Division.

Major General ROBT. LOWRY, Commander, Jackson, Miss.
Colonel J. L. McCASKILL, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Brandon, Miss.
Brigadier General W. A. MONTGOMERY, Commanding First Brigade, Edwards, Miss.
Brigadier General J. P. CARTER, Commanding Second Brigade, McComb City, Miss.
Brigadier General GEO. M. HELM, Commanding Third Brigade, Greenville, Miss.

Georgia Division.

Major General JOHN W. CLARK, Commander, Augusta, Ga.
Colonel JAS. L. FLEMING, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Augusta, Ga.
Brigadier General LOUIS G. YOUNG, Commanding South Georgia Brigade, Savannah, Ga.
Brigadier General J. W. WILCOX, Commanding East Georgia Brigade, Macon, Ga.
Brigadier General J. GID MORRIS, Commanding North Georgia Brigade, Marietta, Ga.
Brigadier General JAMES E. DEVAUGHN, Commanding West Georgia Brigade, Montezuma, Ga.

Kentucky Division.

Major General BENNETT H. YOUNG, Commander, Louisville, Ky.
Colonel W. A. MILTON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Louisville, Ky.
Brigadier General JAMES R. ROGERS, Commanding First Brigade, Paris, Ky.
Brigadier General W. J. STONE, Commanding Second Brigade, Kuttawa, Ky.
Brigadier General D. THORNTON, Commanding Third Brigade, Louisville, Ky.
Brigadier General P. P. JOHNSON, Commanding Fourth Brigade, Lexington, Ky.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

Major General K. M. VAN ZANDT, Commander, Fort Worth, Tex.
Brigadier General A. T. WATTS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Beaumont, Tex.

Texas Division.

Brigadier General W. B. BERRY, Commander, Brookstone, Tex.
Brigadier General J. T. JARRARD, Commanding First Brigade, Huntsville, Tex.
Brigadier General T. L. LARGEN, Commanding Second Brigade, San Antonio, Tex.
Brigadier General F. T. ROCHE, Commanding Third Brigade, Georgetown, Tex.
Brigadier General JAS. A. CUMMINS, Commanding Fifth Brigade, Bowie, Tex.

Indian Territory Division.

Major General DAN'L M. HAILEY, Commander, McAlester, Okla.
Colonel R. B. COLEMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, McAlester, Okla.
Brigadier General JAS. HARGIS, Commanding Chickasaw Brigade, Ada, Okla.
Brigadier General JOHN M. HALL, Commanding Choctaw Brigade, Caddo, Okla.

Brigadier General CHAS. M. McCLELLAN, Commanding Cherokee Brigade, Clarimore, Okla.

Brigadier General WM. E. GENTRY, Commanding Creek Brigade, Checotah, Okla.

Missouri Division.

Major General Z. H. LOWDERMICK, Commander, Joplin, Mo.

Colonel JOHN C. MOORE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Joplin, Mo.

Brigadier General O. H. P. CATRON, Commanding Eastern Brigade, West Plains, Mo.

Brigadier General W. P. GIBSON, Commanding Western Brigade, Warrensburg, Mo.

Arkansas Division.

Major General JAMES H. BERRY, Commander, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Colonel W. M. WATKINS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Sweet Home, Ark.

Brigadier General JONATHAN KELLOGG, Commanding First Brigade, Little Rock, Ark.

Brigadier General JOHN R. THORNTON, Commanding Second Brigade, Camden, Ark.

Brigadier General R. R. POE, Commanding Third Brigade, Clinton, Ark.

Brigadier General JOHN G. McKEAN, Commanding Fourth Brigade, Locksburg, Ark.

Oklahoma Division.

Major General JOHN THREADGILL, Commander, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Colonel WM. M. CROSS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Brigadier General G. W. R. CHINN, Commanding First Brigade, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Brigadier General T. B. HOGG, Commanding Second Brigade, Shawnee, Okla.

Brigadier General WM. TAYLOR, Commanding Third Brigade, Altus, Okla.

Northwest Division.

Major General PAUL A. FUSZ, Commander, Philipsburg, Mont.

Colonel WILLIAM RAY, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Philipsburg, Mont.

Brigadier General WM. F. KIRBY, Commanding Montana Brigade, Bozeman, Mont.

Pacific Division.

Major General WM. C. HARRISON, M. D., Commander, Los Angeles, Cal.

Colonel LOUIS TIEMANN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Los Angeles, Cal.

Brigadier General S. S. BIRCHFIELD, Commanding New Mexico Brigade, Deming, N. M.

Brigadier General VICTOR MONTGOMERY, Commanding California Brigade, Santa Anna, Cal.

OFFICIAL:

Wm. E. Mickle.

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

INTRODUCTION

Possibly the best idea of the conditions existing in the city of Birmingham can be obtained from the columns of the local press, and the following selections are made:—

The Age-Herald.

The soldiers of the Confederacy could hardly have answered the first summons for war with any more agility than they have gathered for their annual reunion in Birmingham. Dressed in their new gray uniforms, with the badges of their rank, they have come in numberless crowds.

Beginning early yesterday morning and continuing until the last train this morning a living stream poured in through the terminals. It is estimated that fully 8,000 veterans will arrive before to-night.

With as little friction as possible they are being carried to the division headquarters in the courthouse, where they register, and are then directed to the city hall. Here the homes are assigned and boys sent with each veteran to find his place of abode.

The hotels are scenes of brilliant uniforms, generals and famous men of the war times, mingling and renewing acquaintances. Many touching incidents occur when the old men meet, sometimes embracing and crying over each other. Many an old couple walked the streets last night holding hands and discussing the intervening incidents of their lives.

At the Hotel Hillman Adjutant General Mickle has established his headquarters and is completing his arrangements as adjutant. Acting Commander-in-Chief W. L. Cabell also has his headquarters in this building, as well as Commander Apperson, of the Sons. Lieutenant General Clement Evans, the whole Missouri division and numerous others. Former Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, is a familiar character in the lobby. He expressed great regret at the death of General Lee, and paid many tributes to the character and power of the late leader.

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The Terminal and the Louisville and Nashville stations resounded with one continuous hurrah yesterday until late last night. It was one unceasing stream of passengers pouring from the trains in the terminals and the huzzahs that greeted

them never grew hoarse or weak. As each band of proud and gray-haired warriors trod through the area-way the immense throng which crowded the station all day and night lifted a mighty shout and gave them a welcome which has never been excelled in any town.

One train would not be unloaded of its human freight before another one would roll up and add another great branch to the flowing stream of humanity. The passengers ranged all the way from the infant in arms to the old fighter hardly able to walk, perhaps coming to his last reunion, but still game and ready to fight again, if necessary.

They came from all directions of the sunny South—from Texas, Arkansas, Virginia, Kentucky, the Carolinas, Louisiana, and the sister States. Many of them came in regimental rank, their appearance in this fashion causing an added shout of welcome wherever they went about the town.

* * * * *

The vanguard of the army in gray has spread its tents at Fairview. The old veterans are rapidly taking their places at Hotel Gorden and by night the entire army will be encamped. Yesterday afternoon every train that came to this city brought its load of Confederate veterans. Some of them went to the hotels in the city and some to private families but by far the greater number repaired to the fair grounds, where all was in readiness to receive them. As fast as they arrived they were assigned to beds and made to feel at home.

Yesterday afternoon the fair grounds looked like another country. When you go in the gates you feel as if you had suddenly gone back to the old days before and during the war. From every available place on the buildings large Confederate flags were sailing. Even old Vulcan held aloft in his right hand a magnificent Confederate flag that waved in the breeze as it did in the days of the long ago, when its folds first kissed the breezes at the battle of Manassas. Arm in arm the old veterans were walking about the grounds, again reviewing their deeds in the great war and stopping here and there to greet a newly arrived comrade. On some of the tanned and rugged cheeks an occasional tear dropped as they thought of some of the old soldiers who had gone to answer the last roll call.

In the main building, where the beds were laid, groups of the veterans were gathered together in spots to discuss the happenings of former days, when the stalwart sons of the Southland flocked beneath the “stars and bars!” Now and then an amusing anecdote was told that made the old lips break into



Gen. Clement A. Evans, Commander-in-Chief at Head of Parade.

smiles and then someone told of a lost comrade which changed the smiles to tears.

Near the entrance to the grounds an old gray-haired man was standing surrounded by a crowd of his fellows. He held in his hand a banjo upon which he played several of the stirring tunes of the war time, and sometimes he sang such songs as "Dixie," "The Bonny Blue Flag," and "Maryland, My Maryland." The other veterans would join in the chorus and sometimes give a "rebel yell," like those which at one time sent chills of terror through the Union ranks.

The managers of the hotel have prepared a special place for the old darkies, remnants of the faithful bodyguards that will come. One old negro was there yesterday. He had borne a musket through the war beside his master. On his coat he wore a cross of honor, a testimonial of his fidelity and faith. In addition to this he wore a souvenir badge from nearly every reunion that the Confederates have had.

Although the main part of the great army has not yet arrived, there are men here from every section of the South from Virginia to Texas, and when the others come they will have friends and comrades to greet them.

* * * * *

The first of the series of private entertainments that will make the week so brilliant socially was the reception yesterday in compliment to General Clement A. Evans and his daughter, Miss Sara Lee Evans, sponsor for the South; Mrs. Benjamin Kidd and Mrs. Harry Lee Koenig entertaining nearly 300 guests from 4 to 5 o'clock at Mrs. Kidd's home on Highland Avenue.

The magnificent white marble mansion was elaborately decorated. A large Confederate flag hung above the marble balcony and made a striking decoration against the white marble entrance. The interior decorations were also in striking contrast with the white wood work of the reception hall and drawing-room and the white and mahogany stairway. The white columns in the reception hall were entwined with red, white and blue, and fan-shaped decorations were used to complete the frieze which was decorated with flags and American eagles. These colors draped the chandeliers and formed a star, at each point of which was suspended smaller flags. Plaited draperies in the red and white colors hung over the windows and flags were suspended above all the doorways. In the drawing-room the white-pillared consol at the far end of the drawing-room was entwined with the Confederate colors

and the long mirror reflected the entire flag-draped interior. The woodwork on the stairway was draped with bunting and from the logia above, which forms the den, an orchestra presented a patriotic programme.

In the dining-room where the ices and cakes were served the table was beautifully decorated with sweet peas, the red and white predominating. From the massive chandelier was suspended a shower bouquet formed of sweet peas and white tulle, the tulle extending to the corners of the table and caught at intervals with crimson sweet peas and scarlet satin ribbon. Spun candy in these colors were used on the bon-bon table and miniature flags ornamented the individual cakes. Punch was served in the library, where the decorations were patriotic and beautiful, nasturtiums used there as well as in the drawing-room.

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IN HONOR OF THE BRAVE.

The organization of the United Confederate Veterans has given rise to other organizations, and these junior organizations will keep fresh the memory of the men who fought so bravely and with such splendid spirit for their convictions. The last shot of the war was fired forty-three years ago, and the junior organizations are indeed needed to keep alive the heroic spirit of the sixties and to commemorate the valiant men who fought for the South in those days. Let no one think that reunions will pass away with the veterans of this war. There will be reunions as long as the spirit of liberty and the spirit of the brave remain in the Southern breast.

This city welcomes to-day the sons and daughters of the Confederacy, but its chief welcome is for the various soldiers who fought in the war between the sections. Scarcely one of the men who carried a musket in that struggle is below three score years to-day. They come to us grizzled and time-bent with uncertain steps, but there is not an eye that sees them that does not love and reverence them for what they did and for what they stood for in the days that tried men's souls.

The man whose hair is gray and thin, whose step is halting—what does he represent? He stood first and foremost for the sovereignty of the State. He interpreted the Federal Constitution literally, seeking no excuse whatever for minimizing the reserved rights of his own political entity. And when his State spoke he responded patriotically and unflinchingly to the bitter end. The cause for which he fought was lost, and centralization has become the accepted programme, but the further it is carried

the plainer does it appear that the cause for which the Confederate soldier fought was written in the Constitution in the interest of true liberty.

Success or non-success does not, however, enter into the case to-day. The united republic stands, and all are absolutely true to it. But the people of the South cannot forget and will not try to forget while a single veteran lives what the men of forty-odd years ago fought for. In these piping days of peace little do some of us recall the stress and strain of the days when came the call to arms to repel invasion and to maintain the rights of the State. All responded then, and wars may come and go, but not one of them has or will furnish examples of deeper patriotism or more permeating allegiance to a cause than did those gallant soldiers back in the sixties. We owe to the surviving veterans this lesson of devotion to State and home, and the younger and succeeding generations will cherish that lesson to the end of time. To the surviving patriots of to-day we owe all love and veneration. They are an inspiration for the future, and so long as any of them live they will be honored and cared for in reunions and in the States they fought for.

The lesson of each reunion should be renewed devotion to the right in whatever form it may appear. The sword decided that the country should remain one, and in that one country questions involving right and wrong are continually coming up. Let us gather from the old soldiers a feeling of patriotism and loving kindness that will enable us to meet the issues that confront us from time to time. But first of all let us welcome to this city during the days of the reunion the veterans striving at every turn to make their stay with us pleasant and even memorable. Our first duty is to the veterans who came to us fourteen years ago and whom we cannot reasonably expect to entertain again fourteen years hence. Let us honor them to-day, lest they may not come this way again.

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To the United Confederate Veterans and to the vast throng of other visitors who come to attend the reunion Birmingham extends a joyous Southern welcome. Fourteen years ago this city had the honor of entertaining the veterans. At the former reunion the crowd was large, but it will be even larger this week. Death is ever thinning the ranks of the brave men who served in the war, and thousands who were here in 1894 have passed across the river. The dead will be missed and lamented, but taking their places in the reunion column are thousands of sons and daughters of the Confederacy, cherishing the memory

of departed heroes and keeping alive the best traditions of the Southland. The war is more than forty years behind us. The scars have healed. Sectional bitterness has gone and been forgotten. But deeds of self-sacrifice and valor will be recounted with an uplift for the young that will make for honor and truth and love of country. The spirit of the reunion will manifest itself in peace and comradeship and all tokens of good will. Birmingham greets a great crowd, indeed, but its citizens are eager to show their hospitality on this memorable occasion.

Thrice welcome, one and all.

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The first climax of the Birmingham reunion came yesterday afternoon, after the handshaking at Capital Park, when all the bands united and marched through the streets sending up the great melody of the Confederacy.

One hundred and fifty men playing on as many musical instruments, marching as one body, playing with all their souls, made such a triumph of "Dixie," a triumph for the very power of song the equal of which was never known to Birmingham.

In the front was Memoli's band, on the right, and on the left front was the Boys' Industrial band, thirty-three pieces, the biggest and perhaps one of the most effective bands in the South.

Then followed the Missouri, the Texas Kid Band, and the special concert band.

As they passed out of Capital Park the veterans, with heads bared, gave the rebel yell resounding to the mountains. Passing down Twentieth street the sidewalks packed on each side, the grand music could not drown out the yells and "Hoorays!" while great throngs fell behind the marching host of sound and continually kept up the cheering.

Every minute some gray-haired veteran would fling his hat into the air and hug the nearest man to him. On one corner a peg-leg veteran took up the whole space to dance a jig in his happiness. Everyone went mad, and while some may have been thirsty, some hungry, some worried, all forgot their troubles and paid the highest tribute ever paid to the grandest patriotic music that ever swelled a human heart.

No wonder, however that the veterans went wild. Had they not just enjoyed a love feast that sent the blood bounding through their old bodies and added years to their lives?

Long before 4 o'clock, the hour set for the handshaking, which happens to be the most unique idea prepared by the entertainment committee, thousands of old veterans had gath-

ered in Capital Park. Around the shaft to the honor of their dead the living comrades stood, laughed at the sight of one man, cried from mere joy at the sight of another, slapped each other on the back and shook those hands until out of sheer exhaustion they had to stop.

Generals greeted privates, all were friends. For more than an hour this continued, while the bands in various parts of the park played various appropriate selections. Then when all the enthusiasm in meeting old trench line comrades had been aroused the joint band struck up "Dixie" and marched through the streets of Birmingham.

* * * * *

Gathered beneath the stars and bars the tattered columns that wore the gray have pitched their tents at Fairview. Veterans from every section of the Southland could be seen yesterday afternoon walking around the grounds or sitting on the benches in the buildings talking to their comrades. Many touching scenes occurred at the meeting of long separated friends.

The two buildings where the beds are laid were almost full to their capacity. The crowds have exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine and more room was needed before the sunset of yesterday. The estimated number of veterans encamped at Hotel Gordon exceeds the 3,000 mark.

Yesterday at dinner time about 5,000 men gathered about the tables. The mess hall will hold about 1,800 at one time, and as fast as one group finished eating another was on hand to take its place. The cooks worked from early morn until late at night preparing viands for the vast throng that they catered to. However, their efforts did not go without reward, for many of the veterans said that they had been to a great number of reunions, but had never attended one where they were better fed. Major Gorff's "Birmingham stew" made a great hit. The call for coffee was also immense, all of which is a great compliment to the management.

The meal hours are so arranged that only two different menus are served each day. Breakfast begins at 6:30 o'clock and continues until 10:30. On account of the fact that most of the veterans will be in town at noon, no lunch is served. Dinner begins at 1:30 and continues until 8 o'clock, so no one need fear that he will be late to his meals and miss them.

A good many of the negro veterans have arrived, and a special place has been set aside for them. Most of these served as bodyguards during the war, but a few of them were enlisted



Gen. Geo. P. Harrison, Chief Marshal.

soldiers who bore their muskets beside their masters. They are being well cared for and treated as their faithfulness deserves.

Last night the veterans who stay at the fair grounds and also those that are in town were given a treat in the form of a magnificent fireworks display. Pain's fireworks have a national reputation, and it need not be said that the "vets" thoroughly enjoyed the exhibition. One of the features of the display was the beautiful skyrockets. Some of those that were sent up burst into myriads of gorgeously colored sparks that formed into some appropriate figure as they approached the earth.

The soldiers are remaining in good health, only one man being ill. He had been in bad health for some time and had not recovered when he left home. He suffered a slight relapse yesterday and decided to return to his home to-day.

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Governor and Mrs. Braxton Bragg Comer gave a reception and garden party last night at their handsome residence on the South Highlands to the visiting women of the Confederate Memorial Association of the South. Several hundred guests were present, this distinguished gathering including, besides the many prominent and patriotic women from all sections of the South, Confederate soldiers of the highest rank, veterans of distinction, ranking officers of the Sons of Veterans, the staffs of generals and the staff of Governor Comer, while visiting sponsors and maids, together with a brilliant gathering of Birmingham society, composed a company seldom equalled in the social annals of the South.

Governor Comer and Mrs. Comer, the latter wearing a reception gown of chiffon embroidered in silver and purple orchids, received the brilliant assemblage with characteristic hospitality.

Receiving with them was their young daughter, Miss Eva Comer, the sponsor for the South of the Sons of Veterans. She wore a ball gown of white embroidered chiffon.

Assisting in receiving were the members of Governor Comer's staff in full dress uniform, and the ladies making up the official party.

Besides these was a large receiving party, including distinguished visitors, as well as many Birmingham people, among them being General and Mrs. John W. Apperson, Adjutant General Forrest and Mrs. Forrest, General and Mrs. William E. Mickle and Miss Mickle, General Cabell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Brown, General and Mrs. Rufus N. Rhodes, Mrs. Behan, Major and Mrs. Frank Y. Anderson, Colonel and Mrs. T. G.

Bush, Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Nesbitt, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lovell, Mayor George B. Ward, Mr. Hill Ferguson, Mr. Robert Johnston, Jr., Mr. Hugh Martin, General and Mrs. R. D. Johnson, Senator and Mrs. Bankhead, Senator and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. George Cruikshank, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Taliaferro, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Tomlinson, General and Mrs. E. W. Rucker, General and Mrs. Frederick Ferguson, Miss Annie Walker, Miss Lyons of Mobile, Colonel and Mrs. T. O. Smith, Colonel and Mrs. R. H. Pearson, Captain and Mrs. Frank S. White, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan L. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Morrow, Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Kettig, Captain and Mrs. W. C. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rountree, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jemison, Jr., Colonel and Mrs. S. W. John, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Kaul, Lieutenant Governor Henry B. Gray and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Lathrop, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Nabors, Judge and Mrs. S. D. Weakley, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crockard, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Owen, Mrs. Virginia Clay-Clopton, Mrs. Ragan, Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, Miss Evans, the sponsor for the South, and her maids of honor, Miss Nora Leach and Miss Elizabeth Jones, maids of honor to the sponsor for the Sons of Veterans.

The reception hours were from 8:30 to 10 o'clock and at the close of the reception the sponsors and maids, with their escorts, went to the Southern Club for the ball given in their honor.

The Comer residence was superbly decorated. The handsome State flags were sent especially for this occasion from the capital. A magnificent flag floated from the observatory window, while a Confederate flag hung above the entrance to the veranda. Bunting and flags were used lavishly throughout the house, making a wonderfully beautiful interior as a setting for the uniformed officers of the Confederacy, the gold lace and braid of staff officers, the laces and jewels of beautiful women.

But while the mansion itself was ablaze with light and draped with flags and Confederate insignia, the lovely gardens and the verandas were lighted with hundreds of Japanese lanterns. The scene on the terraces was most picturesque. From the balcony came the continuous melody of patriotic airs, including Dixie, and the gardens and verandas were thronged with guests. Iced beverages were served in the summer house on the western terrace. Coffee was served in the dining-room and the ices were served on the veranda as well as on the terraces.

The first of the series of balls in compliment to the visiting sponsors and maids was given at the Southern Club last evening, the guests driving to the club from Grovernor and Mrs. Comer's reception. No more beautiful and brilliant ball in the social history of the club has ever been given there, nor have the decorations ever been as handsome.

The guests were greeted with flags draping the club balconies, while in the club house the colors of the Confederacy made a dazzlingly beautiful background for a ball in which many elements of picturesque color entered, from the Confederate gray of a uniformed soldier to the gorgeous bouquets of ballroom belles.

Hundreds of guests took part in the ball, which was opened by Miss Evans, the sponsor for the South, and Adjutant General and Chief of Staff William E. Mickle. Mr. John T. Yeatman, whose accomplishments as a cotillon leader have been demonstrated in many large balls, directed the grand march. While not attempting any intricate figures, owing to the large number of guests, he successfully managed this large and beautiful ball.

The entire clubhouse was decorated with bunting and flags. The main corridors were flag-draped and the wide stairway at the far end of the reception hall, brilliant with dazzling color, formed a promenade of beauty, as between flag-decked walls and pilasters a procession at once historic and notable passed in from the club entrance and again passed out to patriotic airs.

The most elaborate of the decorative effects were seen in the large living-room and the ballroom. The French windows were a mass of color with long draperies, over the wide doorways were hung Confederate flags, from the chandeliers bunting formed a brilliant canopy of stars and stripes, which brightened with myriads of lights, made a striking and beautiful scene.

The club balconies opening from the ballroom and the living-room were filled with guests who took advantage of the al fresco features of the ball. Light refreshments were served on the balconies and the perfect night, with a Southern moon shining as it does nowhere else in the world, made the outdoor features charming, with the brilliant ball within the clubhouse and a fete champetre without on moonlit balconies.

* * * * *

Marching beneath the hot rays of a June sun, the gray-haired warriors of the South stepped to the tune of "Dixie" with the same lively stride, the same brave purpose, faces frank and happy, as in the days of their triumphs on the battlefield.

The grand parade which passed through the streets of Birmingham yesterday may be said to have been the most inspiring scene ever witnessed in Birmingham. It drew the largest crowd that ever packed her streets and, according to the veterans themselves, was the most magnificent they have ever held.

Fully 8,000 Veterans took part in the parade while thousands were unable to take the long walk. It was witnessed by more than 200,000 people. The parade began promptly at 11 o'clock and the rear guard left the starting point at exactly noon, while its whole length was an even twenty-five blocks.

From the dear old commander-in-chief, Clement A. Evans, who led his army forth, sitting upon a black steed and spreading all around him the influence of his radiant face, to the black old negro who carried the chicken in his arms, every veteran realized the warm place which he occupies in the heart of the young South.

They were given an ovation that kings never knew; not the honor of fear, but the outburst of love. The crowd pressed them close in every street and as they cheered each step it seemed as though the next moment they would rush out and hug the last one of them.

As one of their banners proclaimed: "Fate denied them of victory, but crowned them with love and glory."

And while from street, sidewalk, office building and house-top the hundreds of thousands crowded and shouted their praises to the sky, the hearts of the veterans bounded back under the influence of martial music to their younger days and as they waved their hats in answer they danced and cut such capers as would have done credit to much younger men. They were, indeed, happy.

Their gray-bearded faces, dropping perspiration, shone with the joy of youth. They bantered each other as of old, and every minute some group would burst out with an old song like "My Maryland."

And when for a few minutes they passed in the shade and removed their hats the numerous bald spots seemed to reflect the rays of their genial natures. Yet, it was not without fortitude that they marched the two miles. One old crippled fellow dropped out near the last, and when taken into a nearby house said:

"There were so few left in my company, and I was walking by our one-armed color-bearer. He said: John, stick by me as long as you can, and I did my best, but it was too hot." However, along the line the ladies offered them water and cared for them amply.

One old man was handed a glass of water by a kind lady, and when he had accepted it he declared: "When I get old enough I'm eaming back here to get married." He appeared to be about 80 years of age. At the reviewing stand in front of Capitol Park the enthusiasm reached its highest pitch. General Commander-in-Chief Clement A. Evans, with his staff; Governor Comer, with his staff, and General Louis S. Clarke, with his staff, formed the reviewing line.

General Evans sat in his saddle erreet with bared head, and as each company would pass he smiled as only he knows how, waived his Confederate hat and made the old Southern bow. Throwing their hats in the air, the privates went into eestacies and the generals, losing their decorum, let out whoops in reply to the yells of the hundreds in the reviewing stand.

The News.

Great throngs of veterans who wore the gray and visitors are in the city and arriving on every train for the eighteenth annual Confederate reunion.

The decorations of the reunion city were favorably commented upon by Lieutenant General Clement A. Evans, commanding the Army of Tennessee Department, as he sat in his room at the Hotel Hillman Monday morning greeting old comrades. Though the general was reserved in his praise, his eye kindled with delight as he saw the holiday garb of Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets and of the buildings around his hotel.

Other generals, Robertson, of Florida; Gordon, of Tennessee; White, of West Virginia; Fusz, from the Northwest, and Tyler, of Forrest's Corps, who are part of the advancee guard, are enthusiastic over the visible preparations which Birmingham has made for their reception.

General Evans estimates the attendanee of veterans between 3,000 and 10,000. General Robertson is positive that 8,000 will be here.

"We do not know just how many will come, because the ranks have been decimated by death during the past year, but I believe that there will be 7,000," said General Evans.

"The boys are getting more anxious to be present at each succeeding reunion, for fear that it will be their last."

Down on the parlor floor of the Hillman General Fred Robertson was calling General M^eckle "Billie." (That is how he was called when he was a private in the army of Virginia, and he loves the sound.)



Lt. Gen. W. L. Cabel, Commanding Trans-Mississippi Dep'.

Adjutant General William E. Mickle was dressed in his gray uniform. He was busied in preparing for the exercises of Tuesday at the Hippodrome.

"I have not been out to see the decorations," said General Mickle. "I have been busy in here all the morning. I expect a large representation of the veterans."

"A reunion of Confederates is different from any other event. It is a meeting of brothers, of comrades. When we have a reunion it is for our people, for ourselves."

"I saw two veterans watching the cyclorama of Gettysburg and the tears streamed down their faces as they pointed out each spot that they had known, the locality of their command, the very trees where 'Bill' and 'John' and 'Jim' had fallen. That is the reason we come together to remind ourselves of the times that we spent together in the defense of our country."

"A gentleman who had seen both reunions of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans stood in the crowds at Richmond last year and yelled and waved with the best Southerners. He was from the North."

"I tell you, General Mickle,'" he said, "there is nothing equal to this. Here is the true spirit of comradeship. These men are and must have been in earnest!"

"Our organization is without polities, without jockeying for office," said General Evans. "No one can say who will be the next commander."

"I secured the address which General Lee had prepared from his son at the time of the funeral. I at once saw that it is a remarkable document and that it is fitting that it should be read upon this occasion. The person to read it will be decided at a conference to-day. Some one who is able to read it clearly will be named."

General W. L. Cabell, acting commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, will arrive in Birmingham at 7:30 o'clock Monday, coming over on a special train of the Queen and Crescent.

The streets are already thronged with the rank and file. Gray-bearded men, wearing the Southern memorial crosses, old gray uniforms, badges of honorable distinction, gathered at many a reunion, move slowly along with the holiday look in their faces, clapping a surprised comrade on the back here and pausing to look at a picture or relic in some of the shop windows. They are more than pleased with the decorations. They gathered at the information bureau in the city hall, in the lobbies of the hotels, at the Commercial Club, at the courthouse. They are trying to satisfy each other with talk about the things that

have happened, the time that has passed since the last reunion. They are getting reacquainted.

* * * * *

The first day of the eighteenth reunion of the United Confederate Veterans is passing into history without a discordant feature to mar the great occasion.

Long before the bustle of daily life had put Birmingham's own citizens on the streets hundreds of the aged soldiers were traversing the thoroughfares and taking in the sights. By 8 o'clock Tuesday morning thousands had poured out of their temporary quarters in various parts of the city and thronged the streets over the entire business section.

Around the courthouse and city hall, an almost impassable throng gathered early and remained all the morning, even after the exercises at the Hippodrome and the several other exercises had called in thousands.

All of the temporary quarters provided for the visitors were soon reaching the limit of their capacity, and additional places were secured. Cots and beds will be placed in the Young Men's Christian Association building, the Athletic Club and a number of other buildings. In spite of the fast increasing multitude of veterans it is thought that all will receive care and attention.

The incoming trains at both stations brought a steady stream of humanity from the outside, and several sections of all the important lines are still unloading literal trainloads of visitors.

The beautiful weather has made possible the most auspicious opening, and the indications are that the crowds will continue to swell until the multitude in Thursday's parade will break the records.

The many features planned by committees of local citizens and veterans are passing off according to the programme and not a minute of the time of the old warriors is hanging on their hands.

Realizing that the tattered hosts had rallied here in larger numbers than expected the committee of the Commercial Club in charge of the finances made a "double quick" canvass of the city ere the sun was many hours old Tuesday.

Generous hearts and liberal purses responded to the relief call and an additional \$10,000 was quickly subscribed. This sum will be expended in caring for the veterans.

The chairman of the executive committee was at Camp Gordon, at Fairview early. He was immensely pleased at the way the visitors were being cared for.

"There were 2,500 already encamped at 6 o'clock and they were coming in on every ear," he said.

"I talked to the old soldiers," he added. "an I found them enthusiastic in regard to the reception that had been tendered them."

* * * * *

WELCOME TO OUR HEROES.

The invitation which Birmingham extended the Confederate veterans last year to come to this city for the next reunion was so heartily responded to that the attendance up to noon to-day had excelled even the expectations of the committee of arrangements, and from a standpoint of numbers, as well as in other ways, this reunion promises to be one of the most successful ever held in the history of the organization. The men who wore the gray were peerless in courage, self-sacrifice and devotion to duty; they admire pluck and self-reliance. They showed their appreciation of the stalwart new city of the South by honoring it with their presence for the second time, and Birmingham is manifesting its appreciation of their noble deeds by honoring them in a hundred ways.

The people of Birmingham are extending an enthusiastic welcome to the Daughters of the Confederacy and their friends assembled here to do honor to the splendid heroism and the glorious spirit which characterized the Confederate soldiers and sailors. They are all thrice welcome, and it is a privilege to the people of this young city throbbing with hope and industry to contribute to their comfort and pleasure.

The immense attendance upon the reunion threatened to tax the hospitality of the city. The committees in charge had worked day and night to take care of the visitors. The citizens had contributed generously of their time and money to provide for the big gathering. Early to-day it was seen that additional efforts were needed. Twenty-five leading citizens met and in a few minutes had raised \$10,000 over and above the fund which had already been contributed to take care of the visitors.

It looked as if the veterans and their friends were making special efforts to honor the memory of their deceased commander-in-chief by carrying out the wishes he would have expressed had he been spared to take part in the reunion—that it should be one of the greatest yet held. And it will be. Every part of the South and Southwest is represented. The spirit of the South is manifest everywhere, and the hospitality of this sturdy

young Southern city finds full expression at the hands of its men, women and children.

Birmingham grasps the hand of the Confederate veteran with a sincere feeling of admiration. He represents the highest type of courage and manhood. His deeds of heroism and endurance commanded the respect and the plaudits of the civilized world. He fought for the principles which were dear to his heart with a resoluteness of purpose, an indomitable courage, never surpassed in the history of the nations. His patriotism was as firm as his individual effort was sturdy. He knew not how to shirk a duty, but faced death with unfaltering step and with a determination to do or die for a cause deep-rooted in his heart. The spirit of heroism and patience which marked the deeds of the men who wore the gray is the spirit of force of character, of manhood, upon which rest the achievements of the Confederate veterans' posterity. Young men and young women of the South possess a priceless heritage in the deeds of their fathers, and it is with a feeling of pride that they point to these deeds as an example of the highest virtue, a guiding influence through the journey of life, an ennobling lesson of duty well performed, an inspiration to higher ideals and purer motives.

All honor to the Confederate veteran. He contributed more generously than any other to the glory of a proud and self-reliant people. He made history for America. He left an influence for good which cannot be obliterated by the ravages of time. He was the embodiment of patriotism, of self-sacrifice, of unswerving devotion to duty. Birmingham welcomes the grizzled soldiers of '61 to '65, and feels for each and every one of them a deep and tender affection. May they live to enjoy many more reunions, and may time deal gently with them all.

What higher tribute could be paid to the men who bore the brunt of the struggle "of a storm-erasled nation that fell" than the closing stanza of that exquisite little poem written on the back of a Confederate note after the surrender of General Lee:

"But our boys thought little of price or pay,
Or the bills that were over due;
They knew if it bought them their bread to-day
'Twas the best their poor country could do.
Then keep it; it tells our history o'er,
From the birth of the dream to its last;
Modest, and born of the angel, Hope,
Like our hope of success, it passed."

Amid the strains of music made by many bands, the blast of trumpets, the waving of flags and bunting and the yells characteristic of the days of long ago, the survivors of the Confederate army marched through the streets of Birmingham Thursday morning. It was estimated that something like 10,000 veterans, sons of veterans, sponsors, members of the National Guard and others took part in the parade. No less than 60,000 persons thronged the line of march and cheered as the inspiring pageant passed through the principal streets.

The weather was ideal and the parade moved promptly at 11 o'clock. Near the head rode Governor Comer and Lieutenant Governor Gray. The new commander-in-chief, General Clement A. Evans and his staff headed the veteran mounted column and he was given an ovation all along the line of march.

There were many features in connection with the parade, which started promptly at 11 o'clock from the corner of Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. While nearly every company of the Confederacy was represented by some battle-scarred veteran, few of the companies were intact, the places in the line of march being designated by the various camps to which they belong at the present time. Bullet-riddled flags and mementos were waved in the air, however, and brought home to the old soldiers in a living way the days of old and reminded the younger generation of the possibilities of life.

Although the great majority of veterans rode their steeds like they did in the days when they followed Lee, Jackson, Johnston, Forrest and all the rest of the great leaders. Those on foot also showed remarkable energy and they stepped to the tune of the music just like they did when the orders were given in the memorable days to charge upon the opposing troops.

While the veterans occupied the conspicuous part in the parade, the escort column and the sons made a splendid showing. There were pretty sponsors from every State to lend beauty to the occasion and the parade in its entirety was pronounced one of the most successful ever gotten up in honor of the men of the gray.

The parade was participated in by all the Confederate veteran organizations, Sons of Veterans, United Daughters, local and visiting military companies, Governor Comer and his staff, Mayor Ward and many of the aldermen, the chief of police and a cordon of police, sponsors from the various brigades and camps and others.

At the head of the column, after Marshal McCrossin, rode George H. Bodeker, chief of police and a number of officers on horseback. Then came a cordon of police on foot. It was the

original intention to have the police on horseback, but scarcity of horses prevented this. It was said that the committee on horses lacked 200, nearly every available horse in Birmingham being in use.

The executive committee of the Confederate reunion came next, riding in a carriage. This is the committee that worked out the plans of the eighteenth reunion and made it one of the most successful in the history of the South.

Governor Braxton Bragg Comer and Lieutenant Governor Henry B. Gray rode horseback and both were kept busy lifting their hats to the cheering multitude. General Lewis V. Clark and his staff followed the chief executive of the State. He was surrounded by his staff on horses.

Then came the escort column of the National Guard, something like a dozen companies being in line. Among them were Companies A, G and K, of the First Battalion; Companies B, D and I, of the Second Battalion; the Montgomery Blues; Battery D, of Birmingham; Troop D cavalry and Troop cavalry, of Chattanooga. Company D, of the Second Battalion, came from Anniston and Company I from Oxford.

Marching with the National Guard were the Howard College Cadets, St. Anthony Cadets and several bands, including Memoli's, which headed the escort column. Other bands taking part were the Auburn boys, East Lake Industrial School, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Tyler, Tex.; Carbon Hill, Breax Hill, La. The fife and drum corps, of Memphis, also made a big hit. It was largely through the work of this organization that Memphis captured the next reunion from Atlanta.

As General Evans and his staff passed through the streets it was an occasion for shouting all along the route of the parade. With bared head the venerable soldier bowed his acknowledgement of the tribute paid him and not infrequently he was forced to lean forward on his horse and shake hands with some old soldier who rushed up to greet him. Incidents of this kind occurred from the time the parade began until it ended and such scenes inspired the thousands who looked on.

The sponsor of the South and her maids rode in a carriage just behind General Evans and they presented a pretty picture. Forrest's Cavalry acted as an escort to General Evans.

Old flags, banners, photographs, camp flags, emblems and many other things were in evidence to such an extent that the present day was forgotten entirely by the veterans and they lived over again the olden, glorious days of the long ago.

Conspicuous in the throng was a number of former slaves. Marching in line with "ole Massa" they were cheered throughout

the march. One aged darkey received an ovation as he passed down the lines carrying a tremendous banner on which was inscribed: "Aged 78. Served four years for the Confederacy. Governor Comer ain't gin me no pension yet." Another venerable colored man walked arm in arm with a white comrade who of frequent intervals fanned him with one of the old-style "turkey tails," plucked from the conventional Thanksgiving bird. The number of colored heroes marching in the procession elicited much comment.

* * * * *

Decidedly the grandest and most interesting parade ever given in Birmingham, and perhaps in the South, was the reunion parade Thursday. The people along the line of march cheered until their throats were hoarse. The veterans, sponsors, National Guard and others in the parade moved along unconscious of the fact that they were being admired.

Very few people fell during the parade, despite the fact that the sun was hot and the weather a little close.

Buckets and barrels of ice water along the line proved of good cheer and many of the veterans accepted offering of the same. In front of the Birmingham News office the pressroom boys had a big cooler of ice water and with dippers supplied the veterans and others in the parade with a drink. Many of the sponsors accepted of the offer and were refreshed.

The number of shot-riddled battle flags that were carried is hard to estimate. Nearly every regiment and every division had one of these relics on display. In many instances the flag had been shot almost completely away and but a slight remnant, just enough to identify it, was left. Some of these flags were borne by men who were barely able to keep step from physical weakness. One aged veteran was noticed holding his hand on the staff of his old colors, although a stronger and younger man assumed the burden of carrying the heavy pennant.

Scores of aged women marched with their husbands and received from the throngs the tribute always deserved by Southern mothers. Some of them were so infirm from age that they were barely able to continue the march, and the spirit of heroism which they displayed in attempting it recalled the deeds of Southern women in the trying days of the Civil War.

Soldiers with both hands shot away, many with one leg gone and some with both arms and limbs missing, marched with the proud step of the Southern veteran. In the cavalry rode

The Cavalry.



an aged hero who was destitute of either arm. A wooden peg served as a place on which to hang his bridle.

The sponsors were a notable feature of the parade. The beauty of young Southern womanhood was never more strikingly displayed on any occasion. Dressed in becoming white costumes, smiling and bowing to the applause they received they were admired as much as the aged men who wore the gray

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GOOD BYE, VETERANS.

The closing day of the great Confederate reunion was one of the most interesting of them all. The parade was one of the largest of any that have marked the reunions since the organization was formed. It was a source of inspiration to the sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters of the brave men who covered themselves with glory in the sixties. The veterans were cheered to the echo all along the line, and expressions of honor and reverence were showered upon them on all sides.

It is generally conceded that the Birmingham reunion of 1908 has been one of the most successful ever held. It was notable in point of attendance, in the hospitality tendered the veterans and visitors, in the arrangements made for entertaining them and in the enjoyment of the thousands who will return to their homes singing the praises of this sturdy, progressive young city that established itself as a great center of industry and culture, and became an inspiring influence to the entire South for its splendid achievements in three decades.

Birmingham feels honored at the presence of the heroes of a hundred battlefields, and the people of Birmingham have been helped by the lessons which the wearers of the gray have revived during the week. It has been a rare pleasure to have the survivors of the noble army of the Confederacy mingle among our people and to make friends with them.

The Birmingham News voices the sentiments of the people of this sturdy and resourceful young Southern city, as well as the people of this prosperous and progressive State in wishing the veterans a safe and pleasant journey to their homes and many more years of health and happiness.

May a good and merciful Father shower His blessings upon the surviving heroes of the Lost Cause, and may their splendid example of courage, self-sacrifice and devotion to duty continue to serve as an inspiration to higher and better things

for the sons and daughters of the Confederacy and to the children of men throughout this broad and beautiful land of love and liberty.

* * * * *

THE NEW COMMANDER.

The election of General Clement A. Evans as commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, to succeed the late lamented Stephen D. Lee, gives widespread satisfaction among the veterans. General Evans is exceedingly popular among the men who wore the gray. He was a brave soldier and distinguished himself for meritorious service in some of the hardest-fought battles of the war. He has always shown sincere interest in the welfare of the survivors of the Lost Cause, and has given freely of his time and efforts in their behalf. General Evans has been a conspicuous figure at all the reunions since the organization was formed, and his counsel and aid have been annually sought by the leaders of the cause.

It is a high honor to be chosen leader of the United Confederate Veterans, and one of which any man might justly feel proud. In electing General Evans the veterans expressed their confidence in his capacity for leadership as well as their respect and admiration for a good man with a good record. He is splendidly equipped for the honors and duties of the high position, and he assumes command with the sympathy and co-operation of the entire body of veterans.

The Ledger.

General Clement A. Evans and Miss Sarah Lee Evans, of Atlanta, arrived in Birmingham at noon Sunday over the Southern Railway. General Evans was at his headquarters in the Hillman Hotel Sunday afternoon, and after his arrival became current his rooms were besieged with callers.

General Evans, in speaking to a *Ledger* representative, said :

"I have never experienced such enthusiasm at a reunion before and I certainly look forward to the opening here Tuesday with a great deal of pleasure. I have always wished the reunion to be in Birmingham, and I think most of the old soldiers wish to come here also. I am sure from the outlook that this reunion will be the most successful in the history of the United Confederate Veterans, as I have been in close touch with the committee and am thoroughly acquainted with all the details and

arrangements being made. The reports that I have received indicate that the largest attendance in the history of the organization will be present here, and I certainly think so from what I can learn.

"At this time the death of General Lee is particularly sad, and while we all are bowed down with grief, I think his passing away will call to mind that we are all nearing the great beyond, and this fact alone will draw many of the old guard here that were not anticipating attending. General Lee was one of the most able men in the Confederacy, and I am sure his place will be difficult to fill.

"My name has been frequently mentioned for the great honor of commander-in-chief of the fast passing hosts of the great struggle, but I wish to say that the matter will be alone in the hands of the delegates, who will doubtless act wisely in the matter. I am very grateful, indeed, that several of the papers, especially in my own State, have done me the honor to even mention my name in connection with the office of commander, and whether the veterans so honor me or not, I'll always relish the possibility of my commanding such a body of soldiers. The Confederate veterans are banded together like brothers, and the bare mention of polities for the office would not be countenanced by any of us. We have long ago eliminated such a thing and soliciting votes will not be thought of.

"When the news of the death of General Lee was brought to me I thought it meet and proper for General Cabell to be acting commander-in-chief, inasmuch as he was a lieutenant general prior to my election, and I am now glad such a course was pursued. He is a good officer and a gentleman, and would make an excellent commander. While we both rank as lieutenant generals he is my senior in actual rank. I wish all the wearers of the gray to have a good time in Birmingham. Our ranks are fast becoming thin and each passing year sees the work of the hand of Providence. We will all answer the last roll call in a few short years and report to the High Commander of all.

"My department (the Army of Tennessee) will maintain headquarters in the Hillman Hotel, and I would be glad to see as many of the old guard as possible."

General Evans looks exceedingly well and has a wonderful amount of vigor. His memory is as bright as if he were not carrying the weight of seventy-five years, and he talked with a smooth, even tone that is scarcely found in men of his age. His eyes are snappy and look at one with an intensity of interest that would become a man of thirty years his junior.

Everything is in fine working order at Camp John B. Gordon for the veterans, and as fast as they arrived Monday and Tuesday they were assigned to their places and all appear to be well pleased with the accommodations furnished them by the committee having in charge this work. The hotel is one long line of cots on which have been placed the best beds procurable, and everything is a model of completeness and comfort. The first floor of the exhibition hall is lined with cots with mattresses, while the second floor has no cots. The beds are on the floor and serve two men, while the first beds are single. The hotel is supplied with long wash basins and towels, where the veterans can bathe. The hotel is in charge of a competent corps of physicians who are keenly watching the physical condition of the guests of Birmingham.

The entire grounds are under the supervision of Major George Gorff. He is an old hand at commissary work, and has left nothing incomplete looking to the proper care of the visitors, stating to a representative of the Ledger that he would accommodate possibly 2,000 veterans. The buliding with its sleeping capacity can accommodate over 4,000. The hotel is cool, clean and well supplied.

The kitchen and dining-room are under the grandstand and are the acme of cleanliness and comfort. The tables extend the entire length of the building, and will seat at one time 2,000 men. The dining-room is equipped with basins, towels and a resting-room, where the tired ones may stay as long as they choose. The kitchen connects directly with the dining-room and is in charge of a well-known negro cook, John Dunlap. The cooks number eight negroes, and they will supply the veterans with the most appetizing dishes in the city. The kitchen has eight stoves and in addition a large barbeque pit, where the hams are boiled and the soup and stews are made.

Everything is complete, everything is ready; every one is being made to feel perfectly at ease. All the attendants are enthused over the idea of entertaining the veterans, and nothing will be lacking to insure the guests a good time.

The meals are served from 6 to 10 o'clock A. M., which will constitute breakfast. On account of the fact that practically few will be on the grounds at noon no lunch will be served. The dinner hours are from 1:30 to 8 o'clock P. M., and this will enable those who are detained in the city to get their meals without being especially prompt.

Monday saw the first of the grizzled heroes arrive and by midnight Monday night the crowds had been augmented to several hundreds. The visitors were from every State composing

the Confederacy, and though tired out in some instances from their trip, they all appeared to be interested in the efforts to please them, and were loud in expressing the praise they felt towards the committee for the reception tendered them.

Tuesday saw the first meal served and several hundred men partook of the breakfast. The camp, which is at the State fair grounds, may be reached by the Ensley, North Bessemer and Fair Grounds cars.

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Attired in their war-like clothes of gray, with a step for the time as firm as when they entered the service of their own Southland and with eyes beaming with love for the lost but not forgotten cause, the Confederate hordes have captured Birmingham, "lock, stock and barrel."

Amid the most inspiring scenes ever witnessed in Birmingham the survivors of the army, once the flower of the South, moved down on Birmingham Monday night.

The majority of the veterans arrived between 3 o'clock P. M. and 12 o'clock midnight. During these hours the Terminal and the Louisville and Nashville stations were literally overrun with veterans and other visitors.

A large crowd had gathered at the Terminal Station and as the veterans alighted from their trains they were greeted with one continual ovation. The main corridor of the Terminal Station leading from the train sheds was thrown open for the first time to the public Monday afternoon.

At 6 o'clock, when the special trains commenced arriving from the west, the crowds gathered and, lining up for several hundred feet on each side of the exit, the veterans were given round after round of cheers as they marched from the trains to the street cars.

Early in the evening the special trains from the west commenced to arrive. When the first Texas soldiers alighted from the train this was a signal for the cheering to start. "Hurrah for the Texas veterans!" was the cry that went up. The yell was taken up and the noise was almost deafening as the Texas warriors marched out through the Terminal.

The Texas veterans attending the reunion are estimated at an even 1,000. Following the Texans were hundreds of veterans from Oklahoma and Arkansas.

When the famous Dick Dowling Camp, United Confederate Veterans, of Houston, Tex., arrived at the Terminal Station Monday evening the cheering throng almost went wild with enthusiasm. There were over 100 members of the camp who alighted



Forrest's Cavalry from Tennessee.

from the special train. They carried a banner on which was inscribed the following words: "Diek Dowling Camp, 197, U. C. V., Houston, Tex., 43 defeated 15,000 at Sabine Pass, September 8, 1863."

General Cabell arrived between 9 and 10 o'clock on a special train from Dallas. He was accompanied by General Van Zandt, acting lieutenant general commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department. General Van Zandt succeeded General Cabell, who, on the death of General Lee, was promoted to commander-in-chief of the Confederate forces. General Roberts, senior brigade general of the Texas Division, becomes major general, commanding the Texas Division.

General Cabell has headquarters at the Hotel Hillman. The Texas headquarters are at the Hotel Morris.

* * * * *

THE REUNION.

The reunion has been a reunion. Men have met and have mingled and have recalled the days of the war. They have heard the bands play the old war tunes and they have seen the Confederate flags float in the breezes, and they have seen once more the Confederate gray worn by men who made it not only famous, but glorious. There are men here in the very coats they wore in the war, some of them have even the holes pierced by bullets that shed the wearer's blood.

Indeed it has been a reunion. The great commanders have been here, the generals, brigadier generals and colonels, captains and majors and lieutenants, who earned their titles in such a war as the world may not see again. These veterans were not bounty men, nor hirelings, but the volunteers who fought without pay or the thought of it.

There cannot be many more great reunions, for the veterans are getting too old to attend them. The generals are nearly all feeble. Many of the officers and privates are getting old, and the meeting places are not all so accessible as Birmingham, whose railroads reach all the South. So this is probably the last general reunion. It is a great one, and there are thousands of the very flower of the Confederate armies here. Men are here who fought under the great leaders on every battlefield, and men who filled many positions of honor. They have done honor to Birmingham.

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The selection of General Clement A. Evans, of Atlanta, for the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Veterans

was, on the whole, very pleasantly received, the veterans saying that his record in the war, his personality, his private life and his devotion to the cause of the association, made him qualified in every way for the honor accorded him on the floor of the convention hall Wednesday. General Evans has a winning personality and a quick mentality and is an ardent worshiper of the cause so dear to every Southerner.

When approached at his apartments in the Hillman Wednesday evening after the election he was surrounded by a large number of his staff officers and was holding an impromptu levee. He said to a representative of *The Ledger*: "I am profoundly grateful to my comrades for the great honor they have thrust upon me in electing me to the position of commander of the veterans, and I shall in every way endeavor to carry out the aspirations of the association and the cause by which we are drawn together shall be uppermost in my mind at all times. I am sensible of the great honor and will in every way try to demonstrate my appreciation. I will devote my entire time to the work in the coming year and hope to see all the old veterans at the reunion to be held in Memphis next year."

"I say 'God bless all the veterans,' and may He in his infinite mercy and overwhelming love spare them all for another love feast like the one now closing. I must say to the people of Birmingham that we all feel their marvelous hospitality and shall always keep in memory, their goodness to us and the many kindnesses shown us. To the press of Birmingham I am especially grateful for their many kindnesses shown all the veterans and myself."

* * * * *

The crowning social event of the reunion week, which has been so full of brilliant features, was the grand final ball which took place at the Hippodrome last evening.

The Hippodrome had been selected for this event on account of its capacity, having the largest floor space with accompanying spectators gallery in the city.

In spite, however, of the great size of the building the committee was much embarrassed in responding to the great demand for tickets, endeavoring to give out as many as possible, and at the same time to reserve sufficient floor space for the grand march and following dances. Almost 3,500 invitation cards were issued, and it is estimated that at least ten thousand had to be refused.

Too much cannot be said of the elegance and dignity which marked the occasion, and the grand march which was partici-

pated in by representatives of the society set from sixteen to sixty years, and from all parts of the country, numbered in all more than five hundred people, was managed with the greatest grace and ease.

This march, which was directed by Mr. John T. Yeatman, was led by the two most distinguished visitors to the reunion, Miss Virginia Clay-Clopton, that still regally beautiful belle of the 50's, and General Clement A. Evans, the Commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans.

After the grand march, which immediately followed the Southern Cross drill, the ball was opened for the general dance which was carried out according to the formal program, hundreds of dancers being on the floor at the same time.

The Southern Cross drill, which was called exactly at 9 o'clock, presented a scene of picturesque and dignified beauty and elegance, difficult to reproduce in description.

The drill, which has all of the stately dignity of the old-time minuet, was daneed by veterans of the Civil War, who had for their partners a group of beautiful young girls, and was directed by Captain W. L. McLean, under whose guidance the figures were carried out with military precision. Captain McLean, of Memphis, Lieutenant Dugan, of South Carolina, together with a number of other prisoners of war, devised and executed the beautiful and intricate figures of this drill during their enforced stay at that dreary place, Johnson's Island, during the 60's.

The veterans who took part in the drill were in full dress uniforms, while the partners wore diaphonous white dresses, made dancing length, ornamented across the bosom with a blue Southern Cross, on which were the eleven stars of the Confederate battle flag, emblazoned in silver; the requisite touch of red was given by the high-heeled slippers and silk stockings. The drill was carried on to patriotic airs played by the band in the minuet movement, with a special figure now and then to a few bars of Dixie, which required a different movement. During the drill the cross figure in panel form was introduced the full Southern Cross, in which stood at attention every participant.

A delightful feature of the ball, and one which excited great interest was the arrangement made by the committee for the veterans to take part in various dances, which were considered especially theirs. They were provided with dance cards, which were filled out with the names of their fair partners, as if this ball was being danced fifty years ago. These special marches followed the grand march, the escorts of the sponsors

and maids relinquishing their partners to veterans for two dances, after which the veterans retired to the spectators' balcony and the ball continued.

Another feature which was intended especially for the entertainment of the veterans, but which was equally enjoyed by every guest present, was the darkening of the ballroom in order to exhibit stereopticon pictures, which were accompanied by a number of Southern songs, exquisitely rendered by the members of the Confederate choir.

Among the views shown were portraits of General Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, General Joseph E. Johnston, General Albert Sidney Johnston, President Davis, General Stephen D. Lee, Admiral Semmes, and other Southern heroes. Between each of the portraits the words to many of the Southern songs were shown, among them "My Old Kentucky Home," "Way Down Upon the S'wanee Ribber," "Dixie," "The Sweet Sunny South," "All quiet Along the Potomac," "Maryland, My Maryland," and others, in many of which the entire audience joined. It is needless to say that during this part of the entertainment there "was not a dry eye" in the house. So impressive indeed was the occasion that many of the older ones to whom the "war time" is still a vivid and painful memory, sobbed aloud.

The effervescent gayety of the Southern spirit, so rebounding and buoyant, was soon again exhibited, when the brilliant lights were turned on, the band broke forth with gay strains of music and the dance was again called.

The hosts on the occasion were the Sons of Veterans of Birmingham, and most gracefully and graciously did they perform their office, reflecting honor on their home city. They are to be congratulated on the magnificent success of the occasion, and the graceful dignity which was carried out in every detail.

The guests present were a representative gathering of the dignity, beauty, grace and chivalry of the Old and New South, taken from three generations of the same blood. Oh! the sight was a glorious one! Beautiful old women of ante-bellum days, graced the occasion with their dignified presence, gallant old men who have nearly finished the battle of life were there; and with them were their stately daughters and worthy sons, their beautiful granddaughters and noble grandsons, all mingling in this function which was designed to do honor to the past, to grace the present, and to point the future.

* * * * *

With steps which may have been feeble and tottering, but which were unfaltering and unafeard, the survivors of the Con-

federate army, the most glorious in the world's pages of history, marched through the streets of Birmingham Thursday. With heads erect and proud and with eyes blazing with the enthusiasm of a righteous cause the defenders of the Southland were to-day honored by Birmingham and its thousands of reunion visitors.

The day was the hottest of the summer to date. The morning blossomed fair. At 9 o'clock, however, the thermometer commenced to rise and by 10 it had reached a new record for the summer. Scarcely a breeze was stirring, and with the sun's hot rays pouring upon them the veterans commenced their march through the streets of Birmingham. The line of march was formed on Sixth Avenue. At the First Methodist Church was the first point where the procession came into full formation.

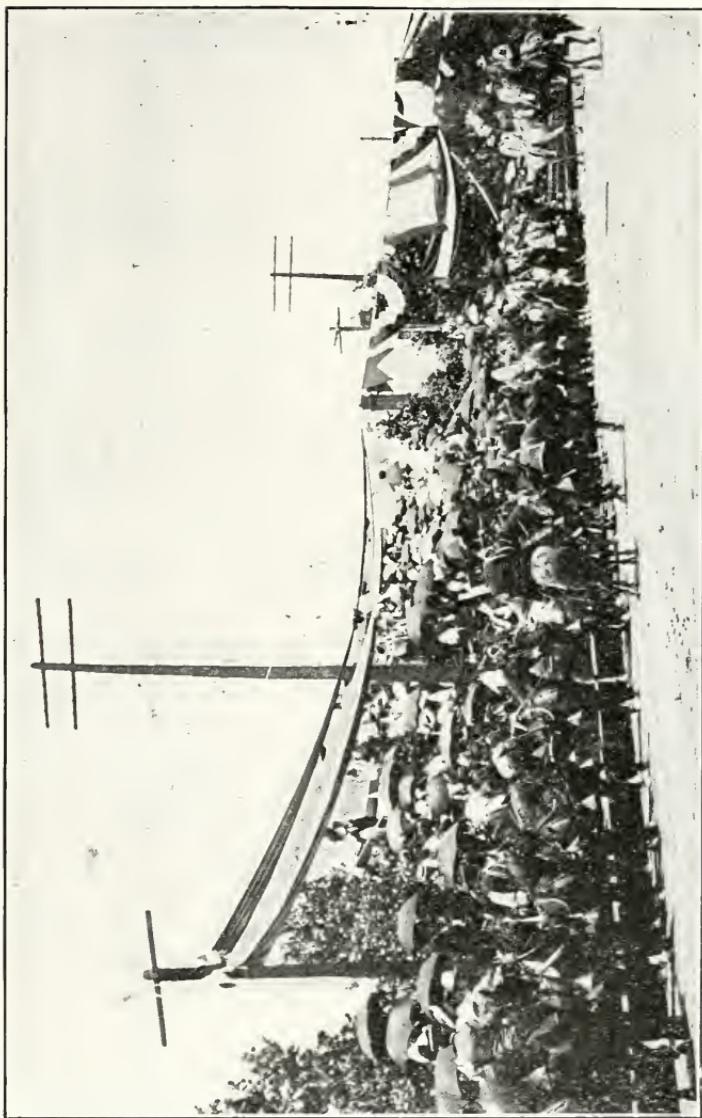
Promptly at 11 o'clock the parade was started. Lieutenant Haygood of the police force, yelled to the large crowds here to clear the way. The mayor and board of aldermen, who were to have joined the procession, did not answer present, and Capt. E. J. McCrossin, the assistant grand marshal, gave the order for the march to start. A platoon of Birmingham police in full uniform headed the procession. Next came Capt. McCrossin and his staff. These were followed by Governor B. B. Comer and Lieutenant Governor Henry B. Gray, who rode side by side at the head of the governor's staff.

Philip Memoli's band followed. Next were several companies of the Alabama National Guards.

The veterans followed the state militia. General Clement A. Evans, the Commander-in-chief, rode at the head of the Confederate army. The General, with his long, flowing gray hair, attired in his war uniform of gray and his black leggings, presented a picturesque appearance. He was mounted on a large black horse. The Commander-in-Chief was escorted by the staff of General Lee, the late Commander-in-chief.

The conspicuous part taken in the long procession by the younger men formed a feature that was very generally remarked. Almost every section and division had its quota of Sons of Veterans and others who were paying tribute to the bravery of gallant sires and friends who fought for the Confederacy.

Right at the head of the column, just behind the governor's glittering staff, came the local military companies. The Woodlawn Rifles, commanded by Capt. J. B. Scully, came first. Just behind came the Jefferson Volunteers, Capt. R. L. Gregory;



At the Reviewing Stand.

the Birmingham Rifles, Maj. L. C. Brown; Troop D, Cavalry, Capt. M. M. Stewart, and Battery D, Captain Dorrance. Major Carl Seals and Lieutenant Colonel Hughes B. Kennedy played a conspicuous part in their management of the guardsmen. The men were all in glittering new equipment, just received by the state, and even the mules drawing the guns and caissons were in new harness. The Chattanooga company also made an excellent showing in the procession.

General John W. Apperson, Commander-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Adjutant N. B. Forrest, Jr., the sponsors and maids for the Sons, and others of the younger contingent were conspicuously in evidence.

General Evans' staff included Adjutant General W. E. Mickle, Brigadier General J. F. Shipp, Brigadier General B. H. Young, Brigadier General Fred L. Robertson, Brigadier General H. W. Graber, Colonel J. R. Crowe, Colonel John H. Bankhead, Colonel James T. Harrison and Colonel William B. Leedy.

It is estimated that there were 10,000 veterans in the parade. It took the procession over two hours to pass. The line of march extended for perhaps four miles. On account of the excessive heat the steps of the old soldiers were necessarily slow.

From the time the parade formed until the entire march had been completed the soldiers proceeded through a throng of enthusiastic and wildly yelling people. The streets along the line of march were crowded and jammed. All traffic was stopped between the hours of 11 and 1 in Birmingham. Not a car moved down-town. The only spaces reserved on the streets and avenues of the city were the interstices through which the old soldiers marched in their parade.

While the shouting and the cheers were one continual and uninterrupted ovation all along the route, at times the enthusiasm reached a high pitch. The men and the women yelled themselves hoarse in their efforts to give an ovation to the Confederate Veterans. At times pretty girls would break through the crowds and rush out and throw their arms around the necks of the old soldiers. People along the route frequently ran out and gave the tired soldiers ice water. Everything possible was done to make the march of the veterans a pleasant and comfortable one.

In the line of march Alabama was perhaps better represented than the other states numerically. Fully 1,000 old Alabama soldiers marched under the Alabama division flag. Every

member of Camp Hardee who was able to leave his home took part in the parade.

United States Senator Joseph F. Johnston, attired in his suit of gray and wearing an army regulation hat, marched in the ranks with the other veterans. Captain J. F. McLaughlin, the Commander of Camp Hardee, was at the head of the camp.

For hours the parade was passing through the streets, and during all that time there was almost one long cheer. The thoughtfulness of many merchants and citizens who put out drinking water along the line of march was well rewarded in many places, the tired veterans stopping time and again to drink.

Notwithstanding the difficulty experienced in securing horses, the committee, headed by Dr. Byron Dozier, had done its work thoroughly, and a notable display of horseflesh was the result. Most of the animals ridden were noticeable for their fine condition, and several veterans and others who have been attending reunions for years, assert that the number of mounted men was the largest of recent record.

On every hand there was heard praise of Birmingham and of the way she has cared for her visitors. Cheers of all sorts would go up from the marching men. Such shouts as "Three cheers for Birmingham!" "Three cheers for the newspaper!" "Three cheers for Camp Gordon!" and even once a shout of "Bully for dry Birmingham!" went up.

Business men forgot their affairs and citizens forgot their business. Rich and poor alike jostled in the crowd while they strained their eyes for glimpses of the passing throng. The five-thousand-dollar Paris motor rubbed wheels with the ox cart from the far rural sections, and occupants of both stood on tip-toe to see the wondrous sight.

Mr. R. S. Munger, one of the best known men of Birmingham, was standing during the parade near a crowd of gentlemen congregated around an old negro. The negro was relating the fact that he carried General Jackson to a place of safety when Jackson was accidentally shot at Chancellorsville. Mr. Munger became interested and asked the old darky where he was stopping. The reply was that he had no place. Mr. Munger placed him on a car and requested the conductor, when the cars resumed service, to put him off at his (Mr. Munger's) residence.

The eighteenth reunion of the United Confederate Veterans has passed into history. With the grand ball at the Hippodrome Thursday night the epoch-making event was concluded.

The remnants of the great Confederate army have departed for their homes. They returned to their homes with a "good taste" in their mouths and with a warm feeling in their hearts towards Birmingham. They leave behind them memories of the most pleasant occasion in the history of Birmingham and an increased love and affection for them and the cause for which they so bravely and valiantly fought.

It is the unanimous verdict that Birmingham established a new record for hospitality.

"They tell us that warm Southern hospitality is on the wane," said General Sidney Johnson, of Tyler, Texas, one of the bravest leaders who fought under General Forrest. "We had heard that Birmingham was a northern city in its ways and customs, but after our entertainment here we can all declare that Southern hospitality still exists and that in Birmingham it has a living incarnation."

Birmingham's success as a host cannot be questioned when an Atlantan gave expression to this statement:

"Atlanta was eager for the next reunion. We fought hard for that honor, but somehow, if we had won, I would have felt some apprehension lest Atlanta might not have kept up with the pace set by Birmingham during the present reunion."

Said a citizen of Memphis, the place selected for the next reunion: "Of course we shall do our very best to make the next reunion the greatest in the history of the organization. Personally, I shall feel very glad indeed if we can do as well by the event as did Birmingham."

Many of the veterans left for their homes Thursday night. Two special trains were run out over the Queen and Crescent. On one of these General Cabell and several hundred Texans returned. Several hundred Texans will stop over at Vicksburg Friday to visit the National Cemetery at that place.

GENERAL CABELL'S TRIBUTE.

General Cabell, of the Trans-Mississippi department, said: "Birmingham is certainly a great city. It has acquitted itself with great credit. Out in Dallas we will in the next few days entertain the grand lodge of Elks. We expect over 100,000 visitors and I can only hope that we will do as well by the Elks as Birmingham has done by the Confederates."

GENERAL EVANS' TRIBUTE.

General Clement A. Evans, the newly elect Commander-in-chief of the Confederates, accompanied by a large party of Georgians, left over an early train Friday morning for his home in Atlanta. "This has been a glorious reunion," said General Evans, "and I return to my home greatly strengthened. Too much cannot be said in praise of Birmingham and the manner in which the people of this city have entertained the convention. Nothing has been left undone which could have been done to make the occasion a success. I trust that the Lord may spare us all for the reunion next year. The parade was one of the most impressive that I have ever witnessed. The reunion has been a reunion in deed and in truth."

GENERAL MICKLE.

"I confess that I was much troubled and very anxious as to the outcome of the reunion, fearing that the 'Magic City' would fall short of what was expected of her, but I am gratified to say that she has come up to her obligations in a most commendable way. The whole state of Alabama may feel proud of the manner in which she has acquitted herself.

GENERAL SCOTT.

General Charles Scott, of Mississippi, a prominent political leader of that State and at one time representative in Congress, accompanied by several Mississippians, left Thursday night over the Frisco for his home. "The good people of Birmingham have certainly won us over by the kindly and gracious treatment during our reunion. We have been made to feel that personal hospitality still lives. Everyone has been considerate. We have enjoyed every moment of our stay in your splendid city."

GOVERNOR THOMPSON.

Said former Lieutenant Governor Wells Thompson, of Texas, who with Mrs. Thompson left Thursday night for Huntsville to visit relatives, for a few days before returning home. "To tell how much I think of your city I will say that if I had the money I would buy it. I was born in Alabama and have always felt proud of the State of my birth, but I return to Texas feeling more pleased than ever before with Birmingham and Alabama."

TYLER AND TATE.

General A. S. Tate, who was overcome by heat during the march Thursday morning, is still very ill at his home in West End. General Tyler, of Kentucky, the commander of the Forrest Cavalry, did not leave for his home Friday morning. He remained over in Birmingham on account of Colonel Tate's illness. General Tyler spent the greater part of Friday at the bedside of Colonel Tate. The many friends of Colonel Tate hope that he will soon recover his usual good health. One sad feature in connection with the illness of Colonel Tate is that a few weeks ago his wife died. One of her last requests was that Colonel Tate take part in the Confederate reunion and participate in the parades.

General Tyler states that the reunion was a great success.

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REUNION CLOSES.

After one of the most successful of the eighteen reunions the United Confederate Veterans have closed their meeting at Birmingham. The Ledger congratulates the veterans on the success of their meeting and takes the occasion to compliment the city of Birmingham for the handsome manner in which it has entertained the strangers within her gates.

The veterans have expressed themselves as delighted with their reception and entertainment and we have seen that it was good. Birmingham was proud to have the veterans here and she made the city beautiful for them and she has shown her pleasure in having them.

The Confederate Veterans have shown themselves gentlemen and of their conduct during this reunion there could not be the remotest criticism. Not one of them has failed to meet the highest standard of the visitors.

The reunion has been a success, a great success. Birmingham is happy over it; the whole South is happy over it. It has been one of the happiest of the reunions. The Ledger hopes that the future reunions will be as complete, as large and as successful as this has been.

It will be a long time before Birmingham can have the veterans again, but she does hope to have them at least once more. She likes them.

Some of the Sponsors.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
AND REUNION
OF THE
United Confederate Veterans
HELD AT
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 9th, 10th and 11th, 1908

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS Tuesday, June 9th, 1908.

The Hippodrome presented a scene never to be forgotten. A great stage, with raised seats in the rear, was surrounded with beautiful flags and bunting, appropriately setting off a picture of sixty uniformed and pretty women composing the Confederate choirs, as well as 300 sweet faced little children in white.

The music presented by these two bands, assisted by the official reunion band, was the most attractive feature of the session. With Miss Alice Fallon leading, and the children emphasizing each repetition of "Dixie Land," with waiving Confederate flags, the veterans wildly cheering, the effect of the music was wonderful.

The choirs sang "Should Old Acquaintance Be Forgot," "Hurrah for the Bonnie Blue Flag," and several others with fine musical ability.

At 10 o'clock sharp General Harrison called the meeting to order. After some confusion in seating delegates from Texas the great hosts of the Confederacy turned to the God who ruled the destiny of their war, and Dr. J. William Jones, the chaplain general of the organization, offered the following invocation:

CHAPLAIN JONES' PRAYER.

"Oh! God, our help in ages past, our hope for years to come. God of Israel, God of the centuries, God of our fore-fathers, God of Jefferson Davis and Sidney Johnston and Robert E. Lee, and Stonewall Jackson, God of the Southern Confederacy, God of our common country, our God!

"We bring Thee to-day the adoration of humbly grateful hearts as we gather in our annual reunion. We thank Thee that Thou didst shield our heads in the leaden and iron hail of battle, while so many of our comrades fell on our right hand and our left, or died in the hospital, or the loathsome far off prison.

"We thank Thee, that while our beloved comrades have been 'stepping out of ranks' so constantly since the days of war, so many of them during the past year, we are here to-day to greet each other once more before we, too, shall 'cross the river.'

"We thank Thee, O! God, that all through the centuries, whenever men were needed Thou hast brought them forth. And we thank Thee, especially, that in our 'great struggle for constitutional freedom' Thou didst give us leaders worthy of our noble cause, and men of the rank and file worthy to follow these leaders to an immortality of fame.

"We thank Thee O God that Thou has spared so many of these to show by their honest toil, their patient endurance, their able leadership, and their tactful skill, that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

"We thank Thee that so many of these have been Christian men, and we pray Thee that all among the living may become 'soldiers of the cross,' and be prepared to meet their Christian leaders, and comrades in that great Reunion, where the parting hand is never taken and 'war's rude alarms' are never heard.

"We thank Thee, too, for the noble women of our Southland, who were ministering angels in the dark days of war, and who in the darker days since have gladdened our homes, cheered our hearts, and by their self-sacrificing labors have perpetuated the hallowed memories of a glorious past. And as we raise our Ebenezer to-day to say: 'Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.' so we would humbly ask Thy continued favor and blessing upon us.

"God bless our association, its commander and all of its officers and members, that all of our business may be done 'decently and in order' and that there may go out from here hallowed influences to bless our Southland, and the whole of our common country.

"God bless the vast crowd gathered in this city, that nothing may occur to mar the happiness of this great occasion.

"God bless our comrades who in distant homes to-day, absent in body are present in spirit, with us, and especially that the poor, the needy, the sick among them may have loving hearts and friendly hands to minister to them, and a Father's care ever over them.

"May heaven's choicest blessings rest upon our homes, and the homes of all our old comrades.

"God bless His servant, the president of this great country, that he may have wisdom, grace and strength to do justice to every section of our land, and all in authority under him.

"May a loving Father send fruitful seasons, plenteous harvest and great business prosperity to our land, but above all, may He make of us 'a people whose God is the living God.' Hear us O Lord! Answer us! Bless us! Save us! We ask it all in the name and for the sake of Christ our dear Redeemer. Amen."

GENERAL GEO. P. HARRISON SPEAKS.

After a number by the children's chorus General Harrison delivered the opening address. He said:

"Comrades—We have gathered in annual reunion to once more renew the ties of the battlefield and to keep alive the traditions of which every true Confederate soldier is justly proud.

"We are conscious of no dishonor in our record. We fought for our homes and our loved ones; shame on any man who would not do likewise. We know we were right. We did our duty, and it is our duty to the end to preserve undiminished the treasures of our devoted patriotism, our unshaken faith and our unalterable belief in the sacredness and justness of our cause.

"We have, under varied conditions, always maintained our self-respect; let us continue to do so to the end.

"We were tested in the greatest clash of arms known to history. Some of us were with Lee, some with Johnston, some with Beauregard and some in the Trans-Mississippi Department. We fought until about one-half of our army was under the sod. History furnishes no other such record. We can recall, with pride, the patriotism and pure motives that inspired us, and how we fought over almost every foot of Southern soil, in over 2,000 great battles. We can also recall the humiliation and suffering to which we were subjected after the war,

by a forced submission to carpet-bag and scallawag rule. But we bore it all with patience and dignity until, with divine approval, we regained control of our own local governments and now, once more, are in the house of our fathers, and again honor the flag of our reunited country.

"As the official head of the Alabama Division, United Confederate Veterans, I greet you; with a joyful heart and open arms I bid you welcome here to-day. This great city, whose guests we are, is proud to have you here. All Alabama rejoices to know that you are with us to-day. We are all glad to see you.

"Make yourselves comfortable, take the best seats you find, put your feet on the mantelpiece and spit in the fireplace if you want to do so. Be at home. You are in Dixie land."

Announcement of address by Governor Comer was made, but as he was not present, the mayor of Birmingham was called for.

MAYOR WARD SPEAKS.

Mayor George B. Ward was introduced. In a short but pointed talk he made the visitors more than welcome. He said:

"Mr. Commander and Veterans: Once again has this city gathered together the brave survivors of the most glorious war in all history. As we greet you staunch defenders of the Confederacy our hearts run over with love and tenderness, and we send word to all the world that we are proud to be your host.

"Birmingham, the youngest and strongest daughter of our beloved Southland, is ever anxious to proclaim and show its loyalty to her glorious traditions and to her illustrious men.

"This city was not a part of the South in those stormy days of war, but it is a part of it now, and proudly do we join in the preservation of all that is precious to the hearts and minds of the Southern people.

"Mr. Commander, there is something peculiar about the South. It is not our laws, it is not our institutions, nor yet our material wealth alone that makes the South stand forth magnificent and unique among all the peoples of the earth.

"It is the spirit of chivalry, the purity of race, the power of noble men—ever ready to respond to her call, it matters not whether it be to walk worthily in the paths of peace or prove thunderbolts on the fields of war.

"Mr. Commander, though peace, gentle peace, now rests down upon us in plentifullness and prosperity, yet we should ever strive to keep burning in the souls of the generations as

they come and go that same indomitable spirit which inspired the Southern man and Southern woman in the terrible struggles of the sixties.

"And now on behalf of the people of Birmingham to these old heroes, I can only say, we would magnify your deeds if we could; that being beyond the power of man, we can only cherish and tell them over and over again as best we can. We would reward and attend you as befits the heroes that you are, if we could; that being possible to angel hands alone, we can only give you all we have, our hearts and homes, our love and care, and say God bless the day that gives us the privilege of proving that Birmingham is yours."

(Applause.)

General Harrison.

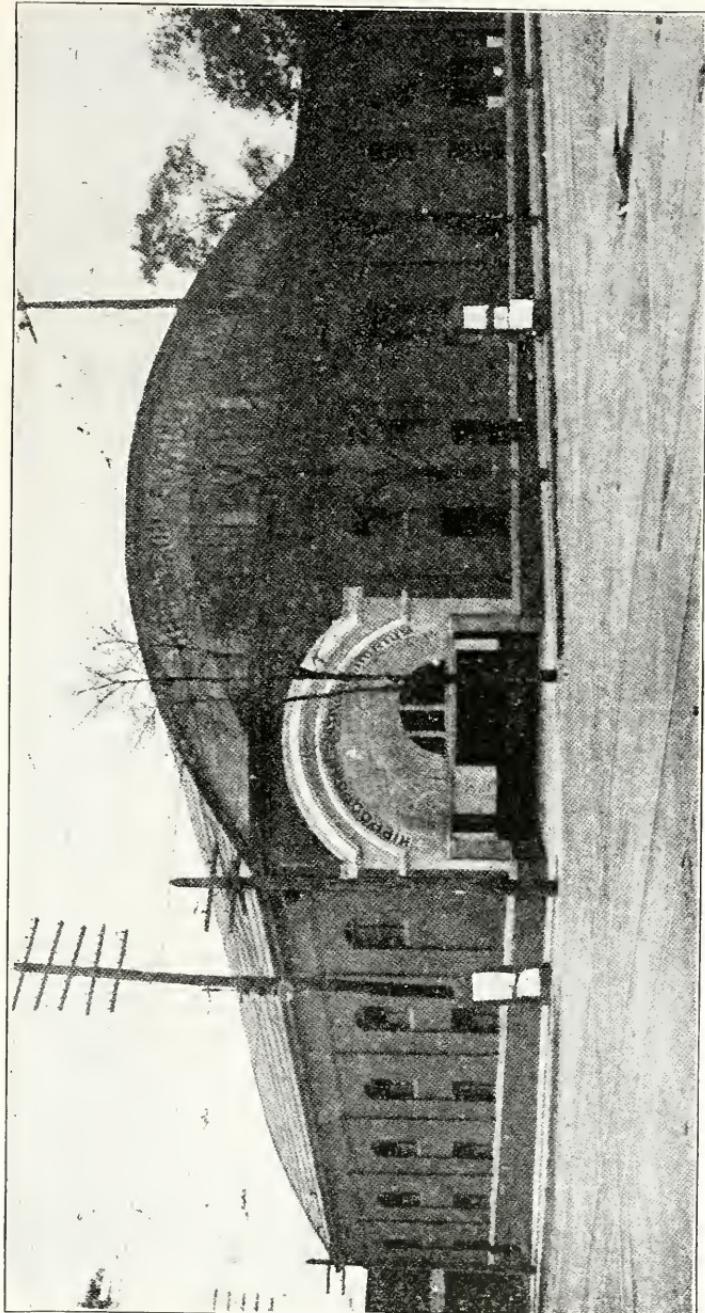
We need a larger and better gavel. Colonel Reed, of South Carolina has presented to General Mickle a gavel made of a part of the oak under which General Green hitched his horse at the battle of Guilford Courthouse in 1862, and with this I call you again to order; and Governor Comer having arrived, I now have the pleasure to present to you, comrades, his Excellency, B. B. Comer, Governor of Alabama, who will now address you.

(Applause.)

GOVERNOR COMER SPEAKS.

"Soldiers of the South, I welcome you to Birmingham. I welcome you to Alabama. Our young city, born since the war, is unbattle-scarred; this valley and mountain has never known strife, the noise of battle shout, the boom of cannon or crack of rifle has never made wounds or disturbed the course of our serenity. Business strife, business competition, and the fire and smoke around about us has been that of mercantile, factory and furnace.

"While many of our citizens have shared with you the rigors of war, the pains of wounds and the death of life, many, except for story, know nothing of that great strife in which you earned the well-deserved name of 'heroes.' The worship of the brave is only commensurated with that of the enduring; these two great qualifications you exemplified in the most remarkable degree, and it is these, the latter not less than the former, which makes this great engathering, this great meeting. The campfire has been prepared, at the bivouac you can recite



Where the Convention Met.

over again in the most living manner those events in your lives, those events which, except from your memory, would become simple chronicles of the times; pages of history for all time, it is true, and yet unlit by the sparkle of the individuality which your recital will give.

"Birmingham, unseathed by war, yet full of sympathy, extends to you that intensest of welcome, that sincerity of love and affection, that intense desire that while in our midst you shall have the very best and enjoy the very most, and in the name of this, the largest city of Alabama, I welcome you. The mayor will later give you the keys to the city, and while he, too, is unscarred by war or marriage, yet I have no doubt he can well tell you the love story as unquestionably he is old enough to be well practiced in the whisperings of the beautiful things of life and the carrying of sentiment from heart to heart.

"My office as chief executive is at the capital city, Montgomery. In the capitol we have a room devoted to archives and history, most of it to the preservation of Alabama's part in the great civic strife. In those archives we carry as a treasure a Confederate battle flag, with the original staff gone, evidently shot away, the staff being replaced by a limb torn from a tree and the silken folds of the bars and stars tied thereto and floating unseathed as carried aloft in the crush of battle. We have there samples of 10,000 pikes, ordered made by the State, which pike consists of a long blade attached to a long wooden staff, ordered made by the State to arm the first troops; we also have samples of primeval muskets, guns and mortars, showing to what extremity the Confederacy was placed for firearms until they were adequately supplied by the Federal troops; in fact, so well recognized was this source of supply that one soldier in surrendering at Appomattox handed over his gun to the Federal commander with the statement that he was simply returning it, as the cause for which he borrowed it no longer existed.

"Four times a day I go in and out through the portico of our capitol, and in between two great columns, erected to stand forever, is placed a metal star; that star marks and names the spot on which your president and our president, Mr. Jefferson Davis, stood when he took the oath of office and promised to stand by and stand with you in the righteous fight for local self-government. It was from that spot that he delivered his inauguration address, and it was from that spot that the first and only president of the Southern Confederacy declared the eternal principles of local self-government.

"I was younger than the age necessary to stand the rigors of war, yet older than the war, and while daily witnessing this hallowed spot of your birth, I want to assure you that the spirit which caught you also caught me, and I believe the fire which kindles the love of State and country will live; it is the Promethean spark stolen from heaven—matches will flare and go out, furnaces can be banked and will ashen and die, but the flames which light the soul, which make the emotions glow, which send the power of resolve, which excite the daring do, can never die.

"The white man, seldom in restraint, never a slave, striving always for the utmost freedom and for the best, has on these accounts been God's agent to make and maintain the highest state of liberty and civilization. Endowed with limitless ambition, untethered by time or tide, ignorant and unrestricted by deed and demarcation lines, with a heart full of the rightness of things, he climbs the ladder of time, always upward, never downward, going not only to the extent of physical structure, but on out into open space, on and on—the one thing next to Diety, which is infinite and forever.

"Napoleon had his Waterloo, that meant an end to his physical conquests, to his ambitious greed for empire, but the code Napoleon, which meant liberty to the poor, restraint of the oppressor, and the cross of Napoleon, that great medal of honor, similar to the cross which you wear to-day, meaning reward to the brave. Those two never have and never can have a Waterloo. You had your Gettysburg, which was the Waterloo to secession, but soldiers of the South, soldiers of the great bronze cross, the Mason and Dixon line of civic rights and just demands for local self-government, was not conquered, it was not surrendered at Appomattox, and that line, while no longer defined as East and West, no longer looked to as between North and South, is found dividing—and will forever divide—the rights of man from the wrongs of man, the oppressor from the oppressed. The oppressor may be called grand duke, may be called czars, may be called captains of finance and industry, there is nothing in the name, there is everything in the fact, and the great white race of America will see that this dividing line lives forever and forever. The white man has never yet tolerated the seizing of the constitution which he has made by creatures which he has made, no matter what called, and that constitution used to oppress and tax them. The great spirit of Lee and Jackson, Johnston and Stuart, and those thousands of brave men that lead you and went with you to the last, no

matter in what land they now dwell, no matter in what land you may dwell, the white man's spirit of eternal endurance will be with you and yours. The vestal virgins of liberty and of man's humanity and infinity are there and will always be there to keep that living fire aglow.

"A few days ago at Jackson, Ala., I pulled off my hat before the monument erected to Major Pelham by the General Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It is of white marble, representing Major Pelham as standing erect, dressed in the Confederate uniform, his sword buckled around him. It is said to be a good likeness. It is a youthful face, almost girlish, finely chiseled, clean-cut, statue showing slender, though shapely, build, scarce 23 years old, and yet this embodiment of youthful manhood was the leader of Lee's artillery, and when the news of his death wound was brought to Lee, it wrung from him, the old general himself, the exclamation, "The Gallant Pelham." Think of such words as those from such a man as an inscription on your tombstone, on my tombstone: I commend it to you, inscribe it in your hearts, in the hearts of your children, to last forever.

"The Daughters of the Confederacy did themselves, yourselves and their country lasting honor and glory, the old county of Calhoun and the old town of Jacksonville. Both Calhoun and Jackson are embodiments of patriotic self-government. The location is near Pelham's birthplace, and was erected by Southern womanhood as a monument of what a Southern boy had to offer, in defense of his State and his people.

"To the right on the capitol hill at Montgomery, in full view from my office window, stands the Confederate monument of the State, and as I stand and gaze at it, and walk around and look at it, as I read the inscription on it, as a boy remembering your sufferings and bravery, and a man realize fully what you sacrificed and accomplished, then I am proud indeed that I was born of you and born with you.

"It is true that you had your Appomattox, it is true that you had your Gettysburg, it is equally as true that you had your first and second Manassas, it is equally as true that you had your Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, the Crater at Petersburg, and still true that you had your Chickamauga, and so I could go on, but I will be content to commend these stories and glories to you and around your camp fires, around your memories, around the memories of those who succeed you, may they cling and twine and grow, for certainly in

the words of Horace you can truly say, "Exegi Monumentum
aere perenius regalique situ pyrnidum altius."

"It is true, as I say, that Napoleon had his Waterloo, yet to-day's history says that the fair land of France, the farmers thereof, are the freest, happiest and richest in the world. They conquered the Waterloo, and it is easy to predict that the great landscape of time will witness the undiminished beauties of the lilies of France and the beauties of the tri-color. Napoleon was brought back from St. Helena to the most triumphal burial ever given man. It is true that the South had its Gettysburg, but you old soldiers, scattered throughout the Southland, have conquered Gettysburg. Every monument on that historic field, and I am told there are hundreds of them, no matter in whose name erected, mark forever your glories; and I wish to say to you that the pension list of the Federal army is the highest record of your bravery and efficiency. I said the highest, it is surpassed only by one, and that is the condition of the South to-day. While you marched away from Gettysburg and Appomattox in the utmost depression and came back to homes of the utmost poverty, and paid war taxes beyond compare, you maintained the conquering spirit of a white man, you carried that spirit wherever you went, and it is the power of this nation to-day, no matter what part of it you live in. It is the glory of not only the Southland, but of the entire nation.

"I have traveled these broad States over, and no matter how far North, how far East, how far West, your old war song, 'In Dixie Land I Will Take My Stand, to Live and Die in Dixie,' no matter where or under what conditions played or sung, excites the emotions and stirs the heart to a shout.

"There have been forty-three years since Appomattox—the South has been physically restored. To accomplish this you have had to wear the overalls of the farm, factory and business. Too little time has been given to education and to political economy. The nation which knew and grew in your political power and influence before 1860 has missed you, and there is abroad in the land to-day a dangerous disease—I will call it that of the dollar, the tainted dollar—this disease has always blighted the people's rule and safety and made centralized government both possible and dangerous. It well becomes you as of old to encourage the manufacture of that serum of pure polities, pure patriotism, pure love of country, which will inoculate the body politic and bring it back to sound and safe conditions. This great task is before the people to-day. You have

sown the seed and we pray that a sufficiency fell in fertile ground to furnish harvest sufficient for our great nation.

"You are here in our midst, we welcome you. My home is on the south hills, every door is open to you. Our State is all around about you, I offer you the keys of same. If anyone dare lay ruthless hands on you, send for me. This State is yours, accept to the fullest its joy and gladness."

"I will burden you with a message of love, as each of you cross over the river and meet the dauntless Stephen D. Lee, tell him that we love him still in Dixie."

The Governor was frequently interrupted by great applause.

GENERAL BUSH, OF CAMP HARDEE.

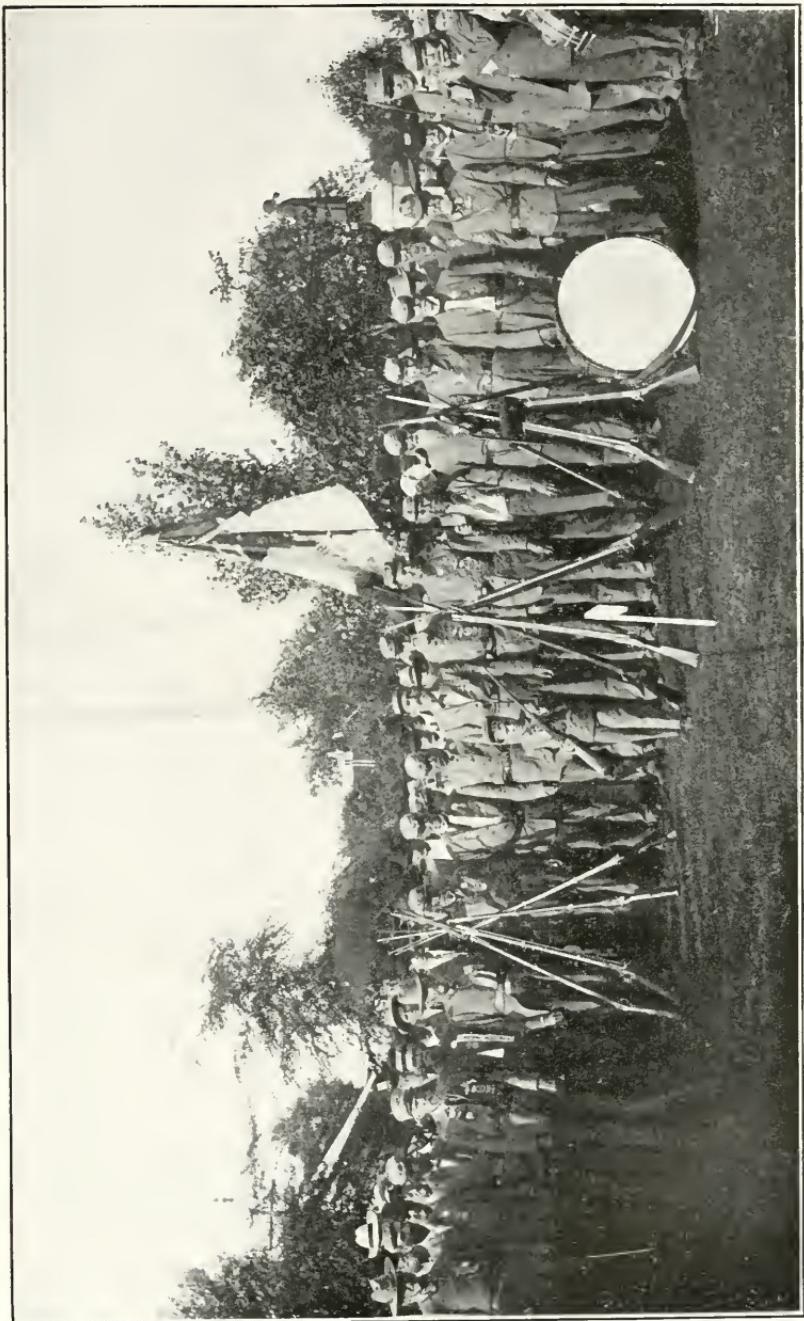
General J. W. Bush, of Camp Hardee, welcomed the veterans on behalf of the local veterans. He said:

"Others have told you of the beauties of this great city and wonderful district, and its manifold resources. It is my pleasing duty to extend to you from the Confederate Veterans of Alabama a warm-hearted, cordial welcome. We are glad that you have come by the thousands, and the tens of thousands. We greet you with open hearts overflowing with love and veneration; and in saying this I speak not only for the Veterans, but for the Sons and Daughters and for all the brave and generous people of Birmingham; whether they are here from the North or the South, the East or the West, Europe, Asia or Africa."

"Here we are all united in our hearts and hands in extending to you the freedom and hospitality of this city of magic growth. We honor you for your gray hair, your bent forms, for your feeble strength and tottering footsteps. We honor you for the grand and glorious achievements and heroic deeds, which challenge the admiration of the world."

"You present a unique figure in the world's history—you have lived under the flag of two nations—you are the remnant representatives of a nation, whose boundaries are marked with bayonets. It flashed into the family of nations like a meteor; it vanished from the family of nations like a sword returned to its scabbard."

"Its birth was registered and its epitaph was written in the blood of the brave. It was born, it lived and died amid the roll of drums, the blast of bugles, the rattle of musketry and the thunder of cannon."



"The Boys" in Uniform.

"Its constitution was dissolved in the flames of war; its flag fell to rise no more; its institutions perished. When the sun arose upon Appomattox, there was a new heaven and a new earth; the old South lay dead in its majesty. It lay then in the bygone years under cypress trees and the ivy vine, with a broken shaft upon its tomb.

"The forty-third year since Appomattox brings with it the full leaf and flowers; the grass again grows green above the dust of our fallen comrades. The vines and the roses twine once more about their groves and their tombs; the red trumpet flower, the white lily, and the blue morning glories point their bugles toward heaven, as if to sound a reveille to our immortal dead. Another summer with its sunshine and shadow, its cares and pleasures, its laughter and its tears, its sowing season and its harvesting time, its cradle songs and its funeral hymns, now lies between us and that dismal day at Appomattox, when the star of Southern hope went down, and the Bonnie Blue Flag was furled in war forever.

"You comrades, many of you, were there, and proudly wore the torn and tattered gray, and you are not ashamed to wear it now. You vividly recall the awful sensations of grief and sorrow. That was a bright, beautiful, sunshiny morning; the clear blue sky was never bluer; far away on the western horizon you could see the deep blue line of the lofty, majestic and picturesque Blue Ridge Mountains, with its peaks of otter. The landscape in the bright sunshine was beautiful; all nature seemed in harmony, perfection and loveliness, but no poetic songster or brilliant orator, nor distinguished artist could paint, portray, depict or describe the look of utter despair and helplessness upon the saddened faces of the brave and gallant men who were there with the noble Lee.

"A comrade said to me lately, 'when veterans talk about the war they make themselves out heroes'; well, that is all right, they were all heroes, whether they ever fired a gun, drove a wagon or cooked a slapjack, they were heroes; they were there, doing what they could for their country's cause. While you are here, tell all the war yarns you wish, and take your time about it; tell all the little incidents, both direct and collateral; hold your auditor's attention spellbound, but don't bore him; see that the Sons and Daughters wind up the yarns and store them away as traditions.

"Tell about the battle of Sharpsburg in this way: General Lee had 41,000 men and 194 guns; McClellan had 87,164 men and 275 guns; Lee fell back across South Mountain and the

Antietam River, and established his line on the Hagerstown Pike Road. His position was at the Bonker. Near the center of the left was the Dunkard Church, and the right looked over a ford on the Antietam. McClellan threw forward two army corps, one commanded by Joe Hooker, and the other by Mansfield, just above the north of General Jackson's left, whose divisions were concealed in the woods, clearly exposing his intention to attack and revealing the point of attack.

"Along the ridge to the west, which parts the Antietam from the Potomac, and about a mile distant runs the Hagerstown Pike. Sharpsburg lies on the reverse slope of the ridge, extending in the direction of the Potomac. General Jackson had thrown back two of his divisions at right angles with the Confederate line for a counter stroke. Before sunrise the desultory fire of the pickets had deepened into the rattle of musketry and roar of cannon. The attack was made at the Dunkard Church, with that courage, dash and energy which had won for Hooker the sobriquet of "Fighting Joe," and the troops he commanded had already proved their mettle on many a field. His corps was 12,500 strong; they moved in massed column, as if they were on dress parade, stepping to the tune of martial music. On they came and there stood the immortal Jackson, with his brave and well-trained, seasoned soldiers, whose aim was so unerring that this splendid corps was hurled back in disorder.

"Hooker said, 'Never had he seen a bloodier or more dismal battlefield.' Lawton's division, being reinforced at a critical moment, held back Meade's corps, and by a counter stroke, forced him back on his guns.

"Gibbons, fighting fiercely at the Miller House, brought up a battery in close support of his line, and pressed heavily on West Wood until the Confederate skirmishers crept through the corn and shot down the horses and gunners.

"Stark led the Stonewall brigade into the open field. The battle swayed backward and forward under the clouds of smoke. The crash of musketry, reverberating through the woods, drowned the roar of cannon, and though hundreds and thousands were shot down at close range neither Federal nor Confederate flinched. Hooker sent in a fresh brigade and Patrick reinforced. Gibbons passed swiftly to the front, capturing two of our colors, but Stark with the old Stonewall brigade charged the enemy's right and doubled it back. Doubleday's division was struck fiercely in front and flank, reeled back in confusion at the Miller House, and though the gallant Stark was killed the Confederates regained the lost ground. General Stuart carried into action at a critical moment the battery commanded

by the gallant boy soldier, Major John Pelham, who for accuracy of firing his guns could not be excelled, and he poured a galling fire in the right wing of Hooker's corps which was repulsed all along the line. The heroic remnant of the valley regiment still held fast to the limestone ledges, and they were reinforced by Early's division and Hood's division, composed of about 3,000. Sumner's corps of 18,000 fresh troops were put in, and crossed at Pry's bridge, in so imposing an array that even our officers and men watched their movements with admiration.

"Terrible was the shock with which they rushed into the fight, but with all their formidable array, General Robert E. Lee still held the reins of battle. He knew General Jackson's familiarity with Napoleon's great key, he knew that General Jackson carried in his haversack Napoleon's maxims, so it was that Jackson gained a position to make his famous counter stroke in flank and rear. He ordered McLaws to drive back the enemy and turn his right. Anderson's brigade supported, and Semmes' brigade, and Early's division were rushed forward, and Sedgwick's division of 6,000 men was at the mercy of Jackson, in less time than it takes to tell it the ground was strewn with the dead and wounded and the whole Federal army was in flight. The Federal attack recoiled first from Jackson and then from Longstreet, swinging around to the right at Burnside's bridge.

"A mass column of 12,000 fresh troops, led by Burnside, crossed at Burnside's bridge; Longstreet's tired and worn-out men were falling back inch by inch. Gordon, our Gordon, with the blood dripping from the tips of his fingers, was holding his men in line and fighting like a lion at bay. Stephen D. Lee, our Stephen D. Lee, at this time, when disaster seemed imminent, grouped his batteries on the center of this advancing column.

"General Robert E. Lee rushed reinforcements from left to right, and that great fighter, A. P. Hill, coming up from Harper's Ferry with 3,000 men, without waiting for orders, struck Burnside's column in flank and rear, putting Burnside to flight, and thus ended the greatest battle of the war.

"When the roar of battle was over, in the still silence of the night General Lee sat on his horse on the road to the Potomac, and as general after general rode up, he asked, 'How is it on your part of the line?' Each told the same sad tale; those who were not killed or wounded were exhausted. The enemy was overwhelming, and there was nothing to do but retreat across the Potomac, even Jackson had no other course to offer.

"Hood, that undaunted soldier came next, and was filled with emotion and exclaimed he had no men left, 'Great God,' exclaimed General Lee with excitement, 'Where is the splendid division you had this morning?' 'They are lying on the field where you sent them, dead or wounded.'

"Then there was an appalling silence. General Lee, rising erect in his stirrups, said: 'Gentlemen, we will not cross the Potomac to-night; if McClellan wants to fight, I will give him battle to-morrow.'

"Tell of the battle of Shiloh, where fell the Peerless Albert Sidney Johnston; tell of the battle of Franklin, where Hood exclaimed to a courier: 'Go, give my love to General Pat Cleburne, tell him to take the battery in the Locust grove,' and that blazing comet of the West lay dying upon the enemies' works; to another courier: 'Go give my love to Stephen D. Lee, and tell him I say take the battery in Loeust Grove.'

"Our Lee sent back this message: 'Give my love to General Hood, and tell him by the eternal gods, the battery in the Locust Grove shall be taken.'

"Tell about General N. Bedford Forrest, the Wizard of the Saddle; the Couer de Leon of the South, Joe Wheeler, the hero of San Juan.

"During the fight from the tree top he exclaimed: 'They fly, they fly.' 'Who fly?' was asked. 'The Yankees,' was the answer; just an old habit.

"Tell about Jeb Stuart, the plumed knight, everywhere in the thickest of the fight, like Henry of Navarre."

(Applause.)

"Dixie"—By Miss Mary Addie Harrison and children's chorus.

General Harrison.

Next upon the program it becomes my pleasure to introduce to you Hon. Rufus N. Rhodes. He is the son of a veteran, a glorious veteran—he is the son of Rufus N. Rhodes.

GENERAL RHODES' WELCOME.

Perhaps the talk which was farthest heard in the hall, and best appreciated was that of Rufus N. Rhodes in behalf of the Sons. Here are his words:

"Survivors of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States of America:

"Only a great people can have a great civil war. Only a noble people can have a noble reconciliation. My father was a Mississippian; I am an American. The war settled that.

"The trouble grew out of honest differences of opinion, North and South, as to the proper construction of the Federal Constitution. The men of the South believed and insisted that they held to the right construction—that a sovereign State which had voluntarily entered the Union could voluntarily withdraw from it. For that conviction and contention nearly all of them sacrificed their comfort, health and property and tens of thousands of them sacrificed their lives. 'A mere sentiment,' it has been said; aye, verily, but sentiment has always swayed and always will sway the most enlightened, the purest and the freest. Real sentiment, of all potentialities, has best enriched and most ennobled mankind.

"It is sentiment that sanctifies the flag, for which men gladly die. It is sentiment that hallows traditions, consecrates the home, creates heroes, and enrolls their illustrious names among the immortals. It is sentiment that spontaneously and universally grants honor and homage to the Confederate veteran. All the world loves a brave man.

"The war was an irrepressible conflict, terribly uneven in the numbers of men and wealth of resources at the command of the antagonists; the North was enormously more populous, powerful and rich. As the struggle progressed the men and means of the South diminished, hope languished and died, but patriotism lived on. After four desperate valor-bejeweled years of anguish and hardship, of triumphs and defeats, the South was overpowered, utterly bankrupted in everything but spirit. The spirit of the South—it was and is the spirit of George Washington and Andrew Jackson, of Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee, which not only with dauntless courage faces peril and death, but with consummate patience endures privations, and diligently labors and humbly waits on God's providence—the spirit of the South was never extinguished.

"In 1865 the South, with unconquerable eye, glared into the cold, grim visage of the most appalling disaster of all the centuries, and the South did not quail.

"Were your sufferings, battle-searred warriors of the South, and your perils and sacrifices and the precious deaths of your intrepid immortal comrades all in vain? No, no, no. 'The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church.' The never-fading, everlasting heritage of glory, bequeathed by you to your children and grandchildren to remotest generations, in ever widening circles of ennobling influence for the uplifting of the

human race to the loftiest plane of consecration to duty and righteousness at all hazards, is the sublimest contribution vouchsafed to mortal men, save only when Christ died upon the cross.

"Your faith, oh veterans of the South, your teachings, your patience, your endurance, your courage, your devotion to high standards in war and peace, the example, Sons of Confederates, of our fathers, must ever be the loudest call and strongest inspiration to heroism, self-sacrifice and duty to every worthy child of time.

"How weak are words to welcome such as you, heroes of the 'Lost Cause.' In this young giant of a city, mainly constructed by your descendants, and whose stakes were not driven for several years after the echoes of your cannons' roar had vanished from the air, you must know how welcome you are here. You are more than welcome. The citizens of Birmingham, as one man, pray for your comfort, pleasure and peace; for your continued health, strength and happiness. God bless you. God bountifully bless every one of you, who ever drew a blade, or fired a shot, or suffered a sacrifice, at the bidding of an officer in gray or at the prompting of your own indomitable Southern heart."

"Bonnie Blue Flag"—by choir.

General Harrison:

I ask your special silence. You have heard the men; I now have the honor to present to you the President of the Alabama Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. Charles G. Brown.

(Applause.)

MRS. BROWN'S WELCOME.

Mrs. Charles G. Brown, president of the Alabama Daughters, with a clear voice, expressed, as she said, the words of a loving heart and a full soul in welcoming Alabama's guests.

She spoke as follows:

"The Daughters of the Confederacy cannot, like the distinguished gentlemen preceding me, in eloquent words and oratorical climaxes express their welcome; theirs must be not of the brilliant fancy, but the simple, tender words of the loving heart; not of the lordly mind, but of the full soul. And, also, our voice of welcome must have the tremor of sorrow, and the light of our eyes must be dimmed and chastened by tears over

the graves of this year's dead heroes. Alabama's Morgan and Pettus and Falkner; Mississippi's noble Lee, Tennessee's Bates, and the equally beloved and honored faithful subaltern officer, and the patient, grandly heroic private soldier. And, oh, we had so much hoped to look again upon the grand, sweet face of your commander, the last lieutenant general of our Confederacy, loyal citizen, learned scholar, consummate leader, true patriot, and humble, devout, loving christian gentleman of the olden South, dying at the post of chivalric duty, spending the precious remnant of his life in honoring the dead of our erstwhile foemen.

"The hearts of the Daughters of the Confederacy are full of tenderest love for our worn and weary, but unconquered private soldiers, as with aged tottering limbs, gray uplifted heads and dim yet fearless eyes, they pass slowly down the western hills, and gaze upon the setting sun and the light and shadow of the mysterious sea of eternity. Our souls verily yearn to remove every thorn, hard stone and jagged rock from their pathway, and with tender and gentle ministering and sweet sympathy soothe and relieve the anguished hearts of the widows and orphans of our dead heroes. We thank our heavenly Father that so many have been spared to partake of this second reunion in this greatest, strongest young city of Alabama, and our Southland. It is our deepest desire and sincerest hope that for the time your haleyon youth days will come back again as you recount to each other the scenes, the joys, the love and the glories of your grand old past. With full loving hearts and souls the Daughters of the Confederacy bid you welcome, most glad, happy and grateful hundred fold welcome.

"And when the last summons calls may you one and all pass to the Eternal Rennion Camp Land.

"Away and far from the Night-land,
When sorrows o'ershadowed thy way
To the splendors and skies of the Light Land.
Where reigneth Eternity's Day.
To the cloudless and shadowless Bright-land
Whose sun never passeth away."

APPLAUSE! Three cheers for the women of Alabama!

"'Way Down Upon the Suwanee River"—by Children's Choir.

Chairman J. M. Wilzen of the preparation committee then took charge of the meeting, declaring Birmingham's intention and willingness to tender true Southern hospitality, and then turned the gavel over to General Cabell, acting Commander-in-chief.



In the Business Section.

As he did so, the band broke out with "Dixie," and a bouquet of flowers was passed up to the stand. The General, speaking with a quivering voice, made an earnest appeal to his comrades. He said:

GENERAL CABELL SPEAKS.

"Governor, Mr. Mayor, Comrades and My Fellow Citizens:

It is my official privilege to respond on behalf of my comrades to this magnificent welcome and tender of hospitality by this young and progressive city in the great state of Alabama. What greater tribute could I pay those glorious men and women, than to say that their hospitality is worthy of the great state of Alabama, whose noble sons and daughters are to be found in every state and territory of this great Southland of ours? Her noble sons in this struggle for constitutional liberty were to be found always at the front, and the graves of the brave sons of Alabama are to be found on every battlefield from Gettysburg to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the western part of Kansas. Wherever the flag of the Confederacy—wherever her battle flag waved, you will find Alabamians—you will find them now in every Southern and Western States, making good citizens, and in many of our Southern and Western States and Territories filling the most important offices in the gift of their people. How then could you expect a warmer welcome than this noble Alabamian could give you? How can I find words to express to Birmingham the response of grateful hearts to this royal reception?

"What means this great gathering of what is left of the great column of gray that could be seen in the smoke of battle, following the plumes of Davis, Lee, Beauregard, the two Johnstons, Gordon, Stephen D. Lee, Wheeler, Longstreet, A. P. Hill, Price, Marmeduke, Shelby, Early, Hood, Forrest and Stonewall Jackson, as well as other great leaders? Why are they here? What have they come for? They are not here for self-interest; they are not here for gain. They are to meet their old comrades, who stood shoulder to shoulder with them on more than a hundred battlefields. They are here to take their old comrades by the hand, renew old acquaintances, and to rejoice with each other in the glories of the past, and also to mingle their tears for the absence of those who have crossed the river to the great beyond.

"Now, my old comrades, while we are enjoying all of the pleasures incident to the renewal of old friendships, let us pause a moment. Let memory go back to those days when nothing was to be heard but the roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry; yes, let your memories go back and if possible recall the comrades who answered the first bugle call and stood by your side; yes, call the roll, call the roll. Do they answer? Can you tell where they are? No one answers, but the spirit of the brave men will whisper to you and tell you that 'I am sleeping on the battlefield in my unmarked grave, wrapped in my old gray blanket,' at Gettysburg, at Sharpsburg, at Fredericksburg, at the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Petersburg, all through North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and to the Rocky Mountains. No stone marks the grave of these brave men. No monuments. But each soldier when dying could say, I have erected a monument in the hearts of the Southern people more durable than bronze or stone, that neither the storm of hate nor oppression can ever destroy or cause to crumble.

"My old comrades, my heart is sad and full of sorrow. A few weeks ago, I had expected another, and not myself, would speak to you to-day and greet you, but the reaper death, with its sharp and cruel scythe, entered the harvest field where the young and the old with timbal and harp, with song and dance, with glad hearts, getting ready to gather the golden grain, cut down one of our noblest and best. Our great commander, General Stephen D. Lee, is dead. He was cut down, cut down as he was preparing to enjoy all the pleasures of this golden harvest. Oh, death, why could you not have found another and left him to meet with his old comrades on this happy occasion! He has fallen asleep in the arms of his Saviour. No sound can awaken him. 'The cock's shrill clarion nor the echoing horn cannot awaken him to glory again.' Although dead, he still liveth. He lives in the hearts and affections of the Southern people. His name and fame will live in the hearts and memories of the Southern people as long as they admire courage, true patriotism and fidelity to principle. Yes, until time is no more. Let us both, old and young, cherish his memory. Let the young look to him as the exemplar, as the guiding star through life. Let the old instill into their songs the brightness of his good deeds and urge them to follow his example.

"My old comrades, I greet you with a sad heart, but with a heart full of love and affection. Noble sons of these brave

old gray-headed men, I greet you with a heart full of love and affection. I appeal to you, noble sons, by the memory of your brave fathers and brothers who died on the battlefield, in prison or from wounds, organize. I appeal to you by the memories of the sufferings and hardships borne by the noble women of the South—your mothers and sisters, who with tears streaming down their cheeks, will tell you with pride of the heroism of the husband and brothers, to organize. I appeal to you in the name of all that is dear to our past history, be ready to take the place of the old gray-headed men, the heroes of more than a hundred battles. Be ready.

“Noble Daughters of the Confederacy, I greet you with a heart full of love, admiration and affection. Continue your glorious mission. Beautiful young women of our Southland, proud daughters of the noblest women that ever lived in any country or in any age, I greet you with the heart of an old Confederate soldier full of love and pride, and I urge you to continue your good work and encourage your brothers and other young men to remain steadfast and true to the memories of the past. I heard that grand old soldier, General Bernard E. Bee, a son of glorious old South Carolina, at the battle of Bull Run say to his men, ‘Stand steady boys, stand steady,’ when the Federal bullets were flying thick and fast.

“‘Remember the Alamo,’ was the battle cry of the Texans at the battle of San Jacinto. Then let the battle cry of the young men and women of the South be, ‘Remember the heroism of our fathers. Remember the loyalty, patriotism and suffering of our mothers.’

“City of Birmingham, glorious Alabama, in behalf of my old comrades, I lay at your feet the thanks of grateful hearts.”

“Dixie”—by the band. Loud applause!

General Cabell:

In obedience to the constitution and by-laws of the greatest organization that this country has ever known, I declare this convention ready and open for work.

The following committees were then announced:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Alabama—J. B. Francis, of Birmingham.

Arkansas—General Asa Morgan, of Camden.

Florida—Lieutenant Colonel G. S. Hardee, of Rockledge.

Georgia—General Louis G. Young, of Savannah.
Indian Territory—Gen. John L. Galt, of Ardmore.
Louisiana—Gen. A. Estopinal.
Mississippi—William Buchanan.
North Carolina—Col. Henry A. London, of Pittsboro.
Northwest—Lieut. Col. L. C. Garrigus.
Oklahoma—Gen. William Taylor, of Altus.
Pacific—P. H. Wash, of Fresno, Cal.
South Carolina—Col. David Cardwell.
Tennessee—Gen. John H. McDowell, of Union City.
Kentucky—Thos. H. Hayes.
Texas—Milton Park.
Virginia—Col. Frank S. Robertson, of Abingdon.
West Virginia—J. Mehan, of Parkersburg.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Alabama—C. A. Lanier, of Montgomery.
Arkansas—Colonel Charles Coffin, of Batesville.
Florida—General Francis P. Fleming, of Jacksonville.
Georgia—Colonel L. L. Middlebrook.
Indian Territory—General R. B. Coleman, of North McAlester.
Louisiana—General A. B. Booth.
Maryland—Colonel Samuel E. Lewis, M.D., of Washington.
Mississippi—Major H. Clay Sharkey, of Jackson.
North Carolina—General James I. Metts, of Wilmington.
Northwest—General Paul A. Fusz, of Philipsburg, Mont.
Oklahoma—Colonel William M. Cross, of Oklahoma City.
Pacific—Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Evans, of Roswell, N. M.
South Carolina—General William E. James.
Tennessee—Colonel John P. Hickman, of Nashville.
Texas—J. D. Shaw.
Virginia—Colonel Taylor Stratton, of Richmond.
West Virginia—D. Huddleson.
The convention then adjourned to the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

**FIRST DAYS PROCEEDINGS, Tuesday, June 9th, 1908.
AFTERNOON SESSION.**

General W. L. Cabell called the meeting to order at 3:30 o'clock.

The singing of the Confederate choirs was the cause of more enthusiasm than had yet appeared in the reunion. Mrs. J. Griff Edwards of Portsmouth, general commanding the choirs, sang the words to "Dixie," composed by Dr. W. B. Wharton of Eu-faula. Mrs. John Cathey, brigadier general director of the choirs, sang "Gwine Back to Dixie," and Mrs. S. W. Harris sang "My Maryland." "The Old North State" chorns was the last number. Mrs. A. E. Owen, Jr., was the pianist.

Colonel Russell's oration follows:

COLONEL E. L. RUSSELL SPEAKS.

"Commander and Comrades:

"It is with the greatest diffidence and misgiving that I undertake to perform the duties assigned to me by our late Commander-in-chief, so as to meet your expectations. I recognize my unfitness for the performance of these sacred duties, and when General Lee invited me to be the orator on this occasion, I frankly wrote him that it was impossible for a variety of reasons, and positively declined to speak to you at this reunion. General Lee then wrote me a very earnest letter urging me to reconsider. It was so earnest and full of affection that I could not gracefully further refuse to do as he wished. After reading his letter I wired him that I had reconsidered and would accept the appointment. He then wrote me the following letter:

"Columbus, Miss., March 14th, 1908.

"Colonel E. L. Russell:

"My Dear Comrade—I have your telegram of March 13, saying that at my earnest personal request you had reconsidered your declination to deliver the oration before the veterans at Birmingham and would deliver the address.

"I write to thank you, for I had my heart set on your doing this last military duty for me, and did not feel like failing. With kindest wishes for you and Mrs. Russell, I am sincerely your comrade and friend,

(Signed) 'STEPHEN D. LEE.'

"It is useless to say to you that I value this letter above gems and diamonds. General Lee was acquainted with my record as a Confederate soldier. He knew that I was appointed color bearer of a Mississippi regiment by General Jake Sharp, who lived in the same city with General Lee, Columbus, Miss.

"I have read you General Lee's letter in order that you might look upon my shortcomings with forbearance and indulgence. Whether I come up to the standard of past orations or not, I shall always feel happy that I accepted the last request of the matchless and fearless soldier, our worthy commander, General Lee. The death of our brilliant Commander compelled me to change my entire speech to be made on this occasion. My close personal relations with General Lee for the past thirty years have been such that I feel it my duty to speak to you about my knowledge of his character, not only as a soldier, but as a Christian citizen. In his conduct and intercourse with his fellow men, his comrades and the young men of the country, his example in support of the Christian religion was as peerless as that of General Robert E. Lee. We have every reason not only to admire the character of General Stephen D. Lee as a soldier, but such was his character of both soldier and citizen as to excite the admiration and pride of every Southern man and woman.

"Comrades, we meet surrounded by a pall of gloom and sorrow. Only a few days ago our incomparable Commander was in full health, heroically and patriotically discharging the important duties that had been confided to his trust by the President of the United States.

"General Lee lived at Columbus, Miss., a point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; hence this gave me the opportunity of seeing much of him during the past thirty years, and such has been my occupation that it has brought me into personal contact with a great many of the leading men of this country during the period of time above mentioned—soldiers and statesmen and business men of large affairs—and I can truthfully state that in my opinion, General Stephen D. Lee was the most conscientious man, both as a soldier and as a citizen, that I ever saw. Often have we sat and talked over the campaigns and battles that we fought. He was a Lieutenant General, commanding a corps, and I was a private, until appointed color bearer of a Mississippi regiment, which under the act of the Confederate Congress caused me to rank as a first lieutenant.

"The first time I ever saw General Lee was near Atlanta, two or three days after the bloody battle of what is now as

the "22nd of July, 1864." This battle was fought east of Atlanta, and it was during this engagement that General McPherson, who commanded the left wing of Sherman's army, was killed. You will recall that President Davis removed General Joseph E. Johnston and appointed General John B. Hood as his successor to take command of the army. General Hood had been our corps commander, and on his promotion General Stephen D. Lee, as a lieutenant general, was appointed to take command of our corps, which was Hood's old corps. He appealed to our patriotism and referred with pride to the record that the troops composing the corps had made during the war. On the night of the 27th of July, 1864, he marched Hindman's division of the corps through Atlanta to a point on the extreme wing of Hood's army. My recollection is that it was about eight miles southwest of the city of Atlanta. On the morning of the 28th of July, Hindman's division, to which I belonged, under the direction of General Lee, assaulted the right wing of Sherman's army. After two hours of fierce and bloody fighting, we, having failed to drive the enemy from his position, were withdrawn to the top of a ridge from the point where we had started. General Lee then reformed us and supplied us with ammunition, and then ordered us to renew the assault, but to move further to our left and the enemy's right. In this assault we succeeded in turning the enemy's right and were pressing them back, when we came suddenly into contact with an entirely fresh corps of the enemy's troops. We were not in condition to fight fresh troops, for the reason that we had been fighting for five or six hours, and the day was one of the hottest I ever experienced. We were without any water, and on account of the thirst and heat, our tongues were swollen so as to protrude from our mouths. I can see before me now as plain as on that day the fresh corps of troops pressing down upon us with their magnificent silk flags, emblazoned with great golden eagles. They outflanked us, and, of course, gradually drove us back to the ridge from which we had originally started. On reaching this position we were so exhausted and broken to pieces as to be unable to hold the ridge against fresh troops. General Lee had foreseen from the time we struck the fresh troops what would be the result, and had immediately collected and concentrated about 60 half-pound brass Napoleon guns, and had them planted on a ridge so that as soon as we passed behind them he could open fire upon the confident advancing column of the enemy. We took position on the side of a ridge behind the artillery, where we were comparatively out of dan-



First National Bank.

ger. General Lee was on his horse with his sword drawn, holding it in the air, and riding back and forth from one end of this great battery of artillery to the other. He was directing the fire of the guns and encouraging his men. The gunners fell thick and fast, but their places were filled immediately, and I do not believe there is a case in history where artillery was more successfully and courageously employed to drive back a victorious army. General Lee looked like the god of war. I can see his face now, positively radiant, as he had these guns to mow down the enemy and check the assault. I expected to see him fall at every minute, but the God of Battles protected him and spared his life to his country and countrymen. This unequal contest continued for an hour, when he finally succeeded in breaking the enemy's ranks and driving them from the field with his artillery.

"The next time I saw General Lee in battle was on the field at Jonesboro. You are all familiar with that terrible and bloody assault that he made upon Logan's corps.

"When we struck the enemy's breastworks, with the guns under the logs not more than a foot apart, they opened fire upon us and our troops went down like grain before a scythe. Never did I witness such destruction of life, and those that were left were within forty feet of the breastworks and stood there stubbornly, and fought while being shot down without the prospect of accomplishing anything. Again General Lee collected seventy-five or one hundred pieces of artillery and prevented Logan from capturing the railroad to Augusta.

"I served under General Lee the balance of the war and saw a great deal of him. He was one of the soldiers that refused to take intoxicants. At that time he was as true a specimen of the follower of the meek and lowly Saviour as was to be found throughout our country.

"Of course, you will take proper action to express the affection and admiration that you and every Confederate soldier entertain for General Stephen D. Lee.

"Our country has sustained a great loss. He was a useful man, full of intense love of old Confederates and his people with whom he lived. There never was a time since the war but what he was perfectly willing to give his life to redeem them from the horrors of reconstruction. Peace to his ashes.

"Now, comrades, I will devote a few moments to speaking of the Confederate soldier. It is unnecessary to consume time in discussing the question whether or not the South was justified in appealing to arms to secure the constitutional rights that

our fathers had coined out of their sacrifices, hardships and own blood for our benefit. The world now concedes that they were perfectly justified in going to war. The Abolition party, led by the Hon. William H. Seward, had years before the Southern States indulged in secession, announced what he was pleased to call 'the higher law.' He and his followers contended that there was a law higher than the constitution, higher than the acts of Congress, and that these higher laws had to take the place of the constitution, which had for their purpose the taking from the South the property which represented the sweat and toil of the Southern people for two hundred years, and which was jealously guarded by the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Of course, the announcement of the higher law was to all intents and purposes revolutionary, and when this party had secured control of the government it was perfectly natural for the Southern people to assume that the higher law would be put into operation, and that it would displace all of our constitutional rights and thus deprive us of legitimate and legal property.

"This left the South the option of following one of two courses.

"First—The Southern people had the right to remain in the Union, and draw their swords in preservation of its honor and of its constitution and laws.

"Second—They had the right, which had been reserved by each state, to withdraw from the Union. They chose the latter course. Whether this was wise or not, it is now not necessary to discuss.

"The Southern army was composed of citizens that had enjoyed a peculiar civilization. It was altogether dissimilar in its customs and practices from the civilization of our Northern neighbors. They were a commercial people and a sea-faring people, and consequently had different environments, politically and socially, from the Southern people. The Southern people were an agricultural people. They lived at home. They were trained to ride wild horses, use fire arms in the chase, and to lead an outdoor life that tended to make them absolutely independent, and rather disposed to be arbitrary. Now when the war was precipitated between the states, these Southern men volunteered, and the Southern army was composed of just such a class of citizens. They never had been in the habit of observing any self-restraint, or having any power above them to restrain them from doing what they thought was honorable and legitimate. They volunteered, made up their own messes,

and never was any army that had more intelligent discipline than the Southern army. These men promptly and cheerfully submitted to every hardship in the camp, on the march and on the battlefield. The esprit de corps and morale of the Southern army was equal to any that had ever been organized, and another singular feature connected with the Southern army was that these men were allowed to elect their own field officers, lieutenants, captains, majors, lieutenant colonels and colonels of the regiments, and I challenge history to furnish a parallel where the field officers of any army were superior to those of the Confederate army, although elected by the free ballot of the soldiers themselves. These officers understood their men. They never resorted to cruel and brutal methods to control them. It was not necessary. Their hearts were in the cause, and life to them was not considered when the question of duty was involved. The record of the Confederate soldier is equal to that of any to be found in history. He fought battles that will be the wonder of mankind as long as the world lasts, and that under adverse circumstances, hunger, lack of clothing, and with inferior equipment, except where they took it from the enemy.

"Comrades, you have the right to be proud of your career as soldiers. The young men and the young women of the South have the right to have their hearts thrill with pride and admiration when the Confederate soldier is even mentioned.

"Our comrades lie upon the hillsides of Gettysburg, amid the branches and briars of the wilderness. Comrades, the flowers that bloom in the spring on the beautiful plains of Perryville among the rocks and cedar brakes around Murfreesboro, on the rugged hillsides of Chickamauga, or on the banks of the rippling waters of Harper's Creek, are crimsoned with the blood of our comrades.

"And now, comrades, a word of tribute to our Southern women, God bless them! Our Southern girls who had been accustomed to wearing imported bonnets and dresses were reduced to the extremity of having to go to their mothers' looms to weave for themselves homespun cloth, out of which to fashion their garments, and then go to their fathers' oat fields to gather straw and with their own deft fingers weave themselves oat-straw bonnets.

"You have seen them thus appareled, and I know that you will agree with me in saying that they looked as sweet, as beautiful, as refined and cultured as any queen that ever sat upon a throne.

"During a banquet given to Admiral Luce and his officers in this city some years ago, I said to Admiral Luce, who at that

time commanded the North Atlantic squadron, ‘Admiral, our young women had to wear homespun dresses and oat-straw bonnets, but when I looked into their clear, beautiful blue or black eyes, I felt a strange sentiment come over me, perhaps you have felt it, admiral?’ ‘Oh, yes, I have felt it, and I want to feel it again,’ he said. I said, ‘Admiral, I have come to the conclusion that the character of the dress or the bonnet does not have anything to do with causing these strange but pleasing sensations.’ He replied, ‘None in the world, Russell, none in the world.’

“In conclusion, comrades, we are to be congratulated in having a reunited country. The passions and prejudices engendered by the war, as far as the soldiers are concerned on both sides, have disappeared. We have one country and one flag, and none are more loyal in the support of that flag than the ex-Confederate soldier.

“When you cross the river, comrades, you will rest in the shade on the other side, and will again in the spirit land be comrades of General Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and Stephen D. Lee, and our other comrades that have gone before.”

(Applause.)

Song—By Confederate Choirs of America.

General Cabell then introduced Judge A. O. Wright, of Florida, who spoke on “The Confederate Navy.”

During the course of his talk a very pathetic incident occurred. He was mentioning the names of the Confederate warships and as the word “Chickamauga” paused on his lips, Tom Costa, a sailor, jumped to his feet crying, “I was on the Chickamauga!!” and with tears in his eyes he told of the actions in which his ship participated, occupying the floor for about five minutes.

JUDGE WRIGHT SPEAKS.

Judge Wright’s address is as follows:

“There can be no more fitting exordium to any address on the subject of the Confederate States Navy than by paying a tribute to the man whose untiring zeal, ripe experience and noble self-sacrifice made possible its brilliant record upon the seas. That man was Captain James Dunwoody Bulloch, of Georgia, an uncle of President Roosevelt. During his twenty-two years of service as an officer in the United States navy he had the somewhat remarkable fortune to serve in every rank,

from midshipman to lieutenant commanding, and one every class of vessel from a ten-gun schooner to and eighty-gun ship of the line. During the latter part of that service he, acting under speial orders from the Navy Department superintended the construction of two ships for mail serviee, and on its completion, commanded one of them, the Bienville, running from New York to New Orleans.

"When the war came he was among the first to resign, and east his fortunes with the South. It was his ambition to command a cruiser at sea. His varied experiences were deemed by our secretary of the navy to fit him for the special duties which were assigned him, that of naval agent abroad. He undertook the work with the understanding that among the first cruisers that he fitted out should be commanded by him, but when he applied for one, Mr. Mallory insisted that no other individual could be found with the experience, training and judgment shown by Captain Bulloch in this work, and persuaded him to stay at his post of naval agent. Later, when the Birkenhead rams were ready for sea, he renewed his request, reminding Seeretary Mallory of his promise that he should have a sea command, but he was again prevailed on to sacrifice his personal ambition to the good of the cause, and he remained in England, fitting out cruisers until the war closed.

"Had his ambition been gratified by a command at sea it is safe to say that the name of Bulloch would have added lustre to the glory of our navy, along with those of Semmes, of the Alabama; Maffitt, of the Florida; Maury, of the Georgia; Read, of the Tacony; Waddell, of the Shenandoah, and others.

"When the powers of the earth conceded belligerent rights to the Confederate States at the beginning of the Civil War, they declared in effect by that act that every man-of-war sent forth by that government for the destruction of its enemy's commerce, whether fitted out in its home ports, or abroad, even though it be at sea, if commanded by its officers, was entitled to every belligerent right which was by the same aet conceded to, or then possessed, by the federal government. And the law of nations was strictly enforced by them in that particular. The Federal cruisers enjoyed no privilege in any foreign port during the war not accorded to the Confederate cruisers. The same restrictions prevailed against both alike. This being the case, all the twaddle about the pirate Semmes and others is an insult to the world, and an injustice to the truth of history.

"The fact that no one was tried for piracy, when the Federal government owned the courts and had possession of the men

who were said to be pirates is ample proof that such a charge could not be sustained. Possibly, owing to the bad feeling between the North and the South during and shortly after the war, such a charge might have been sustained so far as the lower courts were concerned, but there existed the sacred right of appeal to that grand tribunal, the *Supreme Court of the United States*, and had such a trial taken place, every constitutional lawyer in the land knew that on appeal to that court the charge could not be sustained, and the defendant would have been discharged. And had this been done, it would *have put the Federal government in an unpleasant predicament*. Oh, no, my comrades, we were not pirates, and no one knew this better than the very men who were hurling such epithets.

"Did you know, my comrades, that a number of officers who resigned from the Federal navy at the beginning of the war to join ours, are yet branded as deserters? Just think of it. The highest patriotism that a man can display is to give up all for duty. And that is what these men did. As they had been taught from the beginning of their lives, their first duty was due to their own sovereign States, and they were not deserters. We of the Confederate navy call upon you comrades of the United Confederate Veterans to aid us in having this foul stigma removed from the record opposite their names.

"Just contemplate for a moment the grandeur of that act of each one of these men. After spending the best years of his life in the Federal navy, when old age is coming on and he feels that he has earned a rest for the balance of his life, when he is about to reap the benefits of a life-time service for his country, which are ease, comfort and luxury for his declining years, he receives a summons from his sovereign State to come to her defense. Does he hesitate? Although flattering offers of preferment are held out to him as an inducement to remain in the old service, he obeys the summons. As soon as he can be relieved of the duty under which he labors he resigns and hastens to serve his State. He realizes that he is entering upon a forlorn hope, but he sacrifices all on the altar of duty. The history of the Confederacy is one of sacrifices, but when the record is made up, and the page of history opened that contains it, the old naval officer's name will be high upon the list.

"And the sacrifice made by the younger officers are also entitled to consideration. They were just entering upon a career of honor, with a life opening up before them that promised to be a glorious one. Had they remained in the old service their brightest dreams might have been realized. But at the call of duty they too surrendered all their high ambitions to

serve their State. Being yet young when the war closed they were enabled to cope with adverse fortune, and we find many of them taking high rank in the world of finance, of literature, and of business.

"But the oldsters could not so easily adapt themselves to circumstances. The close of the war found many of them without homes, friends or money. I have in mind one case, which is a fair sample of others. Commodore George N. Hollins stood near the head of the United States navy when the war began. He had received the highest dignities his country could confer upon him. His bravery and diplomaey had won for him a splendid record in the annals of that service. He gave up all this and entered the Confederate navy, and served with great distinction through the war. After its close he was a ruined man, and found it difficult to earn a bare livelihood. Finally his friends secured him a position in one of the petty courts of Baltimore, and this man who had received distinguished honors at the hands of kings and princes, ended his days as the erier of that court on a bare pittance of \$40 a month.

"Our naval officers contributed much to the revolution in naval warfare. They made the first iron-clad, the Merrimac; they made the first ram; Captain John M. Brooke invented the first built-up gun, now recognized as the only gun; they invented the first submarine torpedo, and the first submarine torpedo boat, and fifty vessels were sunk by them during the war; Captain Beverly Kennon invented the disappearing gun. These are but a few of the improvements developed by our naval officers.

"In organization our domestic navy, our officers had but little to do with, but they did the best they could with the materials at hand. They knocked together a fleet out of nothing in nearly every Southern seaport. Any old steamboat, just so it would float, was made to do duty as a man of war. From the beginning to the end of the war our navy in numbers never equaled, including officers and men, a respectable brigade, and they were scattered all over creation, and many so situated that they were powerless to render satisfactory service to the cause, while the enemy had 128,000 enlisted sailors and 2000 vessels during the war.

"What our navy did at home, let our rivers and harbors answer. Time will not permit even a hasty glance at the daring deeds, and I must confine myself to a bare mention of a few, with the remark that many are omitted equally as brilliant as any here mentioned. Take the work of Franklin Buchanan and Catesby Jones in Hampton Roads, where the Merrimac changed the entire method of naval warfare. Brave Littlepage served



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with distinction in that campaign, and I single him out, not that he deserves any more honor than a hundred others, but he has done much to preserve the records of those deeds, and is still at work upon them, holding an appointment under the United States navy for that purpose, rebel that he is. Alternately take the splendid work of Tucker and others in James River; the dash of the Ram Arkansas under Isaac M. Brown from the Yazoo into the Mississippi, first through the iron elads of Porter, then through the frigates of Farragut, carrying death and desrtuction in her wake; and Buchanan again at Mobile, where single handed the Tennessee fought the entire Federal fleet, with not suffieient speed to maintain steeringway. Had she the engines of the Hartford, and had her steering gear not been shot away, Farragut's famous victory in Mobile Bay might have had a different ending. Take Tatnall, with his two little tugs at Port Royal. I was on one of them, and know what I am talking about, where they went out and attacked the assembled Federal fleet just before the battle; take the attack upon the New Ironsides off Charleston harbor, where Captain Glassell and Engineer J. H. Tomb rammed her sides with the torpedo boat David. The explosion of the torpedo flooded the boat and put out its fires, and they saved themselves by jumping overboard. Glassell was captured, but Tomb swam out to the David, bailed her out, started her fires again and returned to Charleston. Take the desperate assault of John Taylor Wood and party in small boats on the Underwriter at Newbern, where the firing from other vessels and from the shore was so hot that it was death to remain, and death to fly, and where they held her until she had almost burned to the water's edge; take the attack by Hollins' little boats at the mouth of the Mississippi, where he drove the Federal fleet out of the Mississippi River.

"Take Mitchell's brilliant though ineffectual defense of New Orleans, where Kennon's boat, the Moore, sank the Varuna, where Warley in the ram Mannassas rammed everything in reach, and was finally set on fire by a shell, and was scuttled by him, all hands saving themselves by jumping overboard; where Huger and Read fought the McRae until every gun was dismounted, and at the break of day, her decks covered with dead and dying, she was still flying the Confederate flag. Take the record made by our navy boys in the eampaign from Cairo to the mouth of the Mississippi, one of the most brilliant of the whole war, and so on until the end. I could enumerate scores of others, but time speeds me. Doubtless there are sitting before me hundreds of old soldiers who saw one or more of these stirring events.

"And our navy was no less glorious abroad. As I have already said, our country is indebted to Captain Bulloch for the

effective manner in which we were served with cruisers, for immediately upon his resignation, he went to Europe, arriving there in the Spring of 1861, with full power from the secretary of the navy, and with a full purse, the proceeds of our cotton crop, and at once proceeded to have the cruisers built and fitted out. We had another agent in Europe, Commander Matthew F. Maury, he who has taught our children all about that wonderful river in the ocean, known as the Gulf Stream, he bought and fitted out the Georgia, and commanded her. With that exception Bulloch sent out every Confederate war vessel that left England. All this was done under great difficulties, for the Federal government had detectives on his track, and it required all his ingenuity to elude them.

"The South did not bring on the war. We were simply defending ourselves when attacked, except in the instances where we took the forts that were within our territory. Aside from the death of the soldiers engaged, whose places were easily filled, for the enemy had the whole of Europe and the balance of creation to reenlist from, and aside from the fact that an uncomfortable debt was piling up, which was enriching his people, and aside from the fact that some of his people had to submit to occasional discomforts, one would hardly have known that there was any war. Being fought in the South, it was in the nature of a foreign war.

"But when Antietam and Gettysburg had been fought, he realized that it was close at hand. But the humane policy of General Lee in forbidding his troops from foraging upon the land invaded, carried no destruction financially to the enemy. Therefore it was left for our navy to strike him in a vital spot, and we did it when we destroyed his commerce with our cruisers. When the war began the United States carried over one-half the commerce of the world in domestic bottoms. After forty-three years even most of her commerce is carried in foreign bottoms. Our cruisers in four years swept it from the face of the ocean.

"Permit me to pause just here to declare that I am not exulting. I am an American citizen, and am proud of my country. I am simply enumerating some of the things done by the Confederate navy at a time when you and I were not members of the American family in good standing.

"The sails of our cruisers whitened every known sea, carrying destruction in their wake. It was said at one time that the Alabama could be tracked by the fire of her burning vessels. Our first cruiser was the Sumter. She was fitted out in New Orleans, and under command of Captain Semmes she left that port in June, 1861. She cruised in the West Indies until De-

cember, when she went to the other side, and picked up a few vessels off the coast of Spain. Altogether she captured sixteen prizes. In January, 1862, she was shut in at Gibralter, and as she was in bad condition, with no opportunity of being repaired, the ports of the world being closed against her, she was abandoned, and Captain Semmes transferred his flag to the Alabama.

"The escape of the Alabama was due to the wonderful strategy of Captain Bulloch. She had been constructed under his supervision, and when completed was to go on a trial trip. At that time she was known as the '290.' A party of gentlemen went on her as guests, and when she was well out to sea they were transferred to a steam tng that happened to be in the neighborhood, and carried back to town, while the '290' disappeared in the offing. She went to a spot near the Azores, where another ship met her with Captain Semmes, officers and crew, also armament, and in a short time he ran the Confederate flag to her masthead and, as the man-of-war Alabama, started on her memorable cruise.

"Although she did not sail from a Confederate port, she did the next best thing, for she sailed as close to the Confederacy as she could, and then went up the coast as far as Maine, then turned and went into the West Indies, thence to Venezuela, where she coaled. Then turning her prow north again, she dashed into the gulf to head off the Banks expedition that was descending on the Texas coast. Missing it, she approached Galveston Harbor. She was seen by the blockade Hatteras, and ran away, pursued by the latter, and as soon as she had gone out of reach of help she turned to and sunk the Hatteras, taking all hands on board as prisoners, but got rid of them as soon as possible, and went on her way, capturing and burning as she went. Business being dull in the North Atlantic, she sailed away and brought up at Cape Town, on the southern extremity of Africa. Here, right under the noses and in full sight of the citizens of that staid old English town, she captured the ship Sea Bride. As the shore line is much higher than the water line, although the capture was witnessed by every man, woman and child in town, and although it looked as if the capture was made within bounds, it was discovered that she was out of bounds, and the capture held good. After leaving Cape Town the Alabama sailed as far east as Bengal Bay, along the east coast of Africa, capturing and burning as she went. Returning, she retraced her track, and in June, 1864, fetched up in Cherbourg Harbor, France, in very bad shape, her crew tired out, and her bottom sadly in need of a dry docking.

"Here she met the Kearsarge. Captain Winslow sent in word that he wished to see Semmes outside, and if he would

just step outside he would have some dealings with him. The brave old sailor, realizing that the end was near for his good ship, that burnable merchantment were getting scarce, and that it would be just as well to end it all right there, accepted the challenge, and on the nineteenth of June, a bright and beautiful sabbath day, when all nature was wrapt in repose, and the good people of that quaint old French city were about to engage in their devotions, the Alabama steamed out the harbor to her doom. Near her was the Deerhound, an English yacht, owned by John Lancaster, who, with his family, was on board. They went out to see the fight. The Alabama was no match for the Kearsarge. Much controversy has been heard as to the relative merits of the two vessels. There is however, no controversy over the fact that the Alabama did her best, and after an hour's hard fighting went to the bottom, all hands saving themselves by jumping into the sea. Captain Winslow, of the Kearsarge, asked Mr. Lancaster to aid in saving them from a watery grave, and pretty soon small boats from both vessels were rescuing those in the water. Lieutenant Arthur Sinclair relates an amusing account of his rescue. He and a sailor were among the last to leap into the sea. They were soon picked up by one of the Kearsarge's boats and stowed in the bow. By peeping they saw a boat from the Deerhound rescuing men nearby, so they managed to fall overboard again unobserved and swimming toward the Deerhound's boat, were again rescued from a watery grave, and carried on board that vessel. Most of them were taken to the Kearsarge, but about thirty, including Captain Semmes and many of his officers, were picked up and carried to the Deerhound. When the work of rescue was finished, Lancaster steamed away to England, leaving Captain Winslow, who was signaling in vain for him to bring back those prisoners of war. He paid no attention to the signals, however, and landed his pick-ups in England. This incident became the subject of international correspondence, but nothing came of it, and the officers and men rescued by the Deerhound were never bothered on account of it. Sinclair evidently preferred being carried to England as a free man, rather than to America as a prisoner.

"Shortly after Captain Semmes returned to the South, and was commissioned an admiral and placed in command of the James River squadron, below Richmond. On the fall of that city, he burned his fleet, and, failing to reach Lee, pushed on to Danville, and later, joined Johnston at Greensboro, and surrendered with his army. Just before this happened two incidents occurred, and as they both were within my observation I ask permission to relate them. One was when he met General Johnston. He asked the general if he could secure the protection of a pa-

role, and the same rights as any other who should surrender with him. General Johnston replied in the affirmative, asking why he entertained any doubt.

"'Because,'" replied Admiral Semmes, "there is a reward of \$50,000 for this old head of mine, whether on or off my shoulders, and I understand it has been standing as an ad in the New York Herald for several months; and if there is any doubt about it, I would prefer to move on and take my chance of making my escape.' General Johnston assured him that in the agreement between himself and General Sherman the admiral would be safe in surrendering, and he did so. The other incident occurred a few days prior to this, when news was brought into our camp that President Lincoln had been assassinated. He at once called us all together, and made a little talk in which he expressed his great horror of it, and denounced Booth in unmeasured terms. He said that it was one of the worst calamities that could possibly happen to the South.

"After the surrender he returned to his Alabama home, in Mobile, and not many months afterward was arrested and carried to Fortress Monroe, and incarcerated with President Davis, charged with complicity in the assassination he had so vehemently denounced. Later he was released and returned home again, and ended his days there in 1877.

"The Florida was in command of Captain Maffit. She made a brilliant cruise and was the only one of the cruisers fitted out by Bulloch to visit the Confederacy. She steamed into Mobile Bay, running by the blockaders in great shape. Just as she ran in Captain Maffitt, who was very ill with yellow fever, was brought on deck and took command. She could not reply to the guns of the blockading squadron, for they were not mounted. In fact she was not fully prepared until it was done after her arrival in Mobile.

"After being thoroughly equipped, the Florida escaped to sea, and from January to October, 1863, she cruised from Maine to Brazil, making about forty captures. One, the brig Clarencee, was converted into a man of war, and Lieutenant Read and a crew were put in command, at sea. A six pounder was her armament. In October the Florida, after making a detour to Teneriffe, went into Bahia, Brazil; and trusting to the protection afforded a belligerent by the laws of nations, dropped anchor for a short rest. During the night the Wachusett, of the Federal navy, seized the unsuspecting vessel, and carried her to Norfolk. Rather than return her to Brazil she was accidentally (?) run into and sunk. This is one act of the Federal government that cannot in my judgment be defended.

"And the brig Clarencee, now the Confederate man of war, with her six pounder, went on her mission of destruction. Her captain, C. W. Read, was one of the most unique characters developed in the navy by the war. As she was too slow to capture anything, seeing a smart bark, made signals of distress, and the bark drew near. Before he knew it her captain was brought on board the Clarencee, and his ship made a prize. As she was a faster vessel than the Clarencee, Read swapped ships, transferred his one gun and all the other panoply of glorious war, fired the Clarencee, and started on a fresh cruise with a brand new man of war, now the cruiser Tacony. While coasting the New England States, he captured fifteen ships, among them the schooner Archer. Now the Archer was swifter than the Tacony, so he swapped again, made the Archer his man of war, and burned the Tacony. Posing as an innocent merchantman, he sailed into Portland, Me., and after dark cut out the revenue cutter Caleb Cushing, and at daylight next morning carried her to sea. The wind dying down, they were becalmed, and while thus drifting, an expedition, fitted out by the authorities of Portland on learning of the capture, consisting of several steamers, troops, etc., gave chase and captured both vessels, and Read's career as a man of war's man came to an untimely end. Had this not happened I am confident that he would have continued to swap until he had a Read fleet, capable of attacking any small city.

"I would like to say a word about our other erasers, and the splendid records they made, but time speeds me. I can only name them. Among them were the Olustee, Nashville, Tallahassee, Chickamauga and the Shenandoah. A word about the Shenandoah, and I am done. This ship, like the Alabama, was commissioned at sea, near Funchal. She had a gallant roster and muster roll. Her captain was James Iredell Waddell, and among her officers now living I will mention Lieutenant William C. Whittle, John Grimbald and Dabney M. Seales. It is the latter that I wish to introduce to you, because he is with us to-day, with the boys from Memphis. I hope you will all shake him by the hand. He is mentioned especially because he was my predecessor in command of the Naval Confederate Veterans, and as grand a fellow as ever trod a quarter deck. The Shenandoah did her brilliant work in the Pacific, first off the coast of Australia, and later, after the war was over, in the Arctic, destroying the late enemy's whalers. She captured and destroyed nearly forty vessels, until a copy of the New York Herald taken from one of his captures, apprised Captain Waddell that the war was over. Then he quit burning ships, and turned his vessel's prow toward England. After a run of over 15,000

miles, he arrived at Liverpool, without encountering a single enemy. Seven months after the war closed he delivered the Shenandoah to the British government.

"In conclusion, let me appeal to you, my comrades, to see to it that we discharge the sacred duty we owe to history. Let us transmit to posterity the facts as they actually occurred about the war. Let us ever remember the sacrifices and sufferings of our dead comrades, to see that justice is done to their memories, those grand old heroes who followed Lee, Jackson, Buchanan, Hollins and other great leaders to do and to die, for what they knew to be their rights."

"We owe it to them and to ourselves that this imperishable record shall record and relate the truth of their cause, and of their heroism, the satisfaction of duty well done, the abiding sense that though all else was swallowed up by relentless fate, honor remains, and yields a noble inspiration to every American to emulate the pure, unselfish patriotism of our heroes, heroes of the Confederate army, and heroes of the Confederate navy."

General Bolivar Buckner made a motion to turn over to the convention the matter of the birthplace of Jefferson Davis, and that the consideration of that question be made a special order for Wednesday morning, June 10, at 10 o'clock.

(Carried.)

Colonel John P. Hickman: Resolution of Florida Division. This resolution is offered in the interest of harmony, to keep down whatever friction may exist in this association.

"*Resolved,* That the division commanders be designated and are hereby appointed a committee to nominate the executive officers of the United Confederate Veterans for the ensuing term, and submit its report to this association to-morrow."

I move the adoption of the resolution, Mr. President.

General Park: This motion, as made by the comrade on my left, does not meet, I think, the approbation of the Confederate soldier. We feel that each individual soldier, each individual camp, should have a right to express its preference for whom it desired to have as the commander-in-chief of our organization. We do not feel that the camps comprising this organization desire to delegate that power to anybody to name who they shall be. We think nominations should be made, and I oppose the adoption of any such resolution.

Colonel Hickman: Mr. President, so far as I am individually concerned, the gentlemen in this hall know that I have this Association very much at heart. I went from Nashville, Tenn.,



A Skyscraper.

to New Orleans in July, 1890, and was one of the men to form this association. Certainly, I would do nothing and would be far from doing anything that would injure in any way an organization that I helped to form, and I therefore call for the question, and insist on the adoption of this resolution.

General Bolling: I think the men, the old soldiers, who elected our commanders during the time men's souls were tried, are the men to decide who shall be the commanders in the future. They elected the lamented Gordon, they elected the lamented Lee, and they could not have made better selections. And I say that the old soldiers shall go on, and make these nominations as they have before.

General Young: Will these men who have made officers before the war, and since the war, have a voice and make these nominations? My friends, it is too late now, when these old soldiers, many of them whose forms are bent by the weight of years, and whose locks are silvered by time, should be called upon here to make a new departure. Let us go on as we have done. We have one of the grandest organizations that ever existed, and these old men have elected the commanders, and I say, for God and Heaven's sake, let them go on and elect them again as it has been done.

General Coleman: As an individual soldier, I want to say this is not the time to try and centralize this organization in a few commanders of brigades or divisions; this is a time when we are passing away, and only a few of us are left. Let every soldier vote individually as he pleases upon a question of his commander; and I rise here, and move that the resolution, as introduced by our friend Hickman of Tennessee, be tabled.

General Hickman: Mr. President, I withdraw the motion in the interest of harmony.

The convention then adjourned to Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS, Wednesday, June 10

The convention was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock by General W. L. Cabell, who was hoarse and could hardly speak above a whisper. The invocation was made by Dr. Parks, of Georgia, as follows:

"Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we would at all times and in all places acknowledge Thy rule over us, our obligation to Thee. We meet this morning in Thy presence, by Thy good providence. We thank Thee that amidst all the years past

our lives have been spared, whilst many of our comrades fell in the struggle of battle, upon our right and upon our left, and many languished and died in the hospitals, and many fell out of the ranks in the long, weary march never to march any more. We thank Thee, our gracious Heavenly Father, that we have been spared to this glad hour, and that we are permitted to meet and mingle together, shake the hand of friendship and recount conflicts of the past. We pray Thy blessing upon us at this hour; we pray Thy richest blessing upon our commander who opens the exercises this morning. Thank God for his long and useful life, and the blessings of God be upon all the officers of this Reunion, and may the souls and lives of all these veterans be precious in Thy sight. We pray Thy blessings upon us throughout the remainder of the journey of life. We know, Lord, that we are approaching the end of life's day. Oh, grant, we pray Thee, that there may be no clouds in the sunset of life with us, keep us faithful to the last; may Thy grace grow richly in the heart of each one of these Thy aged servants, these Thy comrades. Oh, God, fill every heart with Thy love, and guide us all along the remainder of the march of life, and at last and finally, oh Lord, grant that we may all strike hands in the land of eternal victory, and unto the Father and Son and Holy Ghost be everlasting praises. Amen!"

"America"—sung by choir.

"Dixie"—by the band.

(Loud applause.)

General Bolivar Buckner: "Mr. President, Comrades of the Confederate States' Army—I come before you to-day in the discharge of a duty imposed upon me by the organization known as the Jefferson Davis Home Association of Kentucky. It has been the custom of all nations to commemorate in some fitting way the deeds of their distinguished men. In Kentucky we have the birthplace of two men most prominent in the recent conflict between the sections—Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. The people of the North have seen fit to decorate the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, and most of the citizens of Kentucky feel that the birthplace of Jefferson Davis is equally entitled to commemoration; therefore, at a meeting of the Confederates of the Orphan Brigade of Kentucky in last September, they adopted a resolution for the purpose of forming an organization to acquire and improve as much, as might be necessary, the birthplace of Jefferson Davis, in Carrollton, Christian County. In accordance with that resolution, a charter was formed and an organization was effected, but it was a provisional organization.

We want every citizen, every Southern citizen, to have an equal interest with ourselves in the commemoration of this birthplace of our President; therefore, in the original articles of incorporation it was provided—‘The directors of this association shall be chosen under the authority of the organization known as The United Confederate Veterans, but until they act in the premises, the persons named in this act of incorporation, and such other persons as they may name, not exceeding twenty-five (25) members altogether, shall constitute the Provisional Governing Body of this organization.’ Our organization was thus provisional, simply to act until the United Confederates in their Association here should take charge.

“Now, we had a meeting of the directors of this association in Louisville on the 4th of this month. We passed the following resolution: ‘*Resolved* at the last meeting held June 4th, 1908, this resolution was unanimously adopted—Whereas, by an article of the acts of incorporation, this organization is provisional, therefore resolved that the President be and is hereby authorized to make a tender of the whole to the United Confederate Veterans at their coming Reunion at Birmingham, Ala., June 9th, 10th and 11th.’

“In accordance with that offer, Mr. President, I now tender to you, the United Confederate Veterans, this organization which we have perfected, and which we would aid you in every proper way as one State of the South, to commemorate. I now turn it over to the United Confederate Veterans for such actions as they deem proper.”

General Young: “Mr. Commander and Comrades—You have heard the resolutions proposed by General Buckner in regard to preserving the birthplace of Jefferson Davis in Todd County, Kentucky. Large sums of money have been raised for the purpose of taking care of the home of Abraham Lincoln, and under the leadership of General Buckner it was deemed wise to make some provision to properly care for and mark the birthplace of Jefferson Davis, one of the greatest heroes and statesmen the world has ever known. An organization was formed under the laws of the State of Kentucky. The State of Kentucky, without a dissenting vote in its Legislature, voted \$2,500 as a nucleus with which to begin this work, and the men of Kentucky are here now to turn this organization over to this Association, believing that you will undertake this work. It is the work of every soul that is touched with the glorious memories of our great struggle to make our Southland free, and we come and offer it to you. If you want it, it is yours; if you do not take it, then single-handed and alone, Kentucky will

undertake to fittingly mark the birthplace of Jefferson Davis. I therefore move, Mr. Commander, that these papers be referred to a committee consisting of fifteen (15), of which the Commander-in-chief shall be chairman, and the other fourteen (14) members to be named by him, with full power to consider this whole question, and take such action in the name of the Association as they think wise and proper. If I can meet with a second, Sir, I make that motion."

(Motion duly seconded and adopted.)

Secretary Hillary Herbert: "Comrades, I appear before you this morning representing the executive committee of the Arlington Confederate Monument Association at Washington City. It is proposed to locate at Arlington, in the National Cemetery, in the Confederate section, there in sight of Washington City, a monument to the Confederate dead. That work—the work of raising funds—is already under way. We have contributed, and now in bank, something over \$5,000. As Chairman of the Executive Committee of that Association, I recently sent out an appeal to every Confederate camp in the whole United States, asking a contribution of only fifty cents per head for each Confederate soldier in the camp. We have already had some responses. That appeal has only lately gone forth. One of the very first responses to that was from the Twenty-third New Jersey, a Union regiment that fought at Salem Church against Early's Brigade. That Twenty-third New Jersey on the 3d day of May, 1907, erected a monument at Salem Church. On one side of that monument was a suitable inscription to the dead of that Union regiment; on the other side was this inscription: 'To the brave Alabama boys who were our opponents on this field, and whose memory we honor, this tablet is dedicated.' (Applause.) Comrades, there has never been in all the history of civil wars any act by any organization, any military organization, as generous as this was; and they recognized, as every organization throughout the North recognized, not only that it is all right, but that it is our duty to the dead comrades to put up a monument to them there at Arlington in sight of the Capitol of the United States. It was the Congress of the United States that set aside that Confederate section, and ordered interred in it all the dead whose bodies had been scattered around previously in the various cemeteries in the District of Columbia. Comrades, there are 251 dead Confederates sleeping there, and every one of them was a private, or at least an enlisted man.

"This monument appeals to me because it is, in the first place, to be a monument to the valor and the sacrifices of the

private Confederate soldier. (Applause.) It is true, my friends and comrades, that we had the pick of the whole army, so far as officers were concerned; it is true that the Federals had no generals that could compare with Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and others I could mention, and that much credit is due to the many gallant officers we had; but, my comrades, it was the private soldier, the man at the gun, who represented the spirit of the Confederacy, and who did that fighting, who made that record that lifted to the stars the memory of Lee and Stonewall Jackson and Johnston and all our great generals, (applause), and it is to these privates there—they represented eleven States—it is to these privates there in the home of Lee that we want you to contribute—not a cent now, but when you go home and you meet there, state to the commanders of your camps this appeal; when you go home I ask you to have your camps called together, have that appeal read to them, and see that every man contributes his mite of fifty cents, so that the Confederate soldiers themselves may have the honor and the glorious recollection of having contributed to this monument to be erected at the home of Lee to the private Confederate soldier. Therefore, I won't detain you longer. I want to say, though, I have got responses, not only from this Union regiment, but the next response that I got was from the Missouri camp at Jefferson City, and you will remember that Missouri wasn't formally a Confederate State, but that the few Confederate survivors who are there are true to the memories of the Confederacy, and they sent their fifty cents apiece promptly. One of the next contributions that came was from Oklahoma, this new, great State in the West, and that camp in Ocula, Oklahoma, sent its fifty cents. Now, when you get home, see that every comrade contributes his fifty cents. Some of them, perhaps, are not able, but in every camp where there is one or two or three men that are not able, there are others who are able, and should be willing and anxious to contribute the fifty cents that represents their more unfortunate member. And now, Comrades, I detain you no longer, but I offer this resolution—*'Resolved*. That this convention heartily indorses the appeal lately made by the Executive Committee of the Arlington Confederate Monument Association, requesting each Confederate Camp—I will get General Park to read the resolution, he is a younger man than I am."

General Park: "That is what he thinks. *'Resolved*. That this convention heartily indorses the appeal lately sent out by the Executive Committee of the Arlington Confederate Monument

Association, requesting each Confederate Camp to contribute fifty cents for each of its members to the erection of a Confederate Monument in the Confederate section of the National Cemetery at Arlington, the home of Robert E. Lee. Every Confederate soldier should contribute his quota to this monument, which from its position in sight of the National Capital, will be the most conspicuous of all the memorials erected in honor of our dead comrades.''

The resolution was adopted.

General Benet H. Young:

“ ‘Who bade us go with smiling tears,
Who scorned the renegade,
Who, silencing their trembling fears,
Watched, wept, then cheered and prayed;
Who nursed our wounds with tender care,
And then, when all was lost,
Who lifted us from our despair,
And counted not the cost?
The women of the South.’ ”

“They have built more monument, they have done more to perpetuate the memories of Confederate soldiers, than all the soldiers have done themselves, and our glory, our honor, our reecognition has been maintained and preserved by our glorious women. I present to you now one of the greatest women the South ever produced, Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone, the President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. God bless them.”

(Loud applause.) “Dixie” by the band.

Mrs. C. B. Stone: “Comrades and Veterans of the Confederate States—I come to you to-day to bring a greeting from the great organization of the Daughters of the Confederacy, numbering now nearly fifty thousand women, organized to take care of the memories for which you stand. To-day you stand in history greater than in the days when you stood on the field of battle; you stand for a principle inborn in the heart of every man who is worthy of the name of man, every brave and honorable, courageous man—the principle of individual rights and constitutional liberty. I come to bring to you our love, our honor and our reverence for everything that you have done, and that you stand for, and we pledge ourselves to keep alive all that you have done, and all that it means to us and to our great country. I thank you so much for your support, and I do hope that you will indorse the measure put before you this

morning by Colonel Herbert to put a monument in Arlington Park, and show that we will do as much as the Government of the United States have done for those men that sleep there. I thank you much."

General Young, of Kentucky: "Mr. Commander, I now move that we now give the Rebel Yell."

Rebel Yell is given.

(Loud applause.)

The Committee on Credentials then presented their report, as follows, which was adopted:

To the U. C. V. Convention assembled in the City of Birmingham, Ala.

Comrades:

The Committee on Credentials respectfully reports that the several divisions of United Confederate Veterans are entitled to the following number of delegates to this convention:

Alabama, 64 Camps, 214 Delegates.

Arkansas, 48 Camps, 128 Delegates.

Florida, 36 Camps, 98 Delegates.

Georgia, 81 Camps, 260 Delegates.

Indian Territory, 18 Camps, 45 Delegates.

Kentucky, 43 Camps, 113 Delegates.

Louisiana, 41 Camps, 119 Delegates.

Maryland, 5 Camps, 20 Delegates.

Mississippi, 63 Camps, 176 Delegates.

Missouri, 28 Camps, 78 Delegates.

North Carolina, 41 Camps, 131 Delegates.

Northwest, 14 Camps, 28 Delegates.

Oklahoma, 11 Camps, 28 Delegates.

Pacific, 5 Camps, 14 Delegates.

South Carolina, 50 Camps, 138 Delegates.

Tennessee, 43 Camps, 144 Delegates.

Texas, 137 Camps, 425 Delegates.

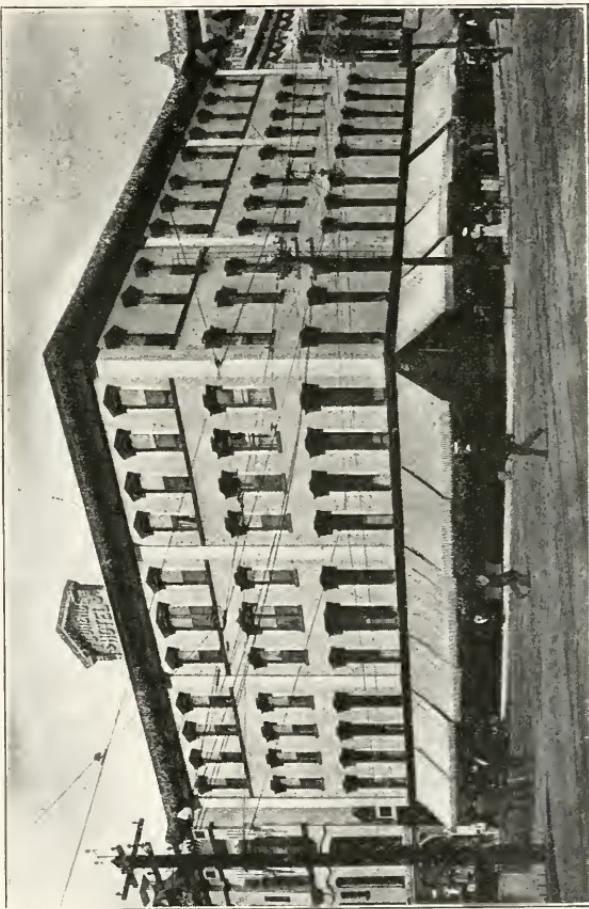
Virginia, 45 Camps, 171 Delegates.

West Virginia, 7 Camps, 20 Delegates.

Total number of Camps, 780; and total number of Delegates, 2,350.

There were two contesting delegations from Stonewall Jackson Camp No. 878, of Charleston, W. Va.; and after hearing

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both delegations, your Committee recommends that both delegations be allowed seats in this convention, and the two delegations together be entitled to give the vote of their camp, and that the matter of contest be referred back to the Camp for adjudication.

For the Committee:

H. A. LONDON, of North Carolina,
Chairman.

ALBERT ESTOPINAL, of Louisiana,
Secretary.

Details of parade on June 11th, explained by General Geo. P. Harrison, Chief Marshal.

General Cabell: "I want to present to you the oldest living Confederate General. I am sorry my voice is weak, but I want General Young to present to you General Buckner, of Kentucky."

General Young: "Comrades—Lieutenant Generals are getting very scarce. There are only two left. We have the glorious memories of our Confederate Generals like Gordon and Forrest, and their associates, who have passed away, and there are only two left. We treasure and love them with a great, immeasurable love, for what they were and what they stood for; and I have the honor of presenting to you General Simon Bolivar Buckner, one of the two living Confederate Generals."

(Loud applause.)

General Buckner: "My Comrades—Accept my earnest thanks for the warm reception you have given to me. I perhaps will be the next to cross the River, but if I do, I think I will find myself in good company; and there we will await the coming of these noble veterans, each one of whom is entitled to a place in the Capital of Fame and of Honor. I thank you. I bid you farewell until we meet again, and wish you every prosperity that your own hearts may desire."

(Applause.)

General Young: "Comrades—I am sorry that General Cabell did not tell me a fact when I presented General Buckner. General Buckner was General Cabell's instructor at West Point, and he loves him with a great love, and he regrets that the condition of his voice is such that he cannot express to you that love and admiration for his old instructor."

The Committee on Resolutions, through General A. B. Booth, recommended for favorable action resolutions as follows:

RESOLUTION NO. 1.

“Whereas, it has pleased the great and good God to take from us our beloved Commander, General Stephen D. Lee, we humbly submit to His divine providence. Therefore be it

“Resolved, That in the death of General Stephen D. Lee, the Confederate survivors have lost a great commander, and every Confederate veteran a good and true friend, the State of Mississippi a great educator, the country a noble citizen, the world a good and true man.

“He was as brave as any who illustrated the South’s chivalry, and he has left to his native land a priceless legacy of devotion to duty.

“We thank God for the lives of such men. His example and unselfish performance of duty will inspire our young men to nobler lives, and encourage them to walk in the paths of rectitude and virtue.

“Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this convention.”

On motion of General Walker this resolution was adopted by a rising vote, the entire body rising as one man.

RESOLUTION NO. 2.

“Be it resolved, That it is with the tenderest regard for the noble women of our Southland that this convention respectfully recommends that hereafter no women be appointed upon the staff of department, division or brigade commanders.”

Adopted.

RESOLUTION NO. 3.

(Offered in the Tennessee Division by General George W. Gordon, and by the Division submitted to this convention) :

“Whereas, There has been and still is a ready recognition throughout the Southern States of the faithful and praiseworthy, the peaceful and lawful course and conduct of the slaves toward their then owners and their many unprotected families, during our interstate war, 1861 to 1865; and

“Whereas, We deem it just and due to the good faith and good name of said slaves, as also to their former owners and to

history, that this highly instructive and most significant fact be formally promulgated and perpetuated; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the delegates and representatives of the United Confederate Veterans that a stately and durable monument should be erected at some central and appropriate site in the South to the quietude and praiseworthiness, and to the fidelity and allegiance of the slaves to their masters and their families during the great interstate war of 1861 to 1865."

Adopted.

The committee recommended that no action be taken on the other matters submitted to them, which was concurred in.

REPORT OF CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Colonel J. Taylor Ellyson presented the Report of the Confederate Memorial Association, as follows, which was ordered published in the minutes:

"To the Confederate Veterans:

"In presenting our annual report we are again called on to lament the death of one of our members.

"Colonel T. S. Kennan, of Mexico, Mo., died in March last. A gallant and patriotic Confederate soldier and of late years an able and successful lawyer; he was one of the most intelligent and efficient members of our board, and we deeply deplore the loss of this Christian gentleman. But his death only brings us another illustration of the potent fact that old Confederates are rapidly stepping out of the ranks, and joining the great majority on the other side of the river.

"In presenting this report we have to regret that we have not made the progress we had hoped in completing our plans, and erecting our building.

"At our last meeting the Executive Committee of the Board were given full power to act, and were instructed to go forward and secure a suitable site, get plans, and proceed as soon as possible with the erection of our memorial hall.

"The Executive Committee had a meeting in Richmond soon afterwards, and on a full consideration, unanimously resolved that Monroe Park, in the center of the city of Richmond, was the most suitable site that could be selected for the purpose. They appointed a local sub-committee of two, and instructed

them to go forward in securing a site and erecting the building. This committee petitioned the city of Richmond to give us a site in Monroe Park. The council referred the matter to its committee on grounds and buildings, and this committee, from a combination of circumstances, allowed the matter to sleep for some months. Our committee finally got a hearing before them, and from expressions of individual members, we were satisfied that the report would be favorably heard. They decided, however, to refer the matter to a sub-committee, and this last committee, after waiting some two months, reported against giving us the site in Monroe Park. The full committee adopted their report, and it was confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, and our petition rejected.

"The chairman of the committee on grounds and buildings, however, promptly introduced a resolution into the Board of Aldermen, giving us as a site, on Marshal Street, between Eighth and Ninth. It is a good location, and our committee decided to accept that if it could be granted. The matter is now before the Council, and we are hoping for favorable action.

"This involves further delay which we very much deprecate. We could, of course, buy a site at once, but that would involve an expenditure of twenty-five thousand dollars or more, which we cannot spare from our building fund.

"We deem it best, therefore, to wait for favorable action on the part of the City Council. The delay, however, is not an unmitigated evil, as the price of building material and labor is cheaper than it has been, and is likely to be still less.

"Soon after our last report, Mr. Peter Rouss paid, as he promised, the balance of his father's subscription of \$100,000, which, with \$100,000 we raised, gave us over \$200,000 in bank to the credit of our treasurer. This money is safely deposited, and is bearing interest, and our treasurer reports that he now has to his credit \$203,759.94.

"We greatly need a larger amount of money, and earnestly appeal to our friends to contribute it. Let camps of veterans, and sons of veterans and chapters of Daughters of the Confederacy and Confederate Memorial Association, and individuals, make liberal contributions to swell our fund.

"We need to gather into our memorial building a large library of American history with all pamphlets and manuscripts which can shed the least light upon any period of the history of our common country, and especially the history of our Confederacy proper, in their great struggle for constitutional freedom, and we ought to have in charge of the library some

one competent to point the seeker after historic truth to the authorities he needs.

"We need, also, to collect for our 'Hall of Fame' statues and portraits of our leading Confederates. This most important matter can be greatly facilitated by the donation of suitable books and pamphlets and statues and portraits. One gentleman has already donated his most valuable library of historical books, and a very large number of pamphlets and newspapers which throw great light on our history, and it is hoped that others will follow his example. And why cannot each one of the Confederate States select the man whom they would most delight to honor, and place in our 'Hall of Fame' his statue? Individuals or camps might donate books, portraits or statues, and thus largely contribute to the value of our collection.

"Our secretary has been very busy during the past year in carrying out one of the main objects of our association in discussing great events of our history with our own people and with gentlemen on the other side, and he has made some notable success in convincing some of our former enemies of the truth of our contentions on important points of history. After a lengthy correspondence with a prominent writer in Ohio in reference to the treatment of prisoners, this gentleman was brought to see the truth, and to acknowledge that in this matter the Confederates were far more sinned against than sinning, and that Federal prisoners in Southern prisons fared better than Confederates in Federal prisons, while the suffering on both sides might have been largely avoided but for the refusal of the Federal authorities to exchange prisoners.

"We are more convinced than ever of the value of our work, and shall prosecute it in future with renewed diligence and zeal.

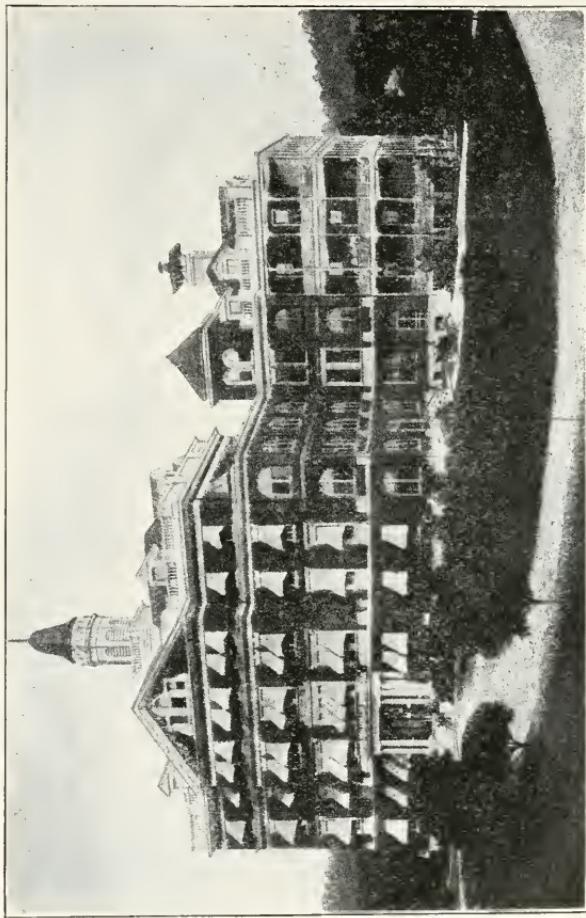
"By order of the Board,

"J. TAYLOR ELLYSON,

"President.

"J. WM. JONES,

"Secretary."



St. Vincent's Hospital.

REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE.

General Clement A. Evans: "My Comrades—I have in my hand the annual address prepared for you by the Historical Committee. You have been listening to many very favorable reports and many most interesting addresses, and the time is close by when we must keep that one hour sacredly devoted to the memories of our dead. It would require me thirty minutes to deliver this message to you from the Historical Committee, and if it will please you, I suggest that it be put in the hands of the Adjutant General, and made a part of these proceedings, and that it be published in *The Veteran*. It will be published in three papers of this city. I ask leave to print."

It was moved and seconded to receive the report and print in the minutes. It is as follows:

"This assembly is representative of that part of the country commonly called the South. It stands, as a body, for the true citizenry of a powerful section of the United States. The people thus represented have views of true civic virtues, and of the true social status, and the distinct responsibilities of the American people which are shared by the greater number of our countrymen everywhere. It cannot be suspected without a shudder that their ideas and ideals are scorned by a majority of the people of the Union. In fact, this truly grand gathering represents the intelligence and the energies, the traditions and the history, the intense patriotism and the exaltd hopes of a chivalric people whose ancestors were leaders of great prominence in the founding of our constitutional republic.

"The special work chosen by the great soldiers' organization here in annual session is purely patriotic, peacemaking, beneficial to the whole country and valuable to posterity forever. Its principal objects are to preserve comradeship; to establish justice and purity in all literature, especially in history; to abolish sectional discord; to promote genuine and generous courtesies among the people, whose fathers nearly half a century ago strove for the mastery with bloody severity four years upon many historical battle fields.

"In proper furtherance of these grand designs, heroism is being commemorated by durable monuments, as well as by every other token that can inspire men with the true heroic

spirit and the love of truth which make a people free indeed; and it must be further stated that among this cluster of starry guides to national glory, it has become necessary to place their insistence that the reasonable claims of the South for better recognition should be allowed; that its local problems should be more fairly considered, and that it should be unhindered in its efforts to maintain, under existing embarrassments, the social and racial integrity of all that people who developed and civilized North America, and established the democratic republican government which we enjoy.

"The people of the South have made history which teaches moral and civic virtues by example, and they are and should be greatly concerned in the true narration of their deeds and the fair statements of their motives. In beginning to discharge this duty as to their own recent history, the Southern people were startled by the discovery that the youth of the country were threatened with a perpetuation of sectional strife through the evil influences of sectional literature. History books were complacently presented for adoption by school boards, although infested with sectional unfairness. Statements were printed in such books which were but half truths, while truths were so adulterated with errors as to be no longer true and pure, while paragraphs were cunningly constructed so as to carry concealed the deadly dagger of misrepresentation. It was evident that duty demanded resistance to this corruption of literature pretending to be historical truth; and it is gratifying to know that the efforts to strike down the pernicious evil has been rewarded by considerable success, but the strict exclusion of all unfair publications must be vigorously enforced, and the books themselves must be consigned to the flames of patriotic indignation.

"Southern authorship is winning high appreciation by the public. The South is rich enough in talents, experience and other wealth to enter the field of literature, where the greater success awaits only the greater endeavor to achieve it. Glaring wrongs can be best remedied by the Southern writers doing their part in the literature reformation. If the youth of the South shall not hereafter know the splendid history of their own section and the true value of Southern history, that privation will be the fault of their fathers. The fact is lamentable that the passing of forty years has been required to satisfy the public mind that broad generosity and not a narrow animosity should be the pervading spirit of American literature—that praise and not obloquy, fair play and not foul play, should distinguish signally and specially the permanent narration of that mighty

struggle between the sections, which closed without the loss of even one essential principle that lessened the rights and duties of our people, our states and our general government.

"The Southern people of 1865 did not linger long at the tomb of the Confederacy. Their brave soldiers garlanded the ideal sepulchre with their own chivalric glory, and committed the Confederate movement to the memory of what it was, and what its defenders did to sustain it. The South would not live in the past alone. Its people gazed a while sadly on the rich and radiant glow of the setting sun, but they firmly faced the duties of the coming day. The severity of the new conditions were appalling, but in battling bravely with their obstacles this heavily burdened gallant people are achieving well deserved success. Out of the extreme desolation the hopeful Southern citizenry arose majestically by their own splendid achievements without capital except a credit good as gold, and a land that responded to the enterprise of its owners. They had a genius for honesty in business and fidelity to the laws of true trade which so directed their financing that they have never in all history produced a financial panic. Their energy is clasping with its glad hand the present opportunities, and with honorable thrift they will preserve their prosperity.

"Behold this Sunny South! See how it beams in varied beauty; how it exults in its temperate climate; how it teems with products that meet the wants of the world! Glance at its stretches of prosperous domain from Maryland to Arizona, from St. Louis to Charleston, from Louisville to New Orleans!

"It embraces seventeen extensive states, more than one-third of the Union; nearly as many as all the great West contains; and twice as many as the thrifty East. Count its twenty-four millions of people, nearly one-third of the population of the United States. Think of its marvelous natural resources. Hear with gladdened hearts the music of its mills and mines, its commerce and its workshops everywhere! Listen to the voices of its rivers and waterfalls, its fields and forests singing in harmonious chorus the praises of the Sunny South.

"There are conditions existing at times, in special situations, which produce problems for people to solve, and in our country there are varieties of local problems which can be solved only by local wisdom. But our form of government is better adapted to settle such problems in the interests of all the people than any other government on earth. In our union the responsibilities for good government are shared among the people, the

states and general government in such a manner that each of these powers has sufficient authority to do the duties required, and, therefore, when special local problems arise, the task of solving them presses first upon the locality most concerned.

"The Southern States have their own problems which they desire to solve for the common good. It is true also that there are other questions not exclusively Southern in which the people of the South are concerned equally with all citizens—such, for instance, as the general questions of the just relations between the states, and between any state and the general government, but even this general question was made a local problem of the Southern States, and became acutely sectional in the years between 1850 and 1861, when the circumstances that African slavery had become an institution was used to create a dangerous Southern situation. After many unsuccessful expedients, the states in the South fled for refuge to Secession, and that being denied, they were forced to fight, and having failed in that, they surrendered without any settlement by negotiations or war. Hence the old disturbing presence in our country of a people of African descent became more serious than ever because the problem was loaded from 1865 with new and insupportable conditions. These negro people in the Southern States were merely turned loose with nothing but the power to vote and hold office without qualifications. They were not offered homes anywhere except in the South, and they fell as a load on the Southern people. But the South assumed the burden, and the assertion is here made that no body of people in any age of the world has treated this negro race with real kindness except the people of the Southern States. All nations have enslaved them, and not one has trained them into that physical, intelligent, moral manhood which is the indisputable qualification of a valuable population. The Southern States have over six millions of this race to care for, and the Southern people are qualified to execute the trust justly, benevolently, and for the general welfare. It is, therefore, insisted that the hindering, intermeddling with the purposes to righteously solve this problem shall cease; for whatever the motive may be, such interference has been misdirected, hurtful and often open to suspicion, as being accompanied with insincerity, selfishness or ignorance of Southern conditions.

"The mere argument on certain debatable questions of great importance has been exhausted. These issues have been ably discussed in conventions like this for many years with clearness, truthfulness and power by the most eminent men of the country.

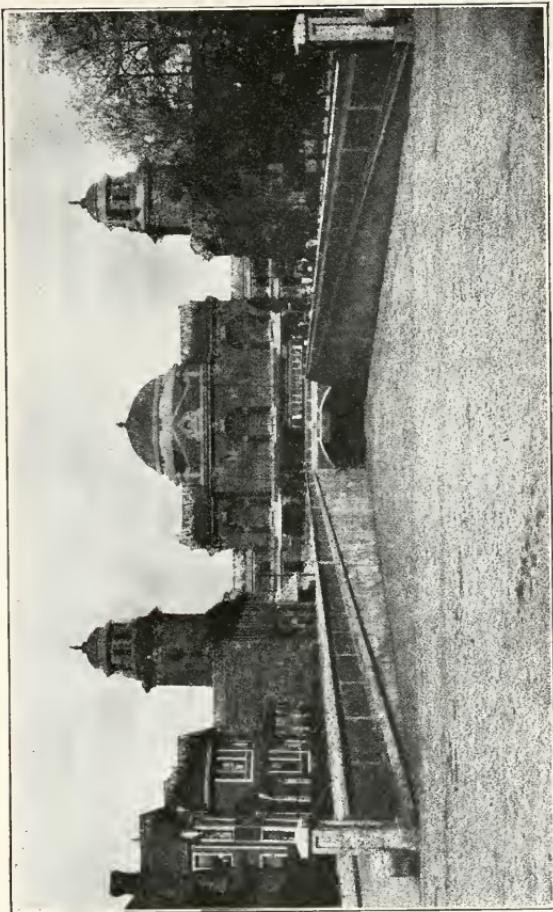
None of them need further discussion at this hour before this well informed assembly. The South rests its reasons and its acts in the effort of the states to form a separate government on the law and the testimony with absolute confidence in the justice of its cause. The Southern people stand upon the firm basis of their sound and solid character, upon the principles of constitutional law, civic right, and moral duty, which ruled their actions. With profound satisfaction they contemplate their history from the first settlement in Virginia, centuries ago, and their immense contribution since then to the greatness of our country. With the purest spirit of patriotism they are yet devoting their energies to the moral, the educational, the industrial and the financial uplift of all the people to those lofty civic conditions which alone truly exalt a nation.

"This attitude of the South thus firmly taken on questions formerly debatable even by war, permits in present conditions the fair concession on all sides that 'points of view' may be considered, and honest difference of opinion may be indulged in; provided, neither side will do the other any harm. The remark has been prominently made in praise of the soldiery of the Confederate and Union armies that 'each fought for the right as he saw the right.' This favorite fraternal phrase may be accepted to mean that honesty in opinion as well as valor in action may be found on both sides. Take as illustration: That one man could see from his one point of view that the saving of the Union is his supreme obligation, while the other saw clearly that saving the Constitution was his supreme duty, but each may now see that there is an honest way to keep both the Union and the Constitution in perfect safety, and it may now be urged incidentally that as the Union is safe from danger of secession, let us save the Constitution from the dangers of perversion.

"It will profit our statesmen and all other students of our government if they will fully consider the estimate placed by the citizens of the United States on the present value of the Union in close connection with the intense devotion of the people to the Constitution also as the protector of their personal liberties, and the savior of the powers and dignities of their respective states from a possible ruthless ravage. These two potent, popular estimates of the Constitution and the Union are consistent and co-operative. They are the indissoluble components of good government, and both are sentiments very dear to the American heart.

"We remember the power of the masterful Union sentiment when the appeal was made to save the imperiled life of the

Subway Terminal Station.



Union, even by war. It was a feeling inherited from our ancestors of the American Revolution, and had been at various times displayed throughout the South and in the North when threats of secession were made several times by Northern statesmen. Our fathers felt that in forming this Union they had gained a true government of United States, which would abide forever. They were thrilled by the patriotic sensation that safety was secured for all rights, and defense was provided against all wrongs. This has been in all our country's history a powerful sentiment, and it is that same love of country which still warms the soul of the true citizen when he sees the Union truly illustrated by the full exercise of all powers, delegated and reserved so as to serve every section, to protect the interests of every citizen, to save every right and thus achieve a durable magnificent greatness.

"But there is another element in the enthusiasm of our sires and their sons, which is the twin brother to the Union sentiment. What is that other twin constituent which was laid in the cradle of our government? What is that crowning glory of our country which distinguishes it even as the glory of the sun is greater than the glory of the stars? It is the equally masterful popular sentiment concerning the value of that sacred instrument which was ordained and established as the 'Constitution of the United States of America.'

"Let us follow that popular sentiment for the Constitution to its source, as we have followed the feeling for the Union. For more than a century the Colonial States had held their few liberties by the uncertain tenure of royal charters and edicts, but these failing, they fought for independence, and having won it, they undertook to act together without the compact of a written constitution. But the plan produced such harassing discords and perils that a constitutional government of the United States became clearly the imperative need. The problem before these Colonial States in this situation was such as no other people had ever solved. The joining together of separate state sovereignties so as to create an indissoluble union of them as such in perfect equality, retaining sovereignty in the states, preserving fundamental sovereignty in the people, while conferring sovereign powers upon a general government, was a problem indeed not even dreamed of in all political philosophy. But the complex problem was solved by the minds and even more by the patriotic hearts of those great Americans of our Revolution, who were the wisest as well as the truest statesmen in the world.

"It was no easy task. They had anxieties and fears which no history has fully portrayed. They were in the crucible themselves when they moulded that constitution into form, and their finished work deserves a sentiment of reverence like that which is felt for the decalogue givn by Moses to be the law of the world.

"In the keeping of that constitution there is great reward. If sacredly observed it will be the perpetual fountain of civie blessings, because the states will be the everlasting springs which shell keep that fountain full, and the people will thus have their liberties secured as permanently as the stars are fixed in the firmament of heaven.

"Within the range of the true patriots' present view there are four ideals of equal worth. They are the state, the constitution, the Union, and the general welfare of all the people. Consider these four great entities as they arise in order of time, sequence, and relations. They are the people, the States, the Constitution, the Union. Out of these our government arose in its remarkable form. As such it was dedicated to liberty; as such it is devoted to maintain equality, and as such it is organized to promote fraternity. We will, therefore, take the sentiments which were laid in the cradle of our government, and make their unity the basis of our amity, their concord the assurance of our liberties, their united reign the protection of our country from every foe. These principles ruling the hearts of the people will make our land the leader of the world by the blessing of Almighty God.

"The present conditions in our Southern country make wholly unnecessary any declaration that our people are not asking for special privileges, but are insisting justly on fairer recognition as a great part of the Union. They believe exclusion of any section from an equal sharing in either the service or benefits of our general government for any policy whatever, is not a practice which considerate patriots can commend. It is made apparent to them that their section has been assigned the position of the minority in the government, because of the brave fight they made nearly fifty years ago 'for the right as they saw the right.' But a general conviction is growing stronger that the service of the government would be promoted if Southern talents and patriotism were called to greater use in both the home and the foreign national service. No good reasons can be given why very scant numbers of the citizens of the Southern States are in the thousands of official positions required for the

service of our government in foreign lands; and it is known that embarrassing conditions occur at home because Southern statesmen are not frankly called into the councils of the government.

"The Confederate soldiers who survive to represent the splendid armies of the Confederacy do not take an apologetic attitude, and no brave hearted men against whom they fought long ago expect them to become craven now. Their minds and memory are stored with the niches of most memorable events; they are galleries adorned with trophies of victories; Halls of Fame where the durable glory of their principles are preserved; Urns likewise, where 'the ashes of Hopes' are cherished. Thy made a great history, and they will have it fairly written. They had problems in their struggle against forces vastly superior to their own; and another problem in the restoration of their states against the evil policies which opposed their patriotism; and still another in the recovery from the desolations wrought by war under conditions worse than war, which threatened their social, political, racial and financial ruin. They and their children have wrestled nobly with the troubles of these problems, and they will as nobly solve them in the true service of Our Country without the surrender of a truth or a stain on their honor."

"Bonnie Blue Flag," "Maryland, My Maryland," and "Dixie"—By the band.

SELECTION OF MEETING PLACE.

The selection of the next city in which to hold the reunion of 1909 was then announced as in order.

Colonel Wright, General West and General Middlebrook spoke in no measured terms for Atlanta; while the claims of Memphis were earnestly and enthusiastically advocated by General George W. Gordon, Mr. Jerome Hill, Colonel J. Taylor Stratton; but before a vote could be taken the hour for Memorial Services arrived.

Chaplain General J. William Jones occupied the chair.

"Nearer, My God, to Thee" was sung by the audience and choir, all taking part.

Rev. Dr. Jones—"I am sure that our comrades approve generally of the order passed by this convention some years ago that we should have every year at 12 o'clock on the second day a memorial service in honor of our illustrious dead.

"During the past year we have lost some of our illustrious men—Pettus and Morgan, of this State, that grand man Bishop Capers, of South Carolina, who was brigadier general in the Western army, and more recently our illustrious commander, Stephen D. Lee, one of the greatest generals the Confederacy had and one of the noblest men we ever knew, a high-toned Christian gentleman, whom none knew but to love. And we are to-day to have this service in commemoration of these men who have gone before. Let us first invoke God's blessing upon the service. Let us pray.

"We thank Thee, Oh God, that Thou hast put it into the hearts of the veterans to have this memorial service amid the bustle and confusion, to have a memorial to our illustrious dead. We thank Thee that we had such men worthy to live and ready to die, and we thank Thee that we have the privilege of spending a season in thinking of them, the great men of the Confederacy—Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee and Sidney Johnston and Stonewall Jackson and Hood and Beauregard, and the rest of the men whom we have lost. We thank Thee for those men, and we would pay tribute to them. We moan especially those who have died during the past year. We pray that the comforts of the gospel may be given to their families, that their illustrious example may be lessons for us, that we may follow them, even as they followed Christ. We ask Thee that Thou will look upon us and bless us in this service, that Thou wilt be with the one that shall speak to us and that Thou wilt be with the service, make it a solemn and impressive one. We ask it for Christ's sake, Amen."

General W. A. Montgomery, of Edwards, Miss., commander of the First Brigade, Mississippi Division, and a warm personal friend of General Stephen D. Lee, had been selected to prepare appropriate resolutions on his death. He spoke as follows:

"Comamnder, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen: Death of our loved ones at any time is sad, but in the face of the fact that day by day the gray line of Confederate Veterans is being thinned out by the seythe of time, and we know that ere long that every one of us will have answered to the last roll call of earth, we drop a tear upon the graves of those who fall, and hearts of love go out in tenderest sympathy for those who survive.

"To-day the climax is reached as we mourn for him who but for that summons would have presided over this gathering.

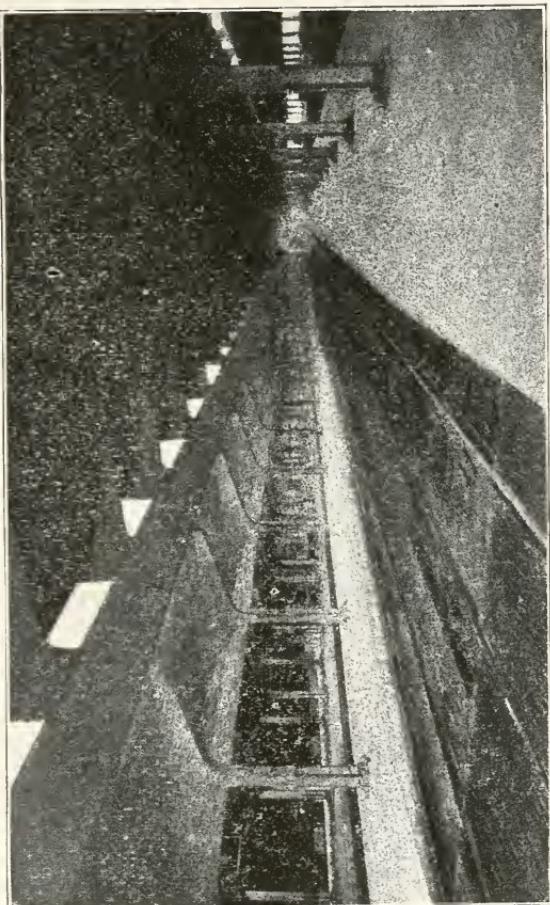
"Stephen D. Lee is no more in life. He has crossed over the river and rests under the shade of the tree with Stonewall Jackson, and around them are gathered that glorious galaxy of

Christian Confederate soldiers, who have passed over before, and whose deeds have made them immortal in Confederate memories. But his life and character will live so long as men love the great and good of earth, so long as heroes are admired, and patriots honored. His life work stands out prominent for all that goes to make up a well rounded character. Whether we see him leading his charging battalions where none but heroes dare to go, and the shriek of the shell and whistle of minnies tell that death is claiming the bravest and best, or whether we see him in Anglo-Saxon caucuses of a defeated people devising means in their extremity to preserve the integrity of a race who glory in the blood that coursed their veins and were proud of the mighty deeds of their ancestry, whether sitting in the legislative halls of his State, making laws for the government of a people, or directing the youth of the land in her classic halls to higher and nobler living, whether standing in the public gathering invoking the blessing of God upon the people and country, or kneeling around the family altar asking the direction of Providence for himself and his own loved ones, his impress has been left, and his country has been blessed and the world bettered by his having lived.

"May I not therefore before presenting the resolutions that I have prepared by order of the general that assumed command of this organization in his stead, say a few words of the life of our dead chieftain. Born in Charleston, S. C., in September, 1833. He was educated at West Point Military Academy, where he graduated in the class of 1854, served the United States government faithfully on the frontier and in her petty wars, he resigned his commission as lieutenant and tendered his services to his native State when peaceable secession seemed impossible.

"As a Confederate soldier we see him first at Fort Sumter, bearing the demand of General Beauregard for Major Anderson to surrender that fort. The demand refused, soon he bears the first gun of that war for State rights and constitutional liberty. As the scene changes we see South Carolina's son on Virginia's fields in command of the batteries in Hampton's famous legion defending the Southland from the armed invasion of the North. Promoted to major of artillery in November, 1861, to lieutenant colonel the same year, he took part and won distinction in the Yorktown campaign and Seven Pines and in the seven days' fight around Richmond along the Chickahominy. He showed to his commander that he was a born artillerist and as he dragged horses and men through the mud and water, marching and counter-marching with Magruder, so as to keep up constantly the artillery fire upon the enemy and hold them south of the

Terminal Station—Interior.



Chickahominy, and his daring maneuvers at Savage Station and Malvern Hill, placed him in the line of promotion, which he received soon afterward. At Sharpsburg he won renewed distinction, as he had done at second Manassas with his boy battalion of artillery, where with his magnificent service at the very nick of time, brought from Mr. Davis the declaration: 'I have reason to believe that he served to turn the tide of battle, and consummate a victory.' He always said that it was his 'gallant boys of the batteries that placed the wreath around his stars.' It was at Sharpsburg he was moved to tears as he rode up in the heat of the fight to what he called his boy battery from Richmond, Va., under Captain W. W. Parker and found thirty of them either dead or wounded around their guns and the remnant obeying the commands of their officers as gallantly as if on dress parade. After the battle of Sharpsburg Mr. Davis asked General Robert E. Lee to select his most efficient and accomplished artillery officer for duty on the Mississippi, and Colonel S. D. Lee was ordered to report to Richmond, where on November 6, 1862, he was commissioned as brigadier general, and assigned to command at Vicksburg.

"On the 29th of December following the battle of Chickasaw Bayou was fought, and S. D. Lee, commanded the troops that received the assault of Sherman, whose army, according to official reports, consisted of 32,000 men, besides the whole Federal naval squadron of the Mississippi, being at the mouth of the Yazoo River. Lee, with 2,700 men, drove him back after he, Sherman, sustained a loss according to official returns of 1,652 men. At Champion Hill on the sixteenth of May, 1863, he was conspicuous for his gallantry in attempting to rally the Confederate forces after the repulse of General Stevenson's division, and where three horses paid the penalty of his personal daring. It was on this field that I first met him. After the fall of Vicksburg, he was soon exchanged and promoted to Major General, and placed in command of all the cavalry of the department in August, 1863. Whilst in this position, I made many reports to him as a scout, and on the famous raid of General Sherman to Meridian in the winter of 1864 I became intimately associated with and learned to love him, and there commenced an admiration for him which grew stronger and stronger as years passed, until the day of his death. We see him at Ezra Church on July 28, 1864, when the tide of battle seemed to turn against him, ride to the color-bearer of a South Carolina regiment and taking the flag from him, sought to advance it himself, when our distinguished comrade here, General Walker, said to him: 'General Lee, I am the Lieutenant

colonel of this regiment, give me that flag, tell me where you want it planted, and it shall be done.' August 12 at Jonesboro he won new laurels. We see him again at Nashville, holding Overton Hill till the left and center of our army is driven back. And again the next day, the day of the retreat, we see him severely wounded in the foot as he meets charge after charge of Wilson's calvary. Surrendering when the army of Johnston capitulated as the commander of a corps, his military career is ended. His chieftain, Mr. Davis, said of him, 'he was a great and good soldier'; but great as he was in war, he was greater still in peace. I served a session with him in the Mississippi Senate, before he took charge of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College. His wise council and splendid services as a citizen has done much in helping us in our defeat, to rise above the calumny of our enemies, and stand before the world in peace as we had stood in war, the greatest citizen soldiery who ever trod the earth, the greatest people who ever suffered defeat. I saw him on the 22nd of May before he died on the 28th, standing upon the historic field of Vicksburg in front of the remnant of the Iowa regiment that assaulted and crossed the breastworks of which Lee had command forty-five years before, make the grandest speech of his life, sending conviction to those men that he was a true and patriotic American citizen, loyal to his country and proud of her achievents, but bade them remember that he and his comrades fought for constitutional government, as it had been taught them by their fathers and were defending homes and American liberty, and that a united country would learn that she was not the loser by the sacrifices we had made. We loved him in life, and are true to his memory in death; as he commanded the respect of a nation, who placed her flags at half mast on the day of his funeral, so he commands our regard; therefore be it resolved:

"First—That this organization of United Confederate Veterans, do hereby express to the world and to each other our regard for him by rising with bowed and uncovered heads; we feel deeply our loss; the South has ben deprived of a knightly defender, the whole country a patriotic citizen, and Mississippian adopted son of whom she was justly proud.

"Second—We declare our love for him as a Christian gentleman and citizen, whose life and character we hold out to the generations who are to follow us as worthy of emulation. He was a man without guile, true to every duty that devolved upon him, and filling the psalmist description of a citizen of Zion. 'Lord, who shall abide in Thy tabernacle? Who shall dwell in

Thy holy hill? He that walketh uprightly and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart. He that backbiteth not with his tongue, nor doeth evil to his neighbor,' etc.

"Third—We admired him as a soldier worthy of the cause for which he fought and bled, and one of our comrades whose rise to distinction entitles him to be honored by the true soldiers of our country for all the years that are to come; the embodiment of chivalry, as knightly as any soldier who followed the banner of Charlemagne, or planted the Roman Eagle on conquered turret on tower; whose courteous manner to every foe, challenged the admiration of his enemies.

"Fourth—We cherish his memory, so full of love for his fellow men, fired with so much zeal for the uplifting of the youth of our land; so tender in manner towards his loved ones, beloved by them and by us, we tender our deepest sympathies to his family, with the cheering comfort of having so glorious a heritage as to the descendants of Stephen D. Lee.

"Fifth—That the adjutant general be requested to communicate these resolutions to the camps, and send a copy to his son. I move their adoption by rising vote."

It was moved and seconded that the resolutions be adopted by a rising vote. The vast audience rose to their feet in mute tribute to the dead commander whom they loved so well. Many eyes were filled with tears.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the Rev. J. A. Duncan, pastor of the First Methodist Church, of Birmingham, made a short address. He developed several beautiful thoughts concerning the Confederate dead. The services were closed with an appropriate hymn sung by the Confederate choir and a benediction.

When the memorial service was concluded at 12:30 a motion was made to adjourn until 3 P. M. This deferred the selection of the next meeting place until that time.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS, Wednesday, June 10.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order by Lieutenant General Cabell, at 3 o'clock.

The delegates were at once directed to prepare their ballots and on roll call the result was announced as follows:

Division—	Atlanta.	Memphis.
Alabama	214	...
Arkansas	32	96
Florida	98	...
Georgia	260	...
Indian Territory .....	...	45
Kentucky	113	...
Louisiana .....	...	119
Maryland .....	...	20
Mississippi .....	...	176
Missouri .....	...	78
North Carolina	131	...
Northwest	28	...
Oklahoma .....	...	28
South Carolina	138	...
Tennessee	144
Texas	425
Virginia	171
West Virginia	20	...
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Totals	1,034	1,302

When the result was announced, the wildest confusion prevailed.

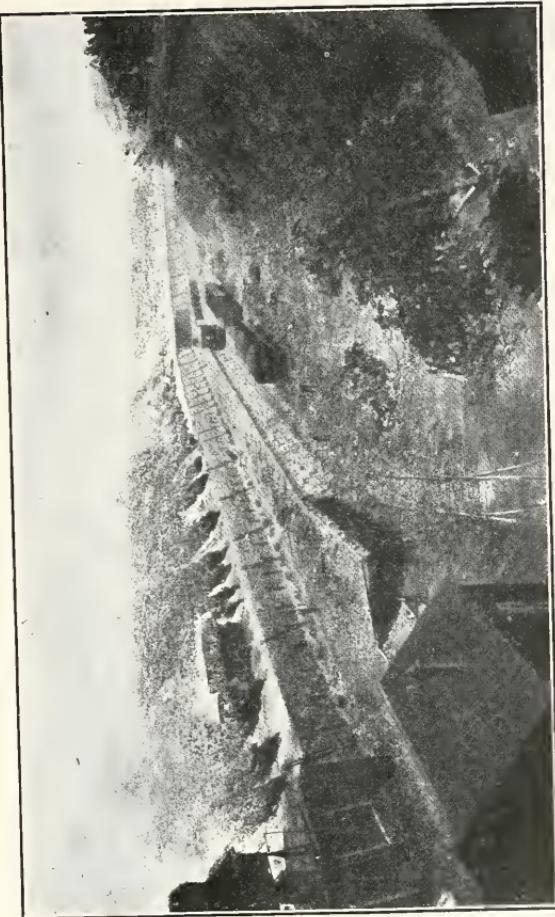
Delegate after delegate stood up and strongly protested against the manner in which the vote was cast. Roll call was demanded and some of the delegates threatened to leave the hall. After quiet was finally restored there was another vote, which resulted in 1,196 for Memphis and 1,120 for Atlanta. Even this vote did not seem to satisfy, and there was further discussion. The Texas vote figured largely, and some of the delegates wanted to go to Atlanta. On a casting of the ballots, though, Memphis was declared the winner. The following was the official vote:

Division—	No. votes.	Atlanta.	Memphis.
Alabama	214	214	...
Arkansas	128	...	128
Florida	98	98	...
Georgia	260	260	...
Kentucky	113	113	...
Indian Territory ...	45	...	45
Louisiana	119	...	119
Mississippi	176	...	176
Missouri	78	...	78
North Carolina	131	131	...
Northwest	28	28	...
Oklahoma	28	...	28
South Carolina	138	138	...
Tennessee	144	4	140
Texas	425	...	425
Virginia	171	114	57
West Virginia	20	20	...
 Totals	 2,316	 1,120	 1,196

When quiet had been restored a committee from the Sons was announced to bring greetings. Mr. Harry L. Seay was presented and spoke thus:

“Commander-in-Chief, Ladies and Gentlemen—We come to-day to fulfil a duty of love. We are here to extend you greetings that flow from the heart with the spontaneity of truth. We stand here as Sons of you old veterans, bone of your bone, flesh of your flesh—the reincarnation of the builders and defenders of the old South, and we want to tell you that in the light of all that is before us, with the history of your efforts preceding the war, of your struggles during that bloody period, and your herculean efforts since the clouds have rolled away, that you were right in all you did and our chiefest regret is that it was not permitted us to share your trials with you.”

“There has not been in the history of the world an army that could compare with that of the Confederacy that went forth, poorly clothed and equipped, to contend against overwhelming odds and for the first three years of fighting won nearly every battle, and only succumbed when overcome by the mere force of numbers. That you fought for principle is attested by the fact that you served without pay, that you were imbued with patriotism is proven by the fact that you endured hunger and cold, danger and death, with the hope of no reward except to see right and justice prevail. That you were pos-



Coke Ovens.

sessed of valor is shown in the victories you won over tremendous odds. And, old veterans, there are two monuments erected by the government itself that will always point to your zeal and the accuracy of your aim. One of these is the national cemeteries, and the other is the ever-increasing pension rolls.

"Justice, my friends, is sometimes tardy, but it is always sure, and the world will yet give you your proper place in history. The truth of your contentions, the soundness of your position is admitted to-day by a majority of both North and South. So the cause you fought for is not a 'lost cause,' but is one of the liveliest issues of the day. Never let any man so refer to it without challenging his statement. It makes my blood boil and carries my anger to the roots of my hair to hear it, out of poetic license or for oratorical effect, referred to as 'The Lost Cause.'

"The great principle underlying the cause of that war was 'States' Rights.' Some for reasons of their own may tell you that it was slavery, but you know and I know that slavery was a mere incident and was brought into it by the fact that it was on that subject that rights of the States were trampled under foot, and the Constitution of the United States was overridden. The emancipation of the slaves was not even thought of seriously until after the war had been in full blast for many months, and the proclamation was issued, not out of interest in humanity, but purely and simply as a war measure. It was hoped that the turning loose of the negroes would drive the Southern soldiers from the army to protect their homes, and they gave no thought to the shackles of the slaves. Had slavery been the cause of that conflict, and had the proclamation of emancipation been issued prior to the beginning of hostilities, the name of Abraham Lincoln would occupy a higher place in history. Lost is the cause, you say? When there has not been a session of Congress in fifty years that did not have to deal with it. Lost, when the Supreme Court of the United States during that period has scarcely held a term that has escaped the necessity of passing on some phase of that great question? Lost, when it has been discussed in Cabinet meetings and has been before State Legislatures time and time again? Lost, do they tell you, when within the last month the governors of the States of this Union met in Washington under the shadow of the capitol dome, and there in convention assembled protested against the continued encroachment of the Federal government on the rights of the States, and endeavored to formulate some plan by which the complete annihilation of States' rights might be avoided?

"No, your cause is not lost, nor is the influence of your work and character forgotten. It lives in your sons to-day. As your fathers had the leading role in the making of this country, as you did your part in upholding the institutions handed down by them, so will your sons, guided by the influence of your careers, take their place in the future development of the land, and will achieve results worthy of the offspring of such noble sires. The South has never shirked her duty to her country, and never will. It is the home of patriotism, the cradle of bravery. It has always been the first to heed her country's calls, and her soldiers have always gone to the front. Realizing the valor of your men, having tried you by the tests that try men's souls, the country when it has needed men who can be relied on to do their duty and do it well, has turned either to you or to your sons. When it required a man willing to sacrifice his life in the service of his country in an effort to bottle the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Santiago it called Richmond Pearson Hobson, a son of Alabama, a son of the South. When that same fleet emerged from the harbor in an effort to escape, it was Admiral Schley, a son of Maryland, another son of the South, that gave them battle and converted the proud men of war of Spain into useless piles of junk and scattered their worthless hulls along the coast of Cuba. When the land forces had almost failed in their movement against the Spaniards at Santiago, after a portion of the Rough Riders had been ambushed, when El Caney seemed about to become a disaster, after the genius of Shafter had failed, they placed the forces in the hands of one of your old leaders, and the Spaniards were routed, and the day was saved by General Joe Wheeler. An amusing incident is told of that gallant old warrior on that occasion. It is said that when he assumed command of that army, and took his place at the head of the advancing columns, a bright light glowed in his eyes, a 'flush overcame the ashen hue of age'; he seemed to live in other days; he looked as he did on the many battlefields of the South, and when all was in readiness for the charge, the old general rose in his stirrups, waved his sword above his head, and shouted, 'Charge 'em, boys; we must drive those damn Yankees into the gulf.' When the war was over and the Angel of Peace had checked the movements of these contending forces, and the nation needed a soldier and a statesman combined to guard her interests and guide her destiny in Cuba, she sent to that important post a son of Virginia—General Fitzhugh Lee, a member of the grandest family that this country has ever produced.

"So, my friends, you can see that the South has taken a prominent part in the history of this land. History has already been just to some of your members, and we propose to see that it is truthful concerning all. They may write so that you may be deprived of a portion of your glory. You may at times be misrepresented, but there is no hand so evil that it can write and reflect on your honor, nor can history be so contorted as to cast a slur on your patriotism and bravery. We are proud of our Southern States, and are prouder still of you, and it is and shall continue to be our duty to see that all the facts concerning both are related, giving full credit where credit is due. What a land and what a history! This is indeed a glorious land that heaven has given and you have preserved for us. It can feed the world and clothe all humanity. It lies on the right hand of the seat of government, and furnishes the material that keeps the wheels of progress turning. It is land once red with the blood of its own sons and wet with the tears of its women, now revelling in that joy and contentment that always follows peace and plenty. The race of people on its soil are specimens of God's noblest handiwork, a people in whose veins flows the select blood of all nations, a people continually invigorated by the pure blood of the best classes of all the world. Of its history it is useless for me to speak. You already know it. If it had no other it would be rich in the chronicles of your deeds. You have a history more glorious than that of the old guard of Napoleon, a history whose keynote was sounded by the first gun at Fort Sumter, a history of perfect faith in the justness of your cause, a history of constant effort of the day and sublime confidence in the future, a history of bravery, of self-sacrifice and of suffering, a history of battles won, a history of defeat and surrender, a history of ruined and pillaged homes, of want and penury, and of hardships greater than those of war, a history of the struggle against carpet-bag rule and negro domination, a history of rejuvenation, of successes in peace more glorious than victories in war, in all of which you rose to the occasion and acquitted yourselves in each instance with increasing honor. Yours is a history that all future ages will applaud. Yours is a history that has not one single blot upon it. Yours is a history that your sons and daughters are proud of. Yours is a history that should fill your old hearts with joy for it will give you a name that future generations will delight to honor. This history you have made and we here and now, as we extend to you our greetings, promise you with a sincerity commensurate with our love and veneration that it shall be truthfully written." (Tremendous applause.)

A committee of three, composed of General A. B. Borth, General J. W. A. Sanford and General B. B. Paddock, were appointed to return greetings of the veterans in conformity with the following.

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to acknowledge the greetings of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, and to extend to them the blessings of their fathers in the work in which they are engaged."

The Confederate choirs then sang "My Maryland," and to the loud enchoire Mrs. J. Grief Edwards sang "Dixie." As she finished the veterans crowded around. Many of them kissed her hands as they lifted her to her seat amid the yells of thousands.

General C. Irvine Walker then took charge of the meeting.

General W. L. Cabell arose and said, "I am ready to lay before you my commission. I am ready to serve you in any capacity. I tender you the right to vote for whom you please. I have been a pure Confederate and I will enter into no contest.

"I tender you now my heart full of affection, I hold nothing against any man. I withdraw my name," he said with a voice scarcely heard. To this the veterans cried: "No! No!" and he answered: "I will do anything that the Confederates ask."

General Bennett H. Young, of Kentucky:

"My Commander and Comrades—Thank God that in that mighty struggle of four years for the independence of the Southland, and for the great principle of self-government, through more than 2,000 battles, there is glory enough to crown all with laurels of heroism, and to inscribe 600,000 names of the men who wore the gray on the brightest scroll of fame.

"There were so many who exhibited unsurpassed courage, so many who gave costliest offerings for liberty and truth, that the praise of one detracts nothing from the common glory, but only adds merited commendation to the general fund of renown. In the very inception of that great war there was a young lawyer in the State Senate of Georgia, who by his position in the halls of legislation was exempt from military duty.

"But high above all personal consideration, the call of his country, endeared by an immeasurable love, thrilled his patriotic heart, and casting aside all thoughts of self, he volunteered as a private, and with a musket on his shoulder marched away to meet and face all that patriotic duty required at his hands.

"First made major, then colonel, then brigadier general, leaving his own State to face the ravages of the advancing army, on the soil of Virginia.

"With his fellow Georgians he engaged with the army of Northern Virginia in its death grapple with hosts, who sought to capture the capital of the Confederacy.

"In leading his gallant Georgians five times he fell wounded. He climbed up rugged heights of Gettysburg, and with his life's blood traced upon its pitiless rocks his contribution to the splendor and glory of Southern manhood.

"At Monocacy and the terrible conflicts at the battle of the Wilderness, again he gave highest proof of his splendid chivalry, and watered the plains over which those struggles were pressed with his blood—and succeeded Jno. B. Gordon in command of his brave and gallant division.

"He took a prominent part in wresting his beloved commonwealth from the horrible throes of reconstruction.

"His eloquent pen, his fervid imagination, and his cultured genius have played an important part in defending and perpetuating the glory of Confederate valor.

"He was the first commander of the first Confederate camp in Georgia, president of the Confederate Veterans' Association.

"For twelve years this splendid soldier, this brilliant writer, this enthusiastic veteran, was commander of the Georgia Division. When amid tears and sobs we laid our beloved John B. Gordon to rest in the bosom of the State he had loved and served so well, and Stephen D. Lee, the commander of the Army of Tennessee was called to higher place, this comrade now marched one position higher, and became lieutenant general of the Tennessee Department.

"And now again death has bereft us, and the place of commander of the association is vacant—and for the position, voicing the wishes of thousands of my comrades, I nominate a man love for whom is as wide as the bounds of the South—General Clement A. Evans, of Georgia."

General A. J. West, of Georgia, declared that General Cabell in his speech for harmony had performed the greatest act of his life. He said a resolution should be passed expressing thanks to General Cabell for his action and retiring him with the title of commander-in-chief. He seconded the nomination of Evans.

General Withers of Missouri told of the record of General Cabell and declared that by right and justice that officer should have the leadership of the organization. He spoke of his unswerving devotion to the cause and said age was no argument,

that if he were lying on his death bed to-day he ought to be honored first because of his right.

"Do justice and don't let old Cabell die of a broken heart," he said, as he made the nomination.

Dr. Morton, of Missouri, protested in strong words against the "most gracious declination I ever heard." Pointing to Cabell he said: "I want that man to die with the harness on him." This was followed by loud cheering.

B. T. Walshe, of New Orleans, arose to officially second the nomination of General Cabell.

"By all that is fair he should be commander-in-chief."

Judge Richardson, of Alabama, said that Cabell has but a few years to live; and moved that General Cabell be declared unanimously elected by acclamation.

Immediately the confusion of voting began with this result:

Division—	Evans.	Cabell.
Alabama	214	...
Arkansas .....	...	128
Florida	98	...
Georgia	260	...
Indian Territory .....	...	45
Kentucky	113	...
Louisiana	93	26
Mississippi	76	100
Missouri .....	...	78
North Carolina	130	1
Northwest .....	...	28
Oklahoma .....	...	28
South Carolina	138	...
Tennessee	90	54
Texas	9	416
Virginia .....	...	171
West Virginia	10	10
<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals	1,231	1,085

General Evans was escorted to the stand, and he expressed in a few simple words his love for General Cabell and all the veterans. Then proceeded the election of department commanders.

Generals C. Irvine Walker and W. L. Cabell were quickly elected to the commands of their respective departments, that of Northern Virginia and Trans-Mississippi.

General Bennett H. Young nominated George W. Gordon, of Tennessee, to succeed General Evans in charge of the Department of Tennessee. General George P. Harrison, of Alabama, was also nominated.

The election was ordered which resulted in the selection of General George W. Gordon.

PRESENTATION TO GENERAL WILLIAM E. MICKLE.

General Bennett H. Young, representing the finance committee, advanced to the front of the stage, holding in his hand a magnificent badge, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GENERAL BENNETT H. YOUNG IN PRESENTING TO GENERAL WILLIAM E. MICKLE A BADGE GIVEN BY HIS COMRADES IN RECOGNITION OF HIS PERSONAL AND OFFICIAL WORK FOR THE U. C. V.

"I have been honored by a few comrades in the pleasant duty of presenting to our beloved adjutant general a souvenir badge, expressive of the regard, esteem and appreciation in which he is held by his associates.

"General Mickle came into office at a critical period in the life of the United Confederate Veterans' Association. Death had wrought sad havoc in the ranks of the association, with no bond but one of sentiment, held together only by the mutual love and affection of men who had behind them naught but the recollections of unparalleled courage, heroic self-denial, superb heroism and immeasurable consecration to the cause of a dead nation. When those who had led and guided the association to a splendid success fell, it was difficult in the shock of the loss of some of its great leaders, to see how the work could still be carried on, and the association, with only ties of sympathy and sentiment, be maintained along the magnificent lines which had characterized its past.

"After all, every thoughtful man will quickly understand that this marvelous combination is the work of a single man and a single mind. The commanding general has but little to do with the real life and the real work of the association. Fifteen hundred camps, 50,000 members scattered over sixteen States, requires not only a business, but a sentimental center, and this center must, in the very nature of the case, be the adjutant general.

"When our beloved adjutant general, George Moorman died, and the many Southern soldiers realized that his life's work was done, they mournfully and anxiously inquired where will his successor be found. No soldier of the South had more lovable qualities than General Moorman. Kind, considerate, gentle, loving, helpful, tactful, with a heart that held it the highest of all duties to serve his beloved comrades, he had really been the true source, not only of the life, but the power of the association.

"General John B. Gordon came to the reunions. His indescribable magnetism, his unsurpassed eloquence his wonderful control of men, always demonstrated that he was the greatest relic of the war after General Lee died; but reunions preserved, they did not make the association, and in the adjtntant general's office was the real work which gave the Southern soldiers their power and control in the States which once recognized the Confederacy.

"We all know now that to General Moorman came visions of the future, that he heard the voices calling long before he answered death's summons, and to William E. Mickle he opened his heart, gave him a full insight into his plans and hopes, and in so far as possible prepared him for the duties of his successor. And so when the great break came, when the shock of Moorman's death had touched every Southern heart, all were glad that his mantle fell upon the man of his choice, and that by training and by devotion General Mickle was ready and able to take up the burden where General Moorman laid it down. In addition to General Mickle's speeial training, he had all the qualities of a refined, cultured, Southern gentleman. The South had no more loyal son. When a mere lad he had stood for its rights, and upon its battlefields shed his youthful blood to make good the right of the Confederacy to live. He had something, too, that was akin to genius. He possessed a capacity to master details, and this, with all his wonderful, lovable qualities, General Moorman did not possess. The new adjutant general introduced business methods into the business management of the association. Debts had accumulated, but accounts and loans were quickly paid. Strong financial life was infused into the monied affairs of the great association, order came out of disorder, and quickly the association lived within its income, its resources were increased. No longer deficits harried its leaders, and it was free from claims and worry. All this General Mickle has done. It was not necessary to parade this in print. Those who came in touch with the inner life of the association recognized that a master hand and a brave loyal heart stood for the

business workings. This splendid result came as a great blessing to the association. Its power, its influence was not decreased thereby, but its rigid business methods won, as they deserved, the commendation of all its members.

"God bless our dead, their names are precious to our hearts. God help and guide our living while they bear the burdens that the work of the association brings.

"General Mickle has won the gratitude, the esteem and the appreciation of all his associates, and they have caused this



*Gold Badge Presented to Gen. Mickle.

splendid badge to be made as a slight evidence of their appreciation of his magnificent services to the association, and they bid me present it to the adjutant general with the hope and prayer that the Heavenly Commander will long spare his useful and

*It was designed at first to give this Badge at Christmas, 1907; but it was subsequently decided to defer to the Birmingham Reunion.

devoted life, and give him strength to continue his superb service while the association contains enough survivors to keep it intact, and still able to discharge its duties to our people and the holy cause it represents."

(Applause.)

GENERAL MICKLE'S REPLY.

Accepting the badge, General Mickle spoke as follows:

"General Young and Comrades—I realize how imperfect is language when I attempt to make known the pleasure I feel at the presentation of this beautiful evidence of love and confidence. General Stonewall Jackson was such a warrior, and his character in that regard so much talked of, that the tender side of his nature is overlooked, and it is forgotten that he was a fond lover. He frequently said that the Spanish language was made for lovers, and in writing to his wife in subsequent years he delighted to address her in that language as expressive of endearing tenderness. All linguists familiar with the ponderous periods of Tacitus recognize that no other tongue is so remarkable for its conciseness and grandeur of expression as that of Ancient Rome. Now, if I were gifted with the power to blend into a harmonious whole this language of love and this power of expresion, I should be able to give some faint idea of the feeling of pride and satisfaction I have in accepting this handsome badge. Its intrinsic value is great, but not on that account do I prize it, but because it is a mark of approval given to my work by those in a position to know what I have done.

"It was but natural that General Young in presenting this badge should attribute to me all the credit for the prosperous condition in which our order stands to-day, for obviously he could not allude to the part he himself has taken in bringing about this happy state of affairs. The eminent position he has attained as a lawyer and the pre-eminent success that has attended his efforts in every sphere of work that has engaged his attention enable us to give that credit to his utterances which are their due.

But why should he ignore the chairman of the Finance Committee? General Montgomery is not a man of enormous statue, but there never was a period in his life that he did not make his presence felt in anything in which he took part, and this is true of the financial affairs of our association. His work in the committee is such as was his behavior, a beardless boy, in the war. In a campaign which took place in a section

of country not so very distant from this very place, a brigade of Federals was greatly annoyed by a company of Confederates, which the commander was never able to capture, for the company would strike first on one flank and then on the other, and then "dodge." Finally the general captured the entire command and was astonished and mortified to find his formidable enemy was nothing more than a few boys formed into a company. He sent for the commander.

"When 'Little Bill Montgomery' was presented as the captain. 'Are you the captain of this company that has been giving me so much trouble?' said the irate general. 'I have a great mind to take you across my knee, give you a good spanking and send you home to your mother.' *But he didn't!* and Montgomery remained a prisoner till the close of the war.

"But if General Montgomery is small of stature the secretary of the committee is stout enough to be seen, and Fred L. Robertson has a heart bigger than his person. No man is more familiar with all the inner workings of this great organization, or has more ability to do what is best. He leads in all he undertakes, and loves the cause of the United Confederate Veterans with peculiar devotion.

"Why pass over General Jos. F. Shipp? No one ever labored for any cause with more earnestness or with better success than our quartermaster general. He manifested his affection for the cause in attending the gathering in New Orleans, to found this grand federation, when it was never dreamed of by the great body of our members. He has done his share of work and has continued without faltering or wavering till this good day. He merits his share of credit.

"Then there are Fusz and Hickman and Lewis and Fall and Newman and Sanguinetti, and Ellyson, not one of whom has been a laggard in laboring for the best interests of this glorious 'social, literary, historical and benevolent' organization. Their unwearying efforts should have had due recognition.

"In every collection of men, however small, and banded together to do a certain work, there always stands out one man 'taller by a head than all the rest.' In the few who surrounded our Lord when He was upon earth, we find the impetuous Peter and the sneaking Judas, each of whom has received much notice; but the one among them all who claims our admiration and love is the devoted John, he who was nearest to His Master, and loved Him with peculiar fondness. And, my friends, we have just such a character on our Finance Committee; one whose

delight is in bringing about peace and harmony, and who derives more pleasure from making 'brethren to dwell together in unity' than from any other source; and great as are the powers of the other members of the Finance Committee individually, and still greater combined, I do not know but that we could more profitably dispense with all rather than part with the sacred influence and wonderful power of the member from Arkansas, my beloved friend, General V. Y. Cook.

"But, my friends, General Young has passed in silence another great name, he whom we have just laid to rest, our beloved Stephen D. Lee. I had intended to say much of this admirable man and distinguished soldier, but his lovely traits have been so ably touched on by others, that I forbear. Only one personal matter.

"I have been intimately associated with General Lee from the birth of this organization; and though we have served together on committees time after time, I thought him reserved and unapproachable; but when he inherited me as Adjutant General from the great Gordon. I got close to him, and realized his constant friendship and devoted affection. When we were in Atlanta, attending General Gordon's funeral, I went at the conclusion of the exercises to bid him good-bye. He threw his arms around me, and bursting into tears, exclaimed: "Oh, Mickle! what a burden rests on your shoulders, and on mine. God help us!" From that day to his death our devotion to each other grew stronger and tenderer.

"When the presentation of this badge was first taken up, he of course, was consulted, and took the liveliest interest in it, and was carried away as with the enthusiasm of a school-boy, and like the boy, he was anxious 'to tell' all about it. Knowing how proud I would feel at this action on the part of my friends, he found it impossible to keep the secret; and just before he died, he wrote me a loving letter, in which he said that he and my friends of the Finance Committee were going to give me a handsome badge, but that I must not 'give him away'; adding that it was given me 'because we all love you so much and are so proud of your work.' Could anything be sweeter, nobler, or call for deeper devotion than I gave this devoted friend and brother? When Stephen D. Lee died I lost the best friend I had in the world.

"General Young, I am proud of this badge, proud because it comes from friends who know me, and appreciate my work, and

proud because it reminds me that I was a soldier in the Confederate Army. I went into the army of my own free will, when possibly I could have remained at home if I had desired. For this I have no apologies to make to any human being, nor any regrets to express. I may have failed in my duties as a citizen; I may have come short of my obligations as the head of a family; I have not lived up to the requirements of my church, but there is not one action of my brief career as a private in the Confederate Army that I would change if I could. I lived up to the full demands of the service, never skulking, never shirking. I was proud when I went into the army, proud when I was in it, proud when I was shot down at the front, proud till the present moment, and will be proud till I am called away. Then, when the cares of life have passed, I want to be laid to rest in the bosom of this beautiful Southland, where the Southern briars shall meet in loving embrace above me, and our Southern breezes shall sigh and moan in the Southern pines about, in whose branches our Southern birds shall warble their lovely Southern songs. Then, I shall sleep the sweeter in my last resting place, if I know that there stands at my head a plain gray head-stone, with the simple but beautiful inscription:

“C. S. A.
“A PRIVATE
“OF THE
“A. N. V.
“WHO DID HIS FULL DUTY.”

General Mickle was frequently interrupted with bursts of hearty applause; and at the conclusion of his remarks, was warmly congratulated by crowds.

The convention then adjourned to meet in Memphis in 1909.

Official:

Wm. E. Mickle.

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

APPENDIX.

- I.—ANNUAL ADDRESS OF GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE
(PREPARED JUST BEFORE HIS DEATH).
- II.—ITEMIZED REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL FOR
THE YEAR 1907.
- III.—BRIEF REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL UP TO
MEETING IN BIRMINGHAM.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE.

HIS LAST WORDS TO HIS BELOVED COMRADES, WRITTEN JUST BEFORE
HIS DEATH.

Following is the address which the late General Stephen D. Lee had prepared, and was to have delivered to the Confederate Veterans during the reunion this week. He could not have left a grander record than these last utterances. The address reads:

"It is now fourteen years since the Confederate Veterans enjoyed the hospitality of this magic city. We remember gratefully the courtesy of our former unsurpassed welcome, but to-day we are ready to believe that Birmingham can surpass itself. Then there was with us the incomparable Gordon, soldier, statesman and orator, who, along with the valorous Longstreet and the gallant Wheeler, were Alabama's Paladins in the armies of the Confederacy. It was from Alabama that Yancey's voice, like a silver trumpet, called the South to arms, with an eloquence more potent than Clan-Alpines' fiery cross. Alabama was the cradle of the Confederacy. Here was installed the provisional government of the new nation, and here her illustrious chief took the oath of office, which no man but himself should ever take. And from Alabama came the great admiral who floated the stars and bars upon every sea, and single-handed swept a nation's commerce from the waves.

"Since the war I have heard many addresses to the Confederate Veterans. Our orators have been rich in arguments to demonstrate the correctness of the States' rights views and the soundness of the interpretation of the constitution held by Southern statesmen. They have displayed the firm historic basis of our political faith. They have spoken in comforting words of unexpected beneficent results of the war, of the preservation of the rights of the States in the Union, of the discipline of adversity which prepared us to meet the terrible race problem with unflinching courage, indefatigable patience and united strength. They have taught us that the Lost Cause was not wholly lost, that the best fruits of the great conflict came to the South, when the master was freed from the slave, and the old icebergs of sectional hate were set adrift in the warm gulf-stream of a new national patriotism.

"Nevertheless, it has not seemed the whole truth to me that the Confederate soldier went into battle to vindicate a constitutional argument. He went to war because he loved his people; because his country was invaded; because his heart was throbbing for his hearthstones. Here was the land which gave him birth. Here was his childhood's home. Here were the graves of his dead. Here was the church spire where he had learned it was not all of life to live, or all of death to die. No hostile foot should ever tread this consecrated ground except over his dead body. It was the prospect of invasion that made the border States with bleeding hearts try to cast their lot with the Confederacy. He who could have expected a Lee to do battle against Virginia, or a Hampton to draw his sword against South Carolina, has never learned the language of the human heart. Nothing but the most devoted love of country could ever have sustained the Confederate soldier in his unequal struggle.

"Neither do I consider it necessary to find a reward for the Confederate soldier in unexpected good results of the great conflict. The reward of noble actions lies in the capacity to do them. The Confederate soldier who fought with unflinching courage had the reward of being a brave man. He who loved his country had the reward of being a true patriot. He who faced the cannon's mouth for those he loved dearer than life had the reward of being a hero. He who was faithful unto death had the reward of a stainless honor. What other course could a Southerner have taken!

"Behind him were the great traditions of his English race—there were Hastings and Cressy and Agincourt, there were Naseby, Blenheim and Quebec, there were King's Mountain and Valley Forge. In his veins flowed the blood of a thousand years of chivalry. He could face the line of fire, but not the shame of standing back.

" 'All merit comes
From facing the unequal;
All glory comes from daring to begin.
Fame loves the State
That, reckless of the sequel,
Fights long and well, whether it lose or win.'

" 'If it might be imagined,' said Seneca, 'that the Almighty should take off his thought from the care of his whole work, what more glorious spectacle could He reflect upon than a valiant man struggling with adverse fortune?'

"Not long ago I read from an English review these words: 'When all is done that man could do and all is done in vain, the human heart goes out to the weaker side—to the soldiers who fought on, ragged and starving, to the bitter, inevitable end, to the leaders who would never admit that hope was lost, and to the noble women of the South who gave of their bravest and their best without a murmur.'

" 'States are not great, except as men shall make them;
Men are not great, except they do and dare.'

"These men fell bleeding and with broken swords before the altar of their country. I imagine that the Knights of the Holy Grail never sought other reward than just to serve. The Confederate soldier was the flower of noble and heroic courage. Duty laid her kiss upon his brow, and love of country folded him in her arms. He enriched the world in honor. He added to the spiritual riches of mankind. The memory of his deeds is the treasure of his people, incorruptible, undefiled and that fadeth not away. No noble action is ever lost, no brave deed shall ever pass away. They are written upon the everlasting pages of the universe, they are inscribed upon the heart of God. The mountains and hills shall be made low, and there shall be no more sea, but nothing of moral worth shall perish. Upon the coral of lives such as these, God's islands lift

" 'Their fronded palms in air.'

"But if religion were superstition, and faith were folly—if death ends all, and icy night awaits the world—these men lived the only life fit to be lived.

"To those who keep alive in loyal hearts the memory of the Confederate dead, I would say, those men chose the noblest part. This is the best life offers any man, to strive for the highest, the greatest, the bravest that he knows. Is it not better to achieve these things, even at the cost of life itself, than to purchase length of days by mean and sordid living, by cowardice or craft, by surrender of the fine ideals of manhood in base compliance to dishonor? In the heart of every man the Everlasting has made answer. If the cause was lost the men were not. Looking beyond the little span of human life, into the white light of eternity, what better could we have wished for the Confederate soldier than to have played his part as he did? He has left heroic memories that chasten and purify the

hearts of all who shall come after him. He has lifted life above the low level of the common-place into the realms of precious and immutable things, into the great spiritual realities which abide above all change, beyond the reach of years.

"The story of the dying Sidney, who gave his glass of water to a wounded soldier, saying, 'Thy necessity is greater than mine,' is one of the fine memories of the English race. I would that the pen of Milton or Gibbon were mine that I might place beside it the story of Pat Cleburne at Franklin, as he drew off his boots to place them on the bleeding feet of a comrade and then rode on to lead the fatal charge. He fell upon the breast-works, saying: 'I'm killed, boys, but fight it out!'

" 'Far out on the crest of the battle
 Up, up toward the death—
 'To die for one's country is sweet!' " he remembered;
 And then, out of breath,
 Met the shock and the pain and the terror
 Unflinching, and knew
 In one instant's unbearable brightness,
 It was true! It was true!

"Of him also it might have been written:

" 'Right in the van on the red rampart's slippery swell,
 With hearts that beat a charge, he fell
 Forward, as fits a man.
 But the high soul burns on to light men's feet
 Where death for noble ends makes dying sweet.'

"The old masterful type of Southern statesmen passed away with slavery. Whatever may be said of that institution, it trained men for leadership and government. The constant presence of the bondman wrought in the master a love of freedom and a sense of honor that will never be surpassed. Wonderful men those old Southerners were; great in counsel, great in battle, but greater than all in the integrity which felt dishonor like a wound. They would have fallen upon the sordid plunderers, which in later times have infested public life, like Elijah upon the prophets of Baal. I cherish the hope that our Southern blood will produce the type again—that with renewed prosperity we will again introduce into public life a class of men able and willing to devote themselves with pure and unwavering fidelity to the public service, and free from the all-absorb-

ing struggle for bread, which has been the portion of Southern men for so many years. May it be the lot of our children to perform the duty of freemen in a republic, with as willing hearts as ours, but at no such fearful cost.

"The reason why I have this hope that the old time Southerner shall live once more is because the Southern boys love and cherish the deeds of their ancestors. They do not forget. The ideals of the fathers are real to the sons. The homage these young men pay to us old Confederates is sweet to our declining years, but sweetest of all, because it bespeaks a love for the dreams which we cherished, and a willingness to die for them if need be.



U. S. Post Office.

"The story is told of Bertrand du Guesclin, the national hero of France, that just before his death he succeeded in the reduction of a fortress. The commander refused to surrender to any but du Guesclin himself. So the body of the great leader was laid upon his bier, and the stern defender gave his fortress keys into the hands of the dead. There have been brave soldiers and pure statesmen since the days of the sixties; brave sailors too, as none better than Alabama knows; but the keys

of our Southern hearts were laid long ago in the hands of Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis.

"These two great souls before they passed from us gave us the same counsel. They advised us to accept loyally the results of the war, and to devote ourselves to the upbuilding of our wasted country. That counsel was accepted. The Confederate soldier has given to the government at Washington the same faithful support which he gave to the government at Richmond. His patriotism has expanded its boundaries without losing its quality. He yields to no man in his love of the whole country, and his devotion to her cause. In the war with Spain he gave proof that his sword was not asleep. It is all his country wherever the flag floats, which his ancestors filled with stars. That he has rebuilt the prosperity of the South; that he has restored the commercial majesty of this glorious land; this great city is witness. The brain of a Confederate soldier conceived it, and the hands of Confederate soldiers have been busy in its work. They served their country in peace as in war. They point their children to the busy, happy, prosperous land, beautiful as the dawn, strong in developing resources, rich in promise of all that makes a state, and say, 'Behold our greatest victory.'

"They loved their land
With love far brought
From out the storied past, and used
Within present, but transferred
Through future time by power of thought."

"We old soldiers are sitting in the twilight of life waiting for the evening detail; waiting for the shining angel,

"With things like chevrons on his wings."

"We are the stragglers in the great march. The victory is already won, and our comrades expect our coming to share the glory of their triumph. In the little time left us before we report to our great Commander, let us quit ourselves like men. When the pale sergeant comes we shall listen for voices in the upper air saying, 'Welcome comrade! Do they love us still in Dixie?'"

REPORT

OF

MAJ.-GEN. WM. E. MICKLE,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL AND CHIEF OF STAFF,

FOR

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1907.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF MATTERS CONNECTED WITH
HIS OFFICE DURING THAT PERIOD.

He comments most favorably on the liberality of Officers and Camps in paying their dues; denies emphatically that the men take no pride in the deeds of the Confederate Soldiers; mentions with gratification the addition of new Camps and revival of old ones; is greatly pleased to note that a larger per cent-age of Camps paid dues than ever known in the history of the Order.

REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }
NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 27, 1908. }

*General Stephen D. Lee, General Commanding, United Confederate Veterans,
Columbus, Miss.:*

GENERAL—I beg to present for your consideration a brief summary of matters connected with my office for the past twelve months.

I have been predicting annually for the past five years that the income from the Camps would show a great falling off; but I have been much gratified to find year after year that my prediction remained unfulfilled. I regret that I now am forced to chronicle a decrease for the past year. The receipts from the per capita of Camps for 1906 were \$4,736.35, while for the year 1907 they were \$4,488.05, a difference of \$248.30. This is not a large amount, and I am satisfied that had it not been for the financial trouble which swept over the whole country in the latter part of 1907, this decrease in receipts would have been materially lessened, if not wholly wiped out. During the months of November and December, there was practically no money at all received from the Camps.

Unfavorable comment was made on my report of last year that many Camps had forfeited their charters and severed their connection with this glorious Federation, and it was stated with much satisfaction by some having no love for the Order that this state of affairs plainly showed a falling-off in the affections of the old soldiers for the cause. Such an opinion of the constancy and devotion on the part of the Confederate Soldiers for the principles for which they fought so gallantly is contrary to all reason. If any one of candid mind will give only a moment's consideration to the matter, he must see that a diminution in the number of Camps as well as a reduction in the membership must be noted each year, as there can, by no possibility, be any recruits, and that, in the near future, there will not be a single Camp in existence, nor a single survivor of the Confederate armies. The old men are rapidly dying out or moving to other sections of the country, often to where there are no Confederates, and the once prosperous Camp dies because there are no members left to keep it alive.

I am proud to say that many Camps keep up their organization in the face of most discouraging surroundings. One Camp, way off in the northern section of the Union, sends each year its *thirty cents*, with the most cheerful letter, saying that there are but three members left, but that they will hold together and live over the days of the glorious past till all have "crossed over the River to rest under the shade of the trees." No, sir; the spirit of the sixties lives in the hearts of these old men and the fires of patriotism burn as they did when they were young soldiers in the armies of the Confederacy, wearing themselves out in gaining victories over forces double and triple them in numbers, well fed and clothed, and far better armed. To insinuate that any other feeling rules in the breasts of these old soldiers is a slander that cannot be too emphatically denied. Never in the history of our Order has such a percentage of the Camps paid their dues, paid them more promptly or with more cheerfulness.

Then, too, new Camps are still applying to be admitted into this great benevolent organization, placing themselves in line with their old comrades in arms, that they may do what they can to add peace and comfort to the declining

years of those of their fellows in need, or their families. Charters have been issued during the past year to twenty-two new Camps, distributed as follows: Georgia, 6; Alabama, 3; Virginia, 3; Florida, 2; South Carolina, 2; North Carolina, 2; Texas, 1; West Virginia, 1; Indian Territory, 1; Oklahoma, 1. Nine Camps which had allowed their charters to lapse have applied for reinstatement, making an increase of *thirty-one* Camps.

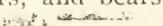
As the old soldiers are rapidly dropping from the ranks, so also are the Camps, simply from lack of recruits to keep them alive. Below will be found a statement of the number of Camps at the time of my last report, the numbers that have been added and dropped during the year, and the present numbers and standing, arranged numerically by Divisions according to the numbers in each Division.

SUMMARY OF CAMPS BY DIVISIONS.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE PRESENT NUMBER ON ROSTER.

DIVISION	Number Alive Last Report	Added During Year 1907-08 and Reinstated	Dropped for Non-payment of Dues this Year	Net on Roster
Texas.....	251	1	27	225
Georgia.....	112	8	5	115
South Carolina	97	2	11	88
Mississippi	90	.....	7	83
Alabama	86	4	8	82
Arkansas.....	78	.....	7	71
Virginia.....	68	4	2	70
North Carolina	69	2	2	69
Tennessee	72	.....	6	66
Kentucky	67	.....	5	62
Louisiana	61	1	1	61
Florida	44	3	.....	47
Missouri.....	48	2	3	47
Indian Territory	36	2	7	31
Oklahoma (one transferred from Pacific)	23	1	2	22
West Virginia	19	1	.....	20
North West	15	.....	.....	15
Pacific (one transferred to Oklahoma)	13	.....	.....	13
Maryland.....	10	.....	1	9
Totals.....	1,259	31	94	1,196
Total Camps Chartered as per last report.....	.....	.....	.....	1,649
Chartered this year.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Total number chartered .....	.....	.....	.....	1,671

The officers continue to pay their dues with the same alacrity as in the past, though the passing years cut down the numbers among them as in the ranks. The subjoined summary of receipts and disbursements for the year 1907 reveals a most satisfactory condition of affairs, and bears a most favorable comparison with former years:



RECEIPTS.

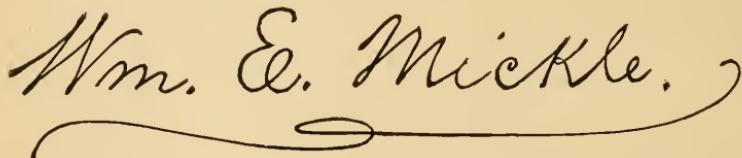
Officers' Dues.....	\$1,360 00
Camp Dues	4,488 05
Commissions.....	121 00
Donations	275 20
Sale of Documents and Badges.....	245 96
 Total	 \$6,490 21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries (including amounts paid for extra help at and immediately preceding the reunion)	\$3,165 00
Printing.....	1,734 50
Postage	434 95
Rent	660 00
Miscellaneous.....	358 97
 Total	 \$6,353 42

Since my last report an increased number of our former leaders and associates have answered the last roll-call, and it is utterly impossible to fill the gaps left by the death of such men as Brig. Gen. John T. Morgan, Brig. Gen. Edmund W. Pettus, James R. Randall and Brig. Gen. Ellison Capers and Col. Andrew R. Blakely, of your personal staff.

All of which is respectfully submitted,



Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

JUNE 1, 1908.—Since the foregoing was written the name of our beloved Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, must be added to those who have "joined the great majority."—*Adjutant-General.*

REPORT

Major-General Wm. E. Mickle

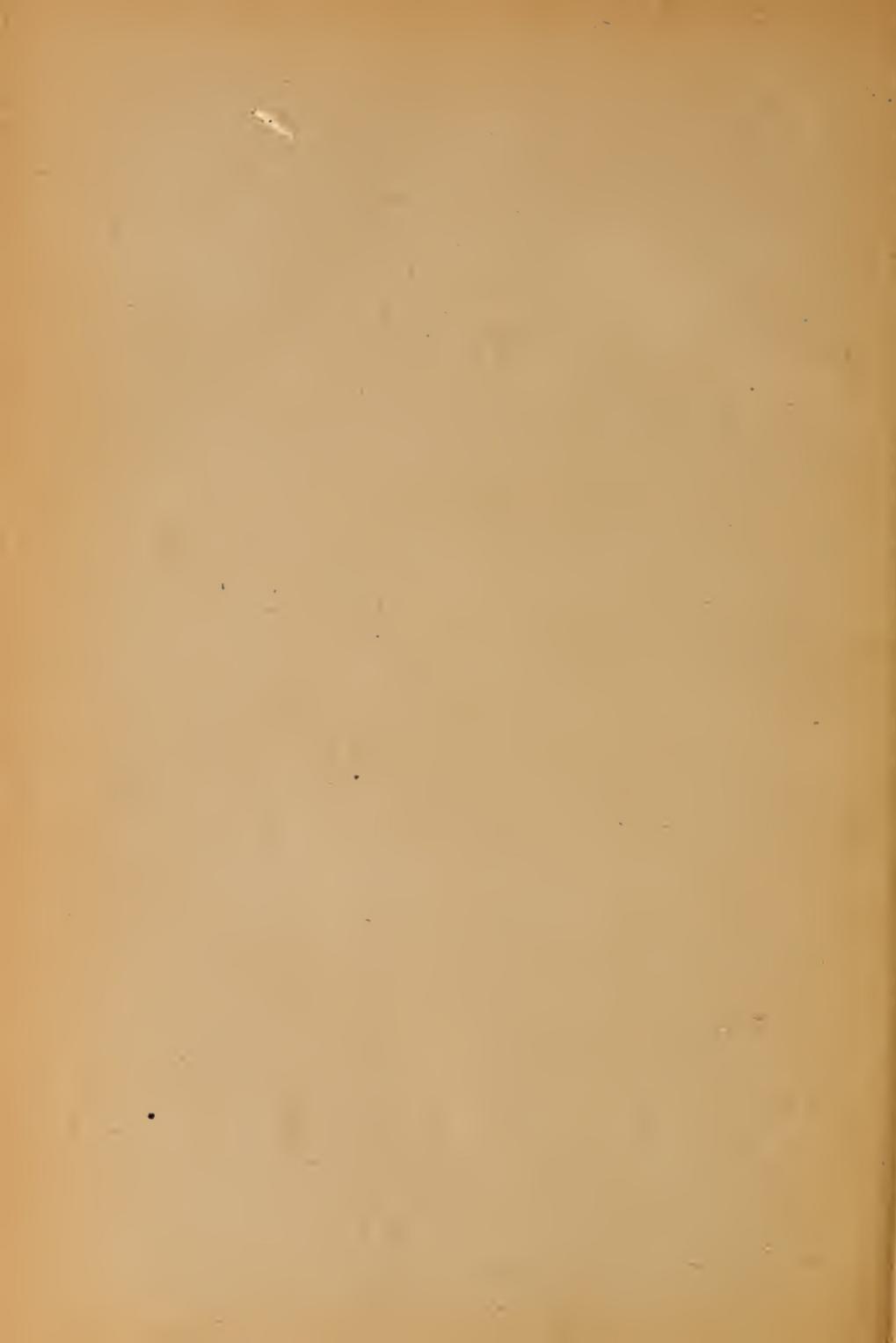
Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff

United Confederate

Veterans



**An Itemized Statement of Receipts and Expenditures
from January first, nineteen hundred and
seven, to December thirty-first,
nineteen hundred
and seven**



.....Report of.....

Major-Gen'l Wm. E. Mickle

Adj't-Gen'l and Chief of Staff

United Confederate Veterans



Itemized Statement of Receipts and Expenditures from
January 1st, 1907 to December 31st, 1907

**MAJOR-GENERAL WM. E. MICKLE, ADJUTANT-GENERAL AND
CHIEF OF STAFF, IN ACCOUNT WITH UNITED
CONFEDERATE VETERANS.**

Itemized Statement of Receipts and Expenditures from January 1, 1907,
to December 31, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

DATE.	NAME AND NUMBER OF CAMP.	AMOUNT.
Jany. 1.	Maj. Jos. A. Hincks (New Orleans, La.).....	\$ 2.50
	Capt. Henry T. Ault (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2.50
	Lt.-Col. Thos. Raleigh Raines (Washington, D. C.)....	2.50
	Col. R. P. Lake (Memphis, Tenn.).....	5.00
	Lt.-Col. Thos. S. Kenan (Raleigh, N. C.).....	2.50
	Sale of Badges, Pamphlets, Etc.....	245.96
	Fred Ault (5).....	2.00
	Col. Geo. H. Gause (Slidell, La.).....	5.00
	Cabarrus C. V. Assn. (212).....	6.60
	Maj. Chas. A. Bruslé (Plaquemine, La.).....	2.50
	Col. A. R. Blakely (New Orleans, La.).....	5.00
	Lt.-Col. H. Buchanan (Hickman, Ky.)	5.00
	Army of Northern Virginia (1).....	12.10
	Lt.-Col. W. W. Leake (St. Francisville, La.).....	2.50
	Capt. J. W. Goawin (Jefferson City, Tenn.).....	2.50
	Maj.-Gen. Bennett H. Young (Louisville, Ky.).....	25.00
	Maj.-Gen. Stith Bolling (Petersburg, Va.).....	21.00
	Lt. Col. Chas. Reed (Padueah, Ky.)	2.50
3.	Maj.-Gen. Paul A. Fusz (Philipsburg, Mont.).....	125.00
	Col. (Mrs.) Geo. Miltenberger (St. Louis, Mo.).....	5.00
	Col. Jno. W. Faxon (Chattanooga, Tenn.).....	5.00
7.	W. R. Stone (1529).....	1.00
	Maj. Jos. McVoy (Cantonment, Fla.).....	2.50
	Col. R. T. Powell (Colusa, Cal.).....	1.00
	Maj. J. B. Baumont (Union Springs, Ala.).....	2.50
	Maj. A. A. Young, M. D. (Oxford, Miss.).....	2.50
	Capt. W. H. Farmer (Lone Mountain, Tenn.).....	2.50
	Bowling Green (143).....	5.00
8.	W. L. Moody (87)	6.10
	Col. J. B. Trulock (Pine Bluff, Ark.).....	15.00
9.	Lt.-Col. C. F. Jarrett (Hopkinsville, Ky.).....	2.50
	Lt.-Col. E. D. Jones (Hopkinsville, Ky.).....	2.50

Jany. 9.	McGregor (274).....	3.20
	Ashby (1562).....	2.00
	Lt.-Col. D. J. Bradham (Manning, S. C.).....	2.50
	Lt.-Col. E. L. Wilkins (Manning, S. C.).....	2.50
	Brig.-Gen. D. B. Castleberry (Booneville, Ark.).....	10.00
	Evans (355).....	2.00
	Ben McCulloch (563).....	2.60
	Ike Turner (321).....	3.30
	Capt. H. O. Nelson (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2.50
	Amite City (78).....	2.00
10.	Maj. Chas. Scott (Rosedale, Miss.).....	5.00
	Brig.-Gen. David E. Johnston (Bluefield, W. Va.).....	10.00
	Menardville (328). (Donation \$2.50, per capita \$2.80)	5.30
	Maj.-Gen. V. Y. Cook (Elmo, Ark.).....	20.00
	W. R. Stone (1529).....	1.00
	W. T. Wofford (1626).....	2.00
	Capt. C. J. DuBuisson (Yazoo City, Miss.).....	5.00
	Yazoo (176).....	8.80
	James Adams (1036).....	4.50
14.	Gen. Jno. H. Lewis (874).....	3.00
	Perry County (1035).....	1.50
	Samuel Corley (841).....	5.40
	Stonewall Jackson (1559).....	1.30
	Joe Brown (1148).....	6.20
	Tom B. Collins (215).....	1.20
	Rev. Jno. R. Deering, Chaplain Ky. Div. (Lexington, Ky.)	2.50
	Sam Davis (1056).....	2.20
	Lt.-Col. D. P. Bestor (Mobile, Ala.).....	5.00
15.	Tom Douglass (555).....	3.90
	Brig.-Gen. W. B. Berry (Paris, Tex.).....	10.00
	Maj. Columbus H. Allen (New Orleans, La.).....	2.50
	W. S. Thayer (1528).....	3.30
16.	Col. J. A. Harral (New Orleans, La.).....	5.00
	Maj. J. E. Abraham (Louisville, Ky.).....	2.50
17.	Ben McCulloch (300).....	3.20
21.	Amite County (226).....	2.50
	Gen. Geo. Moorman (1299).....	2.40
	Brig.-Gen. E. D. Willett (Long Beach, Miss.).....	10.00
	Maj. J. M. Mullen (Petersburg, Va.).....	2.50
	Lakeland (1543)	5.70
	Geo. E. Pickett (204).....	9.00
	Stonewall Jackson (1593).....	4.20
	Wade Hampton (1064).....	2.30
	J. T. Stuart (1294).....	2.00

Jany. 21.	W. P. Townsend (111).....	2.30
	Finley (1519)	4.10
	Col. Henry C. Roper (Petersburg, Va.).....	5.00
	Up. Hayes (831)	1.60
22.	Maj.-Gen. J. S. Carr (Durham, N. C.).....	20.00
	Maj. Thos. J. Andrews (Heber, Ark.).....	1.00
	Lt.-Col. H. A. Butler (Malvern, Ark.).....	1.00
	Calhoun (497).....	5.50
24.	Maj. Victor Maurin (38).....	3.60
	Maj. Thomas Hanlon (New Albany, Ind.).....	1.00
	Mouton (41).....	5.00
	Col. A. A. Lelong (New Orleans, La.).....	5.00
28.	Lt.-Col. C. H. Lee, Jr. (Falmouth, Ky.).....	2.50
	Maj. R. H. Stockton (St. Louis, Mo.).....	5.00
	Col. A. T. Holt (Macon, Ga.).....	5.00
	Maj. J. Y. Johnston (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2.50
	W. J. Hoke (1596).....	3.10
	Maj. G. W. Bowman (Plano, Tex.).....	2.50
	Scales-Boyd (1462)	3.50
	Franklin Buchanan (747).....	7.20
	Hi Bledsoe (1201).....	4.20
	Lt.-Col. R. B. Guthrie (Santa Ana, Cal.)	2.50
	Maj. D. W. Pipes (Clinton, La.).....	5.00
	Maj. D. O. Dougherty (Atlanta, Ga.).....	2.50
	Lt.-Col. O. L. Schumpert (Newberry, S. C.).....	2.50
	James D. Nance (336).....	24.00
	Brig.-Gen. Louis G. Young (Savannah, Ga.).....	11.00
	Hamilton Mayson (1355).....	2.60
	C. H. Howard (688).....	2.00
	Maj. Chas. H. Eastman (Nashville, Tenn.).....	5.00
	Martin H. Cofer (543).....	2.20
	Buchel (228)	3.70
	Very Rev. J. M. T. Massardier (Donaldsonville, La.)..	5.00
	Lt.-Col. Marie Lucile Hyams (Natchitoches, La.).....	2.50
	Maj. H. M. Hyams (Natchitoches, La.).....	2.50
29.	Maj. Alonzo Tinder (Madisonville, Ky.).....	2.50
	Maj. W. M. Graham (Sumter, S. C.).....	2.50
	Maj. T. A. Nettles (Tunnel Springs, Ala.).....	2.50
	Capt. W. A. Dickinson (Johnson City, Tenn.).....	2.50
	Jasper Hawthorn (285).....	4.50
30.	Sterling Price (1030).....	6.50
	Caddo Mills (502).....	2.00
	Capt. W. P. Thomison (Dayton, Tenn.).....	2.50
	Col. J. M. Dickinson (Chicago, Ill.).....	5.00
31.	Lt.-Col. H. A. Butler (Malvern, Ark.).....	2.50

Feby.	1.	Oregon (1537)	1.60
	4.	R. S. Gould (611).....	3.40
		Maj. P. K. Mayers (Scranton, Miss.).....	2.50
		First Lt. S. R. Thompson (Scranton, Miss.).....	2.50
		Adjt. Edgar Hill (Scranton, Miss.).....	2.50
		Ed. A. Hammond, Color-Bearer (Scranton, Miss.).....	2.50
		B. F. Duke, Surgeon (Scranton, Miss.).....	2.50
		W. J. Farragut, Sgt.-Major (Scranton, Miss.).....	2.50
		C. H. Alley, Treasurer (Scranton, Miss.).....	2.50
		Jackson County (1170).....	4.20
		Maj. D. O. Dougherty (Atlanta, Ga.).....	2.50
		Lt.-Col. D. A. Smith, M. D. (Anthony, Fla.).....	5.00
		Maj. Louis L. Marks (Petersburg, Va.).....	2.50
		Maj.-Gen. Geo. W. Gordon (Memphis, Tenn.).....	20.00
		Maj. J. M. Weidemeyer (Clinton, Mo.).....	2.50
		Col. Geo. L. Christian (Richmond, Va.).....	5.00
		Col. T. Witeher (Cotopaxi, Colo.).....	5.00
		Winnie Davis (1244).....	2.60
		Geo. T. Ward (1090).....	2.20
		Oglethorpe County (1627).....	8.00
5.		Maj.-Gen. A. J. West (Atlanta, Ga.).....	1.00
		Col. J. Colton Lynes (Atlanta, Ga.).....	1.00
		Brig.-Gen. L. P. Thomas (Atlanta, Ga.).....	1.00
		Lt.-Col. Geo. W. Howard (Kirkwood, Ga.).....	1.00
		Washington Artillery (15).....	18.70
		Col. Henry C. Roper (Petersburg, Va.).....	1.00
		Maj. W. C. Wilkinson (Crystal Springs, Miss.).....	2.50
		John H. Waller (237).....	4.60
		Moore (60)	1.70
		Maj. Frank S. Loftin (Franklin, Ga.).....	2.50
		Lt.-Col. W. A. Everman (Greenville, Miss.).....	2.50
		Gen. Geo. Moorman (1299).....	2.30
		Lt.-Col. Alden McLellan (New Orleans, La.).....	5.00
6.		V. Y. Cook (1474).....	3.50
		Graybill (1534)	2.00
		Henry W. Allen (182).....	4.10
7.		Maj. J. M. Keeling (Norfolk, Va.).....	2.50
		Jo O. Shelby (630).....	.80
		Bedford Forrest (86).....	1.70
		Capt. Robt. C. Crouch (Morristown, Tenn.).....	2.50
		W. B. Tate (725).....	7.70
		R. E. Lee (1055).....	3.50
		Maj. F. B. Harris (Mortons Gap, Ky.).....	2.50
		Tom Moore (556).....	2.30
		Col. Philip H. Fall (Houston, Tex.).....	5.00

Feb.	9.	Maj.-Gen. K. M. Van Zandt (Fort Worth, Tex.).....	20.00
		Maj. J. B. Bailey (Conehatta, Miss.).....	2.50
11.	Lt.-Col. J. Thompson Brown (Richmond, Va.).....	5.00	
	Maj.-Gen. Jno. B. Stone (Kansas City, Mo.).....	21.00	
14.	Pat Cleburne (88).....	4.50	
	Paragould (449)	8.00	
	Ryan (417).....	2.10	
	John Ingram (37).....	8.50	
15.	Magruder (105)	7.40	
	Jackson (806)	4.20	
	Walker-McCrea (687).....	5.10	
	Wm. Frierson (83).....	2.60	
16.	Maj. Thos. Costa (Tallahassee, Fla.).....	2.50	
	Col. Archer Anderson (Richmond, Va.).....	5.00	
	Stover (1500)	5.90	
	Stonewall Jackson (118).....	6.20	
	Lt.-Col. James D. Hines (Bowling Green, Ky.).....	5.00	
	Maj. W. A. Smitn (Ansonville, N. C.).....	2.50	
	Friendship (383)	4.80	
18.	Sam H. Gist (1481).....	6.40	
	Cabell (1434)	1.10	
	Franklin Buchanan (1214).....	1.00	
	Col. J. V. Harris, M. D. (Key West, Fla.).....	5.00	
	Maj. S. H. Walker (Weyers Cave, Va.).....	2.50	
	Hill County (166).....	5.00	
	Col. R. N. Provine (Coles Creek, Miss.)	5.00	
	Col. Louis Tieman (Los Angeles, Cal.).....	1.00	
	Col. Geo. W. Kelso (Portland, Colo.).....	1.00	
	J. L. Power (1394).....	2.70	
	J. E. B. Stuart (45).....	8.40	
	G. C. Wharton (443).....	5.50	
	Capt. W. J. Lewalling (Caddo Mills, Tex.).....	2.50	
19.	Maj. Alonzo Tinder (Madisonville, Ky.)	2.50	
	Hopkins Co. Ex-Con. Rel. Assn. (528).....	4.20	
	Maj. L. P. Knoedler (Angusta, Ky.).....	5.00	
	Maj. B. J. Hammet (Blackville, S. C.).....	2.50	
	James C. Monroe (574).....	6.10	
	N. B. Forrest (4) donation \$5, per capita \$12.70.....	17.70	
21.	Fagan (903)	1.70	
	J. J. Beeson (1598).....	2.00	
	Pasco Co. C. V. Assn. (57)	3.90	
	Capt. I. N. McNutt, M. D. (Pevely, Mo.).....	2.50	
	Jos. E. Johnston (1628).....	2.00	
	Gordon County (1101).....	2.10	
	Maj. T. D. Coghill (Bowling Green, Va.).....	3.50	

Feb.	21.	Tom Smith (1372).....	4.80
		Stockdale (324)	4.10
25.		Transylvania (953)	2.00
		Col. W. A. Milton (Louisville, Ky.).....	5.00
		Pap Price (1360).....	5.20
		Lewis-Dowd-Wyatt (1533)	10.00
		Prairie Grove (384).....	5.80
		John D. Traynor (590).....	3.30
		Lt.-Col. Victor Montgomery (Santa Anna, Cal.).....	2.50
		Maj. Saffold Berney (Mobile, Ala.).....	2.50
		J. Ed. Murray (510).....	7.50
		Col. H. C. Hunt (Calhoun, Ga.).....	1.00
		Lt.-Col. J. W. Scott (Greensboro, N. C.).....	5.00
		Maj. John Jenkins (784).....	4.00
		Willis S. Roberts (1458).....	3.10
		Marmaduke (685)	3.80
		Jefferson (826)	3.00
26.		Stuart-Hairston (1511)	7.80
		Buck Kitchin (1574)	5.70
		John Pelham (411).....	1.70
27.		E. Kirby Smith (175).....	2.00
		Paul Hatch (1116).....	4.00
		Wade Hampton (1064).....	.30
		Pasco C. V. Assn. (57).....	4.10
		Sul Ross (185).....	2.60
		G. G. Dibrell (1171).....	2.00
		Private Ike Stone (1283).....	3.10
		Capt. A. Gredig (Knoxville, Tenn.)	2.50
		Brig.-Gen. Thos. W. Smith (Suffolk, Va.).....	11.00
		Maj. R. S. Boykin (Suffolk, Va.).....	3.50
		Rev. H. L. Derby (Lawrenceville, Va.) Brigade Chaplain	3.50
		Maj. Hening E. Smith (Suffolk, Va.).....	3.50
28.		Frank Phillips (1506).....	3.50
		Bill Adkins (1512).....	3.00
Mch.	4.	Maj. Ro. Gilliam (Petersburg, Va.)	3.50
		Col. W. R. Daniel (Dallas, Texas)	6.00
		Brunswick (1629)	4.00
		Jos. E. Finnegan (1514).....	2.70
		Brig.-Gen. Geo. M. Helm (Greenville, Miss.).....	10.00
		Tom Green (652)	2.00
		Col. B. S. Wathen (Dallas, Tex.).....	10.00
		A. P. Hill (1365).....	1.60
		Frank Cheatham (1432).....	.40
		Pendleton (857)	4.20

Mch.	4.	Pelham (258).....	8.00
		Wm. Richardson (804).....	3.00
		M. W. Gary (1549).....	.60
5.	Capt. Geo. W. Nelms (Newport News, Va.)	3.50	
	Stonewall Jackson (1011).....	2.00	
	Hammond (1093)	1.00	
6.	Thos. G. Lowry (636)	3.50	
	Albert S. Johnston (71).....	8.50	
	Lt.-Col. T. B. Spaulding, M. D. (Kingston, Texas)....	5.00	
	Lt.-Col. E. C. Graham (Alexandria, Va.).....	5.00	
	Sterling Price (1378).....	2.40	
7.	Leonidas J. Merritt (387).....	2.00	
	A. R. Johnson (1008).....	4.30	
	Frank Cheatham (35).....	35.00	
	Capt. Roland Gooch (Nevada, Tex.).....	2.50	
	Sam Lanham (1513).....	1.50	
	Maj. A. A. Stephens (Wolfe City, Tex.).....	2.50	
	Ben McCullough (851).....	2.00	
	Col. F. G. Carter (Celeste, Tex.).....	5.00	
	Lt.-Col. R. W. Ridley (Campbell, Tex.).....	3.50	
	Bill Dawson (552).....	4.00	
	Dick Dowling (197).....	14.00	
11.	Capt. R. W. Manson (Olo, Va.).....	2.50	
	Lt.-Col. Wm. McK. Evans (Richmond, Va.).....	2.50	
	Lt.-Col. A. J. Beale (Cynthiana, Ky.).....	5.00	
	Maj. W. C. Crane (Houston, Tex.).....	2.50	
	Maj. W. C. Pryor (LaGrange, Ky.).....	5.00	
	Lt.-Col. Carter R. Bishop (Petersburg, Va.).....	2.50	
	Lt.-Col. Simon Seward (Petersburg, Va.).....	2.50	
	Jos. E. Johnston (1628).....	4.80	
	W. C. Rice (1449).....	2.50	
	Stonewall (758)	5.00	
	Marion Cogbill (1316)	4.50	
	J. S. Cone (1227).....	5.30	
	Albert Sidney Johnston (113).....	5.10	
	Wm. Henry Trousdale (495)	14.20	
	Jno. B. Gordon (200).....	3.00	
	Maj. Jno. L. Mirick (684).....	2.30	
	Geo. E. Pickett (570).....	3.00	
	Heard County (1159).....	2.80	
	Loring (1126)	5.60	
	Ben McCulloch (542).....	7.50	
	Capt. Jas. H. Bonney (Bonney, Va.).....	3.50	
	Lee Sherrell (1256).....	1.90	
	Hupp-Deyerle (1391)	5.00	

Mch.	11.	G. W. Scott (1557).....	2.10
		T. J. Bullock (331)	4.10
		Stonewall Jackson (42).....	4.80
		L. O'B. Branch (515)	4.80
		J. C. G. Key (156).....	5.70
		C. L. Owen (666).....	2.80
12.		Col. J. Ogden Murray (Winchester, Va.)	1.00
		Lt.-Col. A. E. Asbury (Higginsville, Mo.).....	6.00
		Horace Randall (163).....	1.60
		Col. C. Frank Gallaher (Charlestown, W. Va.)	5.00
		John W. Rowan (908).....	2.60
		Col. Thos. W. Givens (Tampa, Fla.).....	5.00
		Nash County (1412).....	10.20
		Jas. J. A. Barker (1555).....	3.50
		Holmes County (398).....	6.50
		Lee (401)	2.10
		Mrs. Mollie R. Magill Rosenberg (Galveston, Tex.)....	25.00
13.		Maj. S. Berney (Mobile, Ala.).....	1.00
		James McIntosh (862).....	3.30
		Robt. McLain (1469)	2.50
		Elmore County (255).....	2.20
		Albert Sidney Johnston (113).....	.50
		Abilene (72)	3.00
		Army Tenn. (2)	29.50
14.		Stonewall Jackson (469).....	15.00
		Lt.-Col. Elijah Basye (Louisville, Ky.).....	2.50
		Nat. H. Harris (1607).....	1.60
		Pickett-Buchanan (1182)	10.00
		Edw. F. Bookter (1082).....	1.00
		Gen. M. M. Parsons (718), per capita \$2.60, dona-	
		tion \$2.60.....	5.20
		Magruder (1209).....	5.00
		Louden Butler (409)	3.30
18.		Capt. Wm. L. Ritter (Baltimore, Md.).....	2.50
		Isaac R. Trimble (1025).....	10.00
		E. C. Walthall (1411).....	1.40
		Gen. Pegram (1602)	4.50
		Alcibiades DeBlanc (1503), per capita \$6.50,	.
		donation \$3.25.....	9.75
		Washington (239)	4.60
		Gen. Joe Wheeler (1505).....	1.50
		Gen. Dick Taylor (1265)	5.00
		Bayboro (1222)	1.30
		Horace Randall (163).....	2.00
		Cabell (976)	4.00

Meh.	18.	J. E. Johnston (1444).....	2.50
		C. Wickliffe (1080).....	5.20
		Tom Green (169)	5.00
		Calcasieu Con. Vet. (62).....	2.50
		Henry Gray (551).....	.80
		John B. Gordon (50).....	2.70
		Ward (10)	11.50
		Maj. J. M. Keeling (Norfolk, Va.).....	1.00
		R. A. Smith (484).....	13.40
		Col. S. B. Gibbons (438).....	6.00
		John H. Cecil (1258).....	2.00
		Brig.-Gen. W. S. Jeter (Pine Bluff, Ark.).....	10.00
		Col. Thos. D. Osborne (Louisville, Ky.).....	5.00
		Maj. Jos. A. Wilson (Lexington, Mo.).....	3.50
		Maj. S. H. Bush (Elizabethtown, Ky.).....	2.50
		Col. Homer Atkinson (Petersburg, Va.).....	6.00
		Maj. R. Prosper Landry (Donaldsonville, La.).....	2.50
19.	Brig.-Gen. W. H. H. Ellis (Bozeman, Mont.).....	10.00	
	John White (1084).....	5.80	
	John Gregg (587)	5.10	
	D. L. Kenan (140).....	3.10	
	Walter P. Lane (639)	4.00	
	John C. G. Key (156) donation	1.00	
20.	Cabell-Graves (1218)	7.50	
	Iberville (18).....	4.00	
	Wm. Lee (338).....	5.00	
	Pat Cleburne (537).....	2.80	
	Maj. J. M. Sims (Valdosta, Ga.)	2.50	
	Pendleton-Groves (1497)	3.30	
	Stonewall (1048)	3.20	
	J. B. Hood (1343).....	1.50	
	Fitzgerald (1284)	9.20	
21.	Kansas City (80).....	11.00	
	Hankens (1231)	3.30	
	R. E. Lee (58).....	7.80	
	Joseph E. Johnston (259).....	4.70	
	Tom Green (1589).....	4.60	
	Palmetto Guard (315).....	2.20	
	“Jeb” Stuart (1585).....	4.60	
22.	J. W. Throckmorton (109)	8.80	
23.	Ziegler (1493)	1.10	
	John G. Fletcher (638).....	9.70	
	William Gamble (1184).....	5.20	
	S. J. Gholson (1255)	9.50	
	Horace Randall (1367).....	4.80	

Mch.	25. Lane Diggs (750).....	8.10
	Sumter (250)	10.20
	Ely M. Bruce (1518).....	2.60
	Merkel (79)	3.00
	Col. Pembroke S. Senteney (739).....	2.00
	Stonewall Jackson (249).....	1.80
	David Coleman (1621).....	4.20
	J. B. Kershaw (413).....	3.70
	Albert Sidney Johnston (1164).....	4.30
	Jasper County (1319).....	6.00
	Steadman (668)	5.00
	Col. Dudley W. Jones (121)	2.60
	Henry L. Wyatt (1248).....	3.00
	C. W. Boyd (921).....	2.10
	J. Z. George (1310).....	5.50
	Bartow (1591)	8.70
	Stover (1500)	5.90
	Karnes County (1307).....	3.60
	Dixie (1175)	5.30
	Stonewall Jackson (1385).....	1.20
	John W. Moss (1287).....	3.20
	Caroline County (1630).....	5.70
	Sul Ross (129).....	10.20
	Cabell (125).....	5.60
	Altus (1417)	5.10
	Brig.-Gen. D. R. Gurley (Waco, Tex.).....	10.00
	Maj. James Kennedy (Kansas City, Mo.).....	2.50
	Lt.-Col. H. L. Flash (Los Angeles, Cal.).....	2.50
	Capt. Josiah P. Gay (Franklin, Va.).....	1.00
	Capt. R. M. Gibbes (Savannah, Ga.).....	3.50
	Col. H. Moorman (Owensboro, Ky.).....	5.00
	Maj. Jas. M. Solomons (Savannah, Ga.)	3.50
	Col. W. J. Crawford (Memphis, Tenn.)	10.00
	Maj. G. W. Newton (Camden, Ark.).....	2.50
	Maj. R. Prosper Landry (Donaldsonville, La.).....	2.50
	Col. S. A. Cunningham (Nashville, Tenn.)	5.00
26.	McHenry (765)	2.00
	Albert Sidney Johnston (48).....	6.70
	R. G. Prewitt (439).....	3.00
	Marion (641)	2.00
	Lawson-Ball (894).....	8.00
	Milton (132)	2.90
	Spaulding County (1631).....	8.00
	Maj. Don M. Dockery (Hernando, Miss.).....	2.50
27.	Col. J. J. McAlister (McAlester, Ind. Ter.).....	10.00

Mch.	27.	R. E. Lee (1386)	2.50
		Pat Cleburne (222).....	12.30
		Maj. Thomas Dennis (Mobile, Ala.).....	5.00
		Rice E. Graves (1121).....	8.40
		Cleburne (1354).....	3.20
		Ned Meriwether (241).....	8.10
		Albert Sidney Johnston (654).....	2.90
		Albany (1406)	2.90
		Isham Harrison (27).....	2.60
		Surg. Jno. Cravens (912).....	3.40
		Joe Neal (208)	2.25
		Vermilion (607)	5.10
		Henry M. Shaw (1304).....	3.00
		Greenfield (972)	1.50
		W. H. H. Tison (179).....	7.10
28.		John A. Hudson (1213).....	1.70
		Paul J. Semmes (832).....	2.90
		Wm. B. Woodrige (1632).....	8.30
		Col. W. J. Woodward (Wilmington, N. C.)	5.00
		Putsey Williams (1070).....	1.40
		Thos. J. Glover (457).....	6.00
		Norfleet (436)	10.00
		Alfred Rowland (1302).....	2.00
		Bowie Pelhams (572).....	5.00
		Lt.-Gen. W. L. Cabell (Dallas, Tex.).....	20.00
		Col. John A. Rowan (693).....	2.40
29.		Nevada (662)	11.00
		Brig.-Gen. J. D. Ingram (Nevada, Mo.).....	11.00
		Lt.-Col. J. R. Walton (Nevada, Mo.).....	6.00
		Rev. W. J. Haydon, Brigade Chaplain (Springfield, Mo.)	6.00
		Beauvoir (120)	6.50
		Ben T. Duval (146).....	5.10
April	1.	P. A. Haman (1499).....	2.10
		Stonewall Jackson (878).....	9.00
		Ex-Conf. Assn., Chicago (8).....	3.00
		J. E. B. Stuart (1509).....	2.20
		Denson (677)	3.00
		Pat Cleburne (1488).....	2.00
		Pap Price (773).....	2.00
		Ben Robertson (796), per capita \$4.20, donation \$4.00.	8.20
		Sidney Johnston (863)	4.20
		John H. Morgan (448).....	2.50
		Henry Gray (490).....	5.10
		N. B. Forrest (1166).....	4.20
		Rev. J. Wm. Jones, D. D. Chaplain-General (Richmond, Va.)	5.00

April	1.	E. Giles Henry (312).....	4.20
		Harrison (1103)	3.00
		Bill Green (933).....	1.70
		Joe Johnston (94).....	11.30
		Valverde (1419)	5.60
		Anson (846)	5.00
		Forrest (1496)	2.60
		R. E. Lee (181).....	32.20
		Marietta (763).....	4.00
		Tolar (1587)	2.90
		A. E. Steen (1624).....	1.70
		Turney (12)	5.00
		John C. Crabb (1517).....	5.80
		Joe Johnston (995), per capita \$4.90, donation \$4.10..	9.00
		S. L. Freeman (884).....	1.50
		O. M. Dantzler (1107).....	1.00
		Mildred Lee (90).....	6.00
		Ed. H. Voutress (1453).....	2.10
		Mangum (1135)	3.00
		Sam'l V. Fulkerson (705).....	6.50
		Maj. J. W. Tucker (Tucker, Ark.).....	2.50
		Capt. Josiah P. Gay (Franklin, Va.).....	2.50
		Capt. C. Lucian Jones (Savannah, Ga.)	1.00
	2.	Lomax (151)	10.00
		Andrew Coleman (301).....	3.00
		A. P. Hill (837).....	25.00
		Jake Carpenter (810)	2.40
		Col. J. A. Long (Roxboro, N. C.).....	2.50
		Jones (1206)	8.90
		Van H. Manning (991).....	2.00
		Sul Ross (164).....	3.40
		A. P. Hill (269).....	5.80
		David O. Dodd (325)	6.80
	3.	Jack McClure (559).....	2.20
		Col. B. Timmons (61).....	1.30
		Lt.-Col. J. T. Stubbs (DeFuniak Springs, Fla.).....	2.50
		E. Kirby Smith (282).....	2.80
		R. S. Owens (932).....	3.50
		McDaniel Curtis (487).....	4.00
		Maj.-Gen. Wm. C. Harrison (Los Angeles, Cal.).....	20.00
		R. E. Lee (158).....	40.00
		A. Buford (1335).....	1.70
		Walter R. Moore (833).....	2.50
		Lee County (1547).....	5.00
	4.	John H. Morgan (1463), per capita \$1.20, donation 50c.	1.70

April	4.	Capt. T. R. Allen (Justin, Tex.)	2.50
		Brig.-Gen. S. S. Green (Charleston, W. Va.).....	10.00
		Gen. Pegram (1602).....	.20
		Merkel (79) .....	.50
		J. J. Whitney (22).....	2.30
		O. A. Lee (918).....	1.60
		Ross Ector (513)	2.60
		Pat Cleburne (1337).....	5.00
		John H. Reagan (44).....	2.50
		Col. E. D. Cavett (Macon, Miss.).....	5.00
		Rosser-Gibbons (1561)	2.10
		Albert Sidney Johnston (165).....	2.40
		Harmanson-West (651).....	2.70
8.		Dibrell (55)	5.00
		Gen. James Connor (939).....	3.10
		J. E. B. Stuart (1001).....	3.80
		Rev. Theo. F. Brewer, Division Chaplain (Muskogee, Ind. Ter.)	6.00
		Rt. Rev. J. M. Lucey, Chaplain Arkansas Division (Pine Bluff, Ark.).....	5.00
		Maj. John P. Weedon (Wabbaseka, Ark.).....	2.50
		Straton (1633)	12.60
		Gen. Pegram (1602).....	.80
		Geo. T. Ward (148).....	3.00
		H. L. Buck (1556).....	3.00
		Moffet-Poage (949)	3.20
		Hugh McCollum (778).....	4.00
		R. C. Pulliam (297).....	10.00
		Calhoun (497) .....	.10
		Col. W. J. Crawford (Memphis, Tenn.).....	2.00
		Richard Robertson (1040).....	1.00
		Stonewall Jackson (91).....	6.70
		Lt.-Col. F. J. Barrett (Vinita, Ind. Ter.).....	5.00
		Lt.-Col. J. K. Munnerlyn (Jacksonville, Fla.).....	2.50
		Rodes (262)	10.00
		John B. Gordon (50).....	.50
		W. B. Plemmons (1451).....	3.90
		M. M. Parsons (735).....	4.00
		Wm. F. Martin (1590).....	5.40
		Urquhart-Gillette (1611)	4.80
		Lt.-Col. Wyndham Kemp (El Paso, Tex.).....	5.00
		E. T. Stackhouse (1575).....	2.60
		Brig.-Gen. J. E. DeVaughn (Montezuma, Ga.).....	11.00
		Brig.-Gen. E. G. Williams (Waynesville, Mo.).....	1.00
		C. V. Association of the District of Columbia (171)..	15.00

April	8.	John P. Taylor (792).....	9.30
		Stonewall (1438)	7.10
	9.	Catawba (278)	4.20
		Bob Stone (93).....	4.00
		R. E. Lee (485).....	3.80
		Maj. J. M. Sims (Valdosta, Ga.)	1.00
		Lt.-Col. Solomon Emanuel (New York, N. Y.).....	5.00
		J. T. Fleming (1389).....	4.20
		Chickamauga (473)	6.00
		Ruston (7).....	5.00
		W. T. Smith (1300).....	2.00
		John M. Simonton (602).....	5.20
		Manor (664)	1.50
		J. B. Robertson (124).....	2.00
		Wm. M. McIntosh (1085).....	5.00
		Cobb-Deloney (478)	5.00
		Walter P. Lane (639).....	.50
		Jim Pirtle (990).....	10.00
10.	Col. L. C. Campbell (488).....	5.20	
	Floyd County (368).....	5.00	
	Heyward (462)	3.80	
	Granbury (1323)	11.50	
	Winnie Davis (108).....	6.00	
	Col. John W. T. Leech (New Orleans, La.).....	5.00	
	Col. W. M. Watkins (Little Rock, Ark.).....	1.00	
	Omer R. Weaver (354).....	20.00	
	Ben McCullough (851)	2.00	
	Dick Anderson (334).....	5.00	
	St. Helena (1484).....	3.75	
	Jos. E. Johnston (1444).....	.90	
	Maj. J. W. Rymer (Wolfe City, Tex.).....	3.50	
	Lt.-Col. B. E. Benton (Pine Bluff, Ark.).....	2.50	
	Jefferson-Lamar (305).....	6.00	
	Gratiot (203)	2.60	
	Wm. J. Houston (1490).....	4.00	
	Capt. David Hammond (177).....	8.00	
11.	Alamo (1599)	2.90	
	Ex-Confed. Association, Coryell County (135).....	7.00	
	Francis Cockrell (1220).....	2.50	
	Arcadia (229)	2.80	
	Jno. B. Gordon (1456).....	1.50	
	E. C. Walhall (92).....	2.00	
	Ponchatoula (1074).....	1.70	
	John T. Wingfield (391).....	6.20	
	Col. Sam'l B. Hannah (Arborvale, W. Va.).....	1.00	

April 11.	Elloree (1192)	4.80
	Lake County C. V. Association (279).....	7.00
	J. R. R. Giles (708).....	4.00
	Garland-Rodes (1521).....	7.50
	W. H. T. Walker (925).....	6.00
	Rev. J. L. Bachman, D. D. (Chaplain 1st Tenn. Brig.)	1.00
	Maj. J. Y. Johnston (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1.00
	Maj. Henry Curtis (Jacksonville, Fla.).....	2.50
15.	Lexington (648).....	2.00
	W. A. Johnson (898).....	5.00
	Wm. L. Byrd (1545).....	6.50
	Stewart (155).....	1.50
	Page-Puller (512)	5.80
	E. Kirby Smith (251).....	2.50
	W. R. Scurry (516).....	3.50
	W. H. Ratcliffe (682) \$1.00 donation, \$2.70 per capita.	3.70
	Thos. M. Wagner (410).....	1.30
	Maj. J. A. Caldwell (Chattanooga, Tenn.).....	1.00
	Maj. V. C. Allen (Dayton, Tenn.).....	1.00
	Col. T. H. Jones (Atlanta, Ga.).....	5.00
	Crittenden (707).....	2.10
	Geo. W. Scott (1557).....	2.40
	Capt. W. T. Murray (Noeton, Tenn.).....	1.00
	Robt. E. Lee (126).....	5.00
	Mayfield (1249).....	5.00
	Raphael Semmes (11).....	23.30
	Albert Sidney Johnston (1100).....	3.00
	Confed. Surv. Assn. (435).....	16.00
	Tandy Prior (1483).....	5.00
	Henry L. Wyatt (984).....	2.90
	Clayton (966).....	3.30
	R. E. Lee (1314).....	2.50
	Gen. Jno. B. Gordon (1400)	3.50
	Fred A. Ashford (632).....	3.00
	James Gordon (553).....	10.50
	El Dorado (859).....	1.70
	Vinita (800)	5.00
	Cundiff (807).....	3.50
	Buchanan (1151).....	1.30
	Newbern (1162) per capita \$10, donation \$2.....	12.00
	Gen. Turner Ashby (240).....	8.30
	Hillsboro (36).....	5.30
	Capt. John H. Caldwell (Bristol, Tenn.).....	1.00
	Capt. John M. Jones (Sweetwater, Tenn.).....	1.00
	Capt. John A. Rhea, Morristown, Tenn.).....	1.00

April 15.	Rt. Rev. Edwin G. Weed (Jacksonville, Fla.)	5.00
16.	Capt. N. F. Powel (Sweetwater, Tenn.).....	1.00
	Lt.-Col. James G. Ramsey (Atlanta, Ga.).....	1.00
	Co. A, Wheeler's Confed. Cav. (1270).....	7.40
	Mike Foster (853).....	11.40
	Jones County (612).....	5.70
	West Point Vets. (571).....	3.00
	Col. W. T. Black (1095).....	3.00
	John McEnery (749).....	1.20
	Col. Gen. Jackson (Fort Worth, Texas).....	5.00
	D. T. Beall (1327).....	1.00
	Gen. Francis T. Nicholls (1142).....	4.20
	West Feliciana (798).....	4.10
17.	Jefferson Davis (1267).....	1.20
	Vet. Confed. States Cavalry (9).....	8.00
	Bridgeport (568).....	3.00
	Claiborne (167).....	4.70
	Stonewall Jackson (658).....	2.50
	Col. D. K. Morton, M. D. (Kansas City, Mo.).....	5.00
	Albert Sidney Johnston (75).....	8.70
	Emmett McDonald (1370).....	1.60
	Flournoy (800).....	2.70
	John R. Baylor (585).....	1.90
	Capt. Jas. H. McClister (Morristown, Tenn.).....	1.00
	Capt. W. L. Armstrong (Stony Point, Tenn.).....	1.00
	Lloyd Tilghman (965)	4.80
18.	Capt. P. S. Hale (Church Hill, Tenn.).....	1.00
	S. E. Hunter (1185).....	4.50
	Coweta (1161).....	3.00
	Maj. Wm. S. Christian, M. D. (Urbana, Va.)	2.50
	Capt. John Waddell (Sedalia, Mo.).....	2.50
	S. G. Shepard (941)	7.20
	Maj. J. Y. Johnston (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2.50
	Capt. Robt. C. Crouch (Morristown, Tenn.).....	1.00
	Ben McCullough (388).....	2.00
	Capt. Edward J. Thomas (Savannah, Ga.).....	1.00
	Maj. W. A. Dickinson (Johnson City, Tenn.).....	1.00
	Capt. Wm. H. Watterson (Rogersville, Tenn.).....	1.00
	Pink Welch (848).....	4.00
22.	Forbes (77).....	9.00
	Rion (534).....	2.00
	Healy Claybrook (812).....	3.00
	Ivanhoe (1507).....	1.60
	Bedford Forrest (1345).....	1.50
	Rankin (265).....	5.00
	C. V. Assn. of Cal. (770).....	12.20

April 22.	Capt. John H. Caldwell (Bristol, Tenn.).....	5.00
	McIntosh (531).....	3.50
	Edward Willis (1138).....	6.00
	Capt. W. R. Pope (Pikeville, Tenn.).....	1.00
	Capt. L. T. Billingsley (Pikeville, Tenn.)	1.00
	Pendleton (857).....	1.90
	Screven County (1083).....	9.00
	Standwaitie (573).....	2.30
	Isaiah Norwood (110).....	1.70
	Maj. F. R. Callaway (Shreveport, La.).....	1.00
	Feliciana (264).....	2.70
	T. N. Walls (1588).....	1.50
	Ben Elliott (1634).....	3.10
	Cape Fear (254).....	11.80
	Wm. Watts (205).....	10.00
	Gen. Pegram (1602).....	.50
	Brig.-Gen. D. Thornton (Louisville, Ky.).....	10.00
	Maj. J. P. Venable (Louisville, Ky.).....	2.50
	Matt Ransom (1635).....	3.10
	Micah Jenkins (702)	2.20
	Plainview (1548).....	1.80
	Col. Thos. J. Shaffer (Franklin, La.).....	10.00
	W. B. Barksdale (189).....	2.00
	A. Burnet Rhett (767).....	6.00
	Capt. W. T. Murray (Noeton, Tenn.).....	2.50
	Montgomery-Gilbreath (333).....	9.20
	Joe Walker (335).....	7.00
	Platte City (728).....	2.10
	Joseph D. Sayers (825).....	2.30
	Capt. C. A'pperson (Cleveland, Tenn.).....	1.00
	Cabell (89).....	4.50
	Capt. Jno. M. Jones, Sweetwater, Tenn.).....	2.50
	John S. Hoffman (1042).....	11.10
	Capt. C. C. Spears (Rogersville, Tenn.).....	1.00
23.	E. C. Leech (942).....	1.80
	Jno. H. Woldridge (586).....	8.70
	Chas. L. Robinson (947).....	4.50
	Presley (757).....	2.80
	Nassau (104).....	3.20
	W. T. Smith (1300).....	2.50
	Florian Cornay (345).....	4.30
	Gen. Paul A. Fusz (Philipsburg, Mont.).....	25.00
	Wm. Barksdale (445).....	4.70
24.	Bedford Forrest (1251).....	2.80
	Le Seur (663).....	3.00

April 24.	Benton County (1014).....	2.00
	John C. Breckinridge (100).....	8.50
	Wm. Preston (96).....	2.00
	John H. Morgan (95).....	3.00
	Abe Buford (97).....	3.00
	Geo. W. Johnson (98).....	3.00
	Patrick R. Cleburne (252).....	1.80
	Peter Bramblett (344).....	1.00
	Geo. W. Cox (433).....	.50
	Jos. E. Johnston (442).....	1.70
	John B. Hood (233).....	.50
	Maj. Thos. O'Neal (Rich Hill, Mo.).....	3.50
	Wm. Terry (1022).....	5.00
	Jim Pearce (527).....	2.60
	Chattooga Vets. (422).....	3.80
	E. C. Walthall (1301).....	3.00
	Geo. Doles (730).....	15.50
	Brig.-Gen. T. J. Cousins (Hannibal, Mo.).....	11.00
	Lt.-Col. J. Wm. Towson (Hannibal, Mo.).....	2.50
	Lt.-Col. J. W. Miller (Hannibal, Mo.)	2.50
25.	Adairsville (962).....	4.00
	Benning (511), per capita \$20, donation \$10.....	30.00
	Matt Ashcroft (170).....	3.10
	C. M. Winkler (147).....	10.00
	Sterling Price (31).....	90.10
	Natchez (20).....	8.00
	Wynne Wood (1448).....	1.40
	Capt. D. B. Bradfield (Elizabeth City, N. C.).....	1.00
	First Lt.-Com. J. T. Spence (Elizabeth City, N. C.)....	1.00
	Third Lt.-Com. W. F. Williams (Elizabeth City, N. C.)..	1.00
	Adjt. John H. Burgess (Elizabeth City, N. C.).....	1.00
	Braxton Bragg (196).....	7.00
	Lafayette County (752).....	3.90
	Ohio (1181).....	1.60
26.	Clintwood (1636).....	5.00
	D. C. Giddins (1637).....	2.00
	W. W. Loring (13).....	2.00
	Capt. T. F. Sereven (Savannah, Ga.).....	3.50
	Lt.-Col. N. B. Bowyer (Lakeland, Fla.).....	2.50
	Thomas H. Watts (489).....	3.00
	Barrett (1049).....	3.30
	Bryan Grimes (424).....	10.50
	Capt. Thomas McCarty (729), (Liberty, Mo.).....	6.00
	R. F. Webb (818).....	5.00
	John Percival (711).....	2.30

April	26.	John M. Stone (131).....	6.20
		Capt. R. W. Manson (Olo, Va.).....	1.00
	29.	Baton Rouge (17).....	8.80
		Thornton (1271).....	2.70
		Jos. E. Johnston (119).....	5.00
		Ben McCulloch (30).....	2.50
		Statham-Farrell (1197).....	2.20
		Lt.- Col. Wm. F. Beard, M. D. (Shelbyville, Ky.).....	2.50
		Halifax County (1638).....	12.00
		Wills Point (302).....	1.70
		Hanging Rock (738).....	1.50
		Capt. L. B. Audigier (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1.00
		Capt. Jake C. Waren (Sweetwater, Tenn.).....	1.00
		De Soto (220).....	2.20
		Col. J. B. Morris (Altus, Okla.).....	1.00
		Humboldt (974).....	2.10
		Maj. C. Shirley (New Market, Va.).....	2.50
		Neff-Rice (1194).....	4.50
		McElhaney (835).....	5.20
		John W. Morton (1443).....	2.00
		John H. Morgan (1330).....	6.00
		Westmoreland (980).....	2.60
		Sam Johnston (1139).....	3.50
		John C. Upton (43).....	5.90
	A.	R. Wright (1639).....	6.20
		Johnson-Edwards (1351).....	1.30
		Col. Thomas Claiborne (Nashville, Tenn.).....	5.00
		Fagan (1430).....	2.80
30.		Maj.-Gen. Geo. P. Harrison (Opelika, Ala.)	20.00
		Col. J. W. Reed (Chester, S. C.).....	5.00
		Lt.-Col. J. J. Scott, M. D. (Shreveport, La.).....	5.00
		Willis L. Lang (299)	2.50
		Col. E. L. Colburn (Denver, Colo.).....	2.00
		Graeie (472).....	10.00
		H. D. Clayton (1460).....	2.25
		Thomas H. Woods (1180).....	3.20
		Bob McKinley (1347).....	2.30
		Jefferson Davis (1501), per capita \$3.60, donation \$1..	4.60
		H. A. Carrington (1640).....	6.40
		Greenville (1498).....	2.50
May	1.	Maj. J. R. Jones (Mountaintown, Tenn.)	2.50
		James A. Jackson (1308).....	6.70
		Ben Hardin Helm (1260).....	2.40
		John B. Hood (103).....	7.50
		Wick McCreary (842).....	1.80

May	1. Maj. H. H. Duncan (Tavares, Fla.)	2.50
	Terry (1540)	1.20
	Lamar (425)	2.50
	Richard Coke (600)	5.90
2.	Capt. Mitchell King (Savannah, Ga.)	3.50
	Alexander Stephens (1050)	3.40
	Horace King (476)	3.10
	Robert McKinney (1527)	4.10
	Capt. W. M. Epps (Knoxville, Tenn.)	3.50
	Lt.-Col. J. B. Gathright (Louisville, Ky.)	5.00
	W. D. Mitchell (423)	10.30
	Raines (698)	3.00
	Graybill (1534)	1.50
	Col. E. Crossland (1228)	2.20
	R. F. Webb (818)	5.00
	Vicksburg (32)	5.00
	Sam Johnston (1139)	2.00
	W. P. Lane (621)	7.60
	Sam Lanham (1383)	3.60
	Winnie Davis (625)	2.20
	D. M. Frost (737)	6.60
	Capt. Geo. Sibley (Lonoke, Ark.)	2.50
	Preston Smith (1362)	1.50
	Peachy Gilmer Breckinridge (1210)	5.00
	Stonewall Jackson (878) .....	.80
2.	Jeff-Lee (68)	4.00
	Joe Shelby (975)	2.00
	D. Wyatt Aiken (432)	3.00
3.	Howdy Martin (65)	2.00
	Forrest (1281)	1.80
	Col. W. D. Pickett (Lexington, Ky.)	5.00
	A. H. Colquitt (1544)	6.60
	Indian River (47)	2.40
	Morgan County (617)	4.00
	West Point Vets. (571)	1.80
	Garnett (902)	6.00
	Jefferies (889)	1.20
	Capt. L. B. Audigier (Knoxville, Tenn.)	5.00
	Brig-Gen. Wm. E. Gentry (Checotah, Ind. Ter.)	11.10
	Maj. J. A. Caldwell (Chattanooga, Tenn.)	2.50
6.	John James (350)	4.00
	Natchitoches (40)	4.60
	Heard County (1159) .....	.50
	E. S. Rugeley (1428)	4.10
	Rev. Father Gunn, S. M. (Atlanta, Ga.)	1.00

May	6. Wright-Latane (1641)	5.40
	Burgess (929)	3.00
	S. H. Powe (1144).....	6.50
	Robert A. Smith (24)	8.10
	Watt-Brysen (1021)	2.10
	H. A. Clinch (470)	5.50
	Maj.-Gen. J. Adolph Prudhomme (Bermuda, La.)	20.00
	Lt.-Col. W. B. Jennings (Moberly, Mo.)	2.50
	Gen. James Conner (374)	2.20
	M. J. Ferguson (1289)	3.00
	Garlington (501)	5.30
	Lt.-Col. N. B. Bowyer (Lakeland, Fla.)	1.00
	J. E. Johnston (267)	7.90
	Emma Sansom (275)	6.10
	Pat R. Cleburne (191)	2.40
	South Ga. Confed. Vets. (819)	5.00
	Barnard E. Bee (84)	5.00
	M. T. Owen (416)	1.60
	Shackelford-Fulton (114).....	4.00
	Confed. States Vet. Cavalry (9)	1.80
	Albert Sidney Johnston (144)	10.00
	Hutto (1202)	9.00
	W. T. Wofford (1626)	4.10
	Col. Andrew M. Sea (Louisville, Ky.)	5.00
	W. W. Loring (154)	2.10
7.	Brooks (1491)	1.90
	Maj. J. B. Bailey, M. D. (Conehatta, Miss.).....	2.50
	Patrons' Union (272).....	9.00
	Jeff Davis (843),	1.70
	Stonewall Jackson (427)	4.40
	Atlanta (159)	25.00
	John Sutherland (890) per capita \$7.20, donation \$7.20	14.40
	J. Ed. Rankin (558)	3.90
	Noxubee County (1326)	5.00
	Stonewall Jackson (658)	4.50
	G. R. Christian (703)	2.65
	Talladega (246)	16.00
	Lt-Col. Garrett S. Wall (Maysville, Ky.)	1.00
	Lt.-Col. L. S. Smith (Newberry, Fla.)	2.50
8.	Granbury (67)	3.10
	Thos. H. Hunt (1262)	4.80
	Dick Anderson (334)	1.60
	Brig.-Gen. W. L. London (Pittsboro, N. C.).....	20.00
	Lt.-Col. Leland Hume (Nashville, Tenn.)	5.00

May	S. Howdy Martin (65).....	.50
	S. B. Maxey (860).....	1.10
	John R. Dickens (341).....	2.40
	Tom Hindman (318).....	2.50
	Standwatie (514).....	4.70
	Tippah County (453).....	5.60
	John A. Jenkins (998).....	2.10
	Jeff Davis (213).....	2.00
	Col. W. P. Lowry (342).....	2.60
9.	Jno. T. Powell (1642).....	6.50
	J. S. Cone (1227).....	5.00
	Maj. F. M. Mumford, (St. Francisville, La.).....	2.50
	Lieut. Thos. Butler (St. Francisville, La.).....	2.50
	Fred N. Ogden (247).....	2.70
	Nimrod Triplett (1273).....	2.00
	Gen. Geo. Moorman (270), per capita 50c., donation 50c.	1.00
	Jno. B. Clark (660)	6.00
	Clement A. Evans (665).....	10.00
	Wichita C. V. Ass'n. (1350).....	5.00
	Woodville (49)	2.00
	Bill Scurry (1374)	5.30
	Meriwether (1610),.....	6.50
	James Mitchell (1643).....	5.60
	Robert Ruffner (676).....	4.00
	Brig.-Gen. W. S. McClintic (Missouri City, Mo.).....	1.00
10.	J. W. Gillespie (923).....	2.00
	John M. Lillard (934).....	3.50
	Floyd (1644).....	5.00
	Macon County C. V. Assn. (655).....	3.30
	A. P. Hill (951).....	7.80
	Tige Anderson (1455).....	6.00
	Hannibal Boone (102).....	5.50
	Mecklenburg (382).....	10.00
	Pat R. Cleburne (190).....	3.60
	Col. Chas. G. Newman (Pine Bluff, Ark.).....	6.00
	Jeff Thompson (987).....	2.00
	L. B. Smith (402).....	4.20
	Rev. J. S. Bachman (Chaplain 1st Tenn. Brigade, Sweetwater, Tenn.)	2.50
	J. E. B. Stuart (1509).....	4.40
	Brown-Harmian (726).....	5.00
	James Breathed (881).....	6.00
13.	Marion Co. C. V. Ass'n. (56).....	24.70
	Maj. Clement Saussy (Savannah, Ga.).....	2.50
	Lt.-Col. W. D. McMillan (Atlanta, Ga.).....	1.00

May 13.	K. M. Van Zandt (1459).....	4.00
	J. R. Herbert (657).....	3.50
	Denison (885).....	2.00
	D. C. Walker (640), per capita, \$3.50; donation, \$1.50..	5.00
	Wm. Richardson (804)	3.00
	J. E. Raynes (633).....	3.60
	Warren McDonald (936).....	5.00
	2d Lieut. N. C. Burgess (Elizabeth City, N. C.).....	1.00
	Lamar (161)	2.80
	Jesse S. Barnes (1264).....	15.00
	Richard Kirkland (704).....	5.00
	Columbia County (1597).....	3.25
	Organ Church (1535).....	2.00
	Col. N. B. Moore (Haskell, Ind. Ter.).....	5.00
	Maj. James M. King (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1.00
	Capt. Elbert S. Rogers, M. D. (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1.00
	Washington Artillery (1102).....	1.30
	J. H. Morgan (107).....	7.00
	Fort Mill (1645).....	3.50
	Guilford (795).....	8.00
	Tom Green (169), donation.....	2.00
	Polk County Vet. Assn. (403).....	2.40
	Con. Hist. A'ssn. (28).....	21.00
	McMillan (217).....	1.00
	Hampton (389).....	13.50
	Lt.-Col. John C. Lamkin (Marshall, Mo.).....	6.00
	Col. Geo. H. Gause (Slidell, La.).....	5.00
	Walthall (25).....	10.00
	Capt. John W. Hope (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1.00
	Capt. Jacob Newman (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1.00
	Maj. J. W. Godwin (Jefferson City, Tenn.).....	1.00
	Capt. D. C. Boykin (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1.00
14.	Aiken-Smith (293), per capita, \$23.80; donation, \$9.60.	33.40
	Winnie Davis (950).....	1.00
	Jeff Davis (6), per capita, \$6.50; donation, \$6.00....	12.50
	Gen. A. W. Hutton (Los Angeles, Cal.).....	15.00
	Lt.-Gen. Clement A. Evans (Atlanta, Ga.).....	20.00
15.	Mt. Zion (1595).....	2.80
	Joseph E. Johnston (1553).....	3.00
	Capt. DeWolfe Miller (Rogersville, Tenn.).....	1.00
	D. L. Kilgore (1376).....	6.60
	B. Brooks (1491).....	2.00
	Egbert J. Jones (357).....	5.40
	Jasper County (522).....	9.00
	Stephen Elliott (51).....	3.50

May	15.	Claiborne (548).....	3.30
		Maj. G. G. Gill (Homer, La.).....	2.50
		Capt. F. A. Shotwell, M. D. (Rogersville, Tenn.).....	1.00
		Maj. Kyle Blevins (777).....	5.00
	16.	Thos. Ruffin (794).....	3.50
		R. Q. Mills (106).....	2.30
		Col. James Walker (248).....	1.40
		Maj. James M. King (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	2.50
		Geo. W. Foster (407).....	3.00
		John C. Brown (520).....	2.60
		Stuart-Hairston (1511).....	5.40
		Fayetteville (852).....	11.00
		Stonewall Jackson (879).....	13.50
		Jenkins (876).....	2.70
		Gen. Pender (1154).....	4.00
		Skid Harris (595).....	2.00
		Colquitt (1604)	3.00
		Jesse Martin (1560).....	6.10
	17.	Randolph (1646)	8.40
		Maj. Jno. L. Martin (Texarkana, Ark.).....	2.50
		Erath (1530).....	4.30
		Jeff Davis (117)	3.70
		John M. Stephen (1341).....	2.60
		Lt.-Col. W. W. Whittington (Alexandria, La.).....	5.00
		Callicote-Wrenn (1620).....	1.80
		Bledsoe (679)	3.30
		Chas. Broadway Rouss (1191).....	2.20
		Hampshire (446).....	15.00
		Alfred Iverson (1482).....	1.25
		A. P. Hill (1313).....	1.60
		R. Q. Mills (106).....	1.00
		Sylvester Gwin (235).....	6.50
	20.	Maurice T. Smith (1277).....	10.00
		John C. Lamb (845).....	6.00
		Kitt Mott (23).....	6.50
		Joe E. Johnston (1648).....	7.00
		Warthen (748).....	7.00
		Grand Camp C. V., Dept. of Va. (521).....	17.00
		Rappahannock (1524).....	3.00
		Surry County (797).....	3.00
	20.	W. C. Preston (1243).....	2.10
		David S. Creigh (856).....	4.50
		Paul Anderson (916).....	5.00
		Jas. W. Fulkerson(1340), per capita, \$3.40; donation, \$2	5.40
		Cary Whitaker (1053).....	1.50

May 20.	Albert Sidney Johnston (70),	18.00
	R. T. Davis (759).....	3.50
	Scott Anderson (619).....	2.75
	Capt. W. A. Dill (Bay St. Louis, Miss.).....	2.50
	Featherstone (1516).....	2.30
	Jno. B. Gordon (1573).....	3.60
	Albert Sidney Johnston (892).....	4.20
	Bedford Forrest (1606).....	8.40
	Washington Artillery (1102).....	.20
21.	Pat Cleburne (1649).....	2.00
	Darlington (785).....	16.00
	Wm. Rose McAdory (157).....	6.20
	Brig.-Gen. C. H. Tebault, M. D., Sur. Gen., New Orleans, La.	10.00
	Gen. Clanton (1072).....	9.50
	Garvin (1523)	4.00
	Eutaw (1189).....	1.20
	Kershaw (743)	1.20
	McHenry (765)	2.10
	W. A. Percy (238).....	3.10
	P. M. B. Young (820).....	8.00
	Bill Harris (1149).....	2.70
	Taylor County (1554).....	7.80
	Crockett (141).....	9.50
	E. B. Pickett (626).....	24.40
22.	Col. B. T. Walshe (New Orleans, La.).....	10.00
	Wm. S. Grimes (724).....	7.50
	Gordon Memorial (1551).....	3.10
23.	John Adams (1647).....	5.20
24.	Henry S. Paul (16).....	1.60
	Barbour County (493).....	3.10
30.	Key (483).....	3.00
	Col. Wm. M. Bridges (Richmond, Va.).....	6.00
	Irwin County (1130).....	4.00
	Col. Lee S. Daniel (Houston, Texas).....	5.00
	J. M. Bradley (352).....	3.50
	New Roads (1232).....	4.10
	Maj. J. E. Vincent (Beard, Ky.).....	2.50
	John Peckham (565).....	3.60
	W. J. Hardee (39).....	16.00
	Bourbon (1368).....	3.30
	Macon (1477).....	5.00
	Fred S. Ferguson (1167).....	2.00
	Lt.-Col. Chas. B. Waite (Culpeper, Va.).....	5.00
	Albert Pike (340).....	3.00

May	30.	J. B. Palmer (81).....	6.00
	31.	Confed. Vet. Assn. (756).....	14.00
		Brig.-Gen. John W. Clark (Augusta, Ga.).....	10.00
		Archibald Gracie (508).....	9.40
		Gordon (369).....	5.70
		Boyd-Hutchison (1019).....	2.50
		Brig. Gen. C. M. McClellan (Clarimore, Ind. Ter.)....	10.00
		Stonewall Jackson (772)	2.30
		Hiram S. Bradford (426).....	10.00
		D. H. Reynolds (1285).....	1.30
		Catesby ap R. Jones (317).....	11.70
		S. H. Stout (583).....	3.00
		Reinhardt (988).....	1.30
		John C. Burks (656).....	10.00
		Lee-Jackson (1200).....	7.50
		C. A. Evans (983).....	7.00
		Wm. McKnight (1447).....	1.50
		Confed. Veterans (774).....	1.00
		Brig.-Gen. Jno. M. Brooks (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	10.00
		John Bowie Strange (464).....	6.00
June	1.	James Newton (1290).....	4.20
		Maj. E. W. Blanchard (Greenwood, Miss.).....	2.50
	25.	Col. R. M. Russell (906).....	2.30
		Robinson Springs (396).....	3.00
		Decatur County (1043).....	10.60
		Lt.-Col. Thos. M. Owen (Montgomery, Ala.).....	2.50
		Oktibbeha (1311).....	4.00
		W. A. Montgomery (26).....	3.10
	26.	Jenkins (627).....	1.40
		Sedalia (985).....	3.00
		Troup County (405).....	5.20
		Col. John Sharp Williams (Yazoo City, Miss.).....	6.00
		Capt. Tom Dillon, Sr. (Hickman, Ky.).....	2.50
		J. B. Ward (981).....	1.30
		Lt.-Col. J. T. Wilson, M. D. (Sherman, Texas).....	5.00
		Harvey Walker (1415).....	3.60
		Col. H. C. Hunt (Calhoun, Ga.).....	5.00
		N. B. Forrest (1390).....	4.20
July	1.	Col. J. Thompson Brown (Richmond, Va.).....	6.00
		Wm. S. Grymes (724).....	3.90
	2.	Maj. Chas. Humphries (Crystal Springs, Miss.).....	2.50
		John F. Hill (1031).....	9.60
		John M. Stemmons (1044).....	1.90
		John Peck (183), per capita, \$0.60; donation, \$2.50....	3.10
		Liberty Hill (1609).....	4.50

July 2	Tom Coleman (429)	2.50
	Presdt. Jeff Davis (1293)	2.00
	N. B. Forrest (943)	1.10
	John G. Walker (128)	5.20
3.	Westmoreland (980) .....	.30
	R. H. Powell (499)	6.30
	Walker-Gaston (821)	5.30
	David Pierson (1603)	3.60
	Lt.-Col. Francis L. Parker (Charleston, S. C.).....	2.50
	D. C. Giddens (1637).....	2.00
	Stonewall Jackson (1581).....	4.60
	R. M. Gano (1408).....	2.00
	Sam Davis (1089).....	2.00
4.	Alex. Stephens (1050).....	2.00
	Ben Humphreys (19).....	5.20
	Gen. Frank Gandner (580).....	5.70
8.	Thornton-Pickett (1502).....	3.70
	Jenkins (627).....	3.00
	Sanders (64).....	2.10
	Hugh A. Reynolds (218).....	4.00
	Gen. Alfred Mouton (1465).....	3.20
	N. B. Forrest (430).....	6.00
	Alfred Iverson (1482).....	.75
	Orange County (54).....	5.00
	Wm. W. Wadsworth (491).....	5.00
	Gen. Fred L. Robertson (Tallahassee, Fla.).....	10.00
9.	Davis-Lee-Dickinson (1156).....	5.00
	Zebulon Vance (681).....	5.00
	Col. Reuben Campbell (394).....	5.00
	S. M. Manning (816).....	4.00
	Albert Sidney Johnston (1164).....	.20
	Geo. B. Eastin (803).....	25.00
	Featherstone (517).....	3.10
	Grady (1650).....	2.00
10.	Pickens (323).....	4.40
	Gen. Tom Scott (545).....	7.20
	Wm. F. Martin (1590).....	4.30
15.	Coweta (1161).....	2.00
16.	Col. Harrison Watts (Padueah, Ky.).....	5.00
	Col. Thos. D. Bard (Chelsea, Ind. Ter.).....	6.00
	E. A. O'Neal (298).....	9.00
29.	Jesse Martin (1560).....	6.10
	Zollicoffer (1651).....	5.00
Aug. 5.	Ector (234).....	2.60
	Shelby County (1344).....	4.50

Aug.	6.	Capt. Wm. R. Webber (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1.00
		Capt. John C. Harris (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1.00
		Capt. Frank M. Smith (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1.00
		Capt. Geo. W. McTeer (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1.00
		Capt. Chas. H. Brown (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1.00
		Lt.-Col. W. C. Grasty (Atlanta, Ga.).....	1.00
		Rev. T. J. Horne, Asst. Chap. Ky. Div.(Taylorsville,Ky.)	1.00
		Capt. Inslee Deaderick (Shooks, Tenn.)	1.00
		Capt. R. E. Mooney (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1.00
		Capt. Geo. W. McKenzie (Decatur, Tenn.).....	1.00
		Capt. Wm. J. Worsham (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1.00
		Capt. Jas. A. Hensley (Knoxville, Tenn.).....	1.00
		Sabine River (1470).....	9.00
		Col. J. R. Woodside (751).....	1.70
	7.	D. H. Hill (168).....	3.15
	12.	Stonewall Jackson (1395).....	4.00
		Joseph E. Johnston (34).....	4.50
		Bedford Forrest (86).....	1.20
		R. E. Rodes (661).....	3.00
	13.	Velasco (592).....	1.80
Sept.	9.	Co. D, Sixth Tex. Inf. (1429).....	3.20
		Capt. Geo. W. McKenzie (Decatur, Tenn.).....	2.50
		R. E. Lee (66).....	2.60
		R. E. Lee (231).....	2.40
		Pat. R. Cleburne (191).....	2.10
		Maj.-Gen. A. C. Trippe (Baltimore, Md.).....	20.00
		John C. Brown (468).....	1.60
		Freeman (690).....	3.50
		Oscar R. Rard (1278).....	4.50
		R. S. Gould (611).....	12.15
	10.	Clark (1652).....	4.10
		Col. Jas. R. Crowe (Sheffield, Ala.).....	5.00
		Joseph E. Johnston (1424).....	3.40
		Col. D. C. Richardson (Richmond, Va.).....	6.00
		Capt. Frank M. Smith (Concord, Tenn.).....	2.50
	11.	Rabun County Con. Vet.....	5.00
	12.	Con. Vet. Assn., Union Parish (379), per capita, \$1.50; donation, \$2.25.....	3.75
	16.	Bartow (1653).....	2.00
		Crisp County (1614).....	5.00
		John L. Barnett (1114).....	6.00
		Freeman (690).....	1.60
	17.	J. W. Harris (1352).....	2.00
		Gen. John S. Marmaduke (554).....	3.00
	23.	N. B. Forrest (623).....	2.50

Sept.	23.	Maj.-Gen. John Threadgill (Oklahoma City, Okla.)	.....	21.00
	25.	Woody B. Taylor (1020)	.....	1.70
	26.	Savage-Hackett (930)	.....	2.00
		W. P. Townsend (111)	.....	.10
		Con. Surv. Assn. (524)	.....	1.00
	30.	Warren McDonald (936)	.....	5.00
		Pat. Cleburne (1654)	.....	5.40
Oct.	2.	Brig.-Gen. Wm. Taylor (Altus, Okla.)	.....	11.00
	3.	Fagan (1430)	.....	2.00
		Randolph County (465)	.....	2.20
		J. F. C. Williams (1655)	.....	2.00
	14.	Maury (1656)	.....	5.60
		Pierce B. Anderson (173)	.....	2.60
		Jeff Falkner (1382)	.....	3.60
		McElhaney (835)	.....	6.90
		J. F. C. Williams (1655)	.....	7.00
	15.	Gen. H. D. Clayton (1460)	.....	2.25
		Albert Sidney Johnston (1100)	.....	4.20
		Capt. Moses Katz (Almyra, Ark.)	.....	1.00
		Surgeon John Cravens (912)	.....	3.40
		Alcibiades Deblanc (634)	.....	3.00
		Franklin Parish Sharpshooters (1111)	.....	6.40
		Jos. E. Johnston (915)	.....	3.20
		Joe Brown (1148)	.....	6.10
	17.	Lee County (261)	.....	3.80
	21.	Gen. John S. Williams (1295)	.....	4.20
		Cabell-Graves (1218)	.....	8.00
		Brig.-Gen. O. H. P. Catron (West Plains, Mo.)	.....	11.00
Nov.	4.	Capt. D. M. Logan (1336)	.....	2.40
		Bowling Green (143)	.....	4.00
		Thos. B. Monroe (188)	.....	1.65
		Nathan Parker (1224)	.....	3.00
		Thos. H. Hunt (253)	.....	2.60
		Chas. Seton Fleming (1616)	.....	1.80
		Stonewall Jackson (1593)	.....	3.60
		Tige Anderson (1203)	.....	4.00
		Col. Geo. H. Gause (Slidell, La.)	.....	5.00
		J. T. Walbert (463)	.....	4.80
		Park (1657)	.....	4.80
		Robert J. Breckinridge (1246)	.....	2.00
	6.	Chas. W. McArthur (1078)	.....	3.50
		George McDuffie (823)	.....	5.00
		Brig.-Gen. G. W. R. Chinn (Oklahoma City, Okla.)	.....	11.00
		Col. E. S. Griffin (1233)	.....	1.50
		Ruffin (320)	.....	6.25

Nov.	6.	Chas. Seton Fleming (1616).....	1.60
	7.	Jas. H. Dunklin (1475).....	3.00
	18.	Capt. J. E. Hughes (Grenada, Miss.).....	2.50
		Smith (891).....	5.00
	19.	Bath (1416).....	5.00
		R. E. Lee (1658).....	4.00
	20.	D. G. Candler (1118).....	2.00
	25.	Lee (401).....	2.00
		T. H. Hobbs (400).....	4.50
		J. M. Withers (675).....	5.70
		Eufaula (958).....	4.00
		Geo. W. Robinson (1473).....	5.20
		H. D. Clayton (1460).....	5.00
Dec.	4.	Brig-Gen. E. G. Williams (Waynesville, Mo.).....	1.00
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		Total receipts.....	\$6,490.21
		Balance on hand, as per report December 31, 1906.....	1,124.47
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		Grand total	\$7,614.68

CLASSIFIED.

Officers' Dues.....	\$1,360.00
Camp Dues	4,488.05
Commissions	121.00
Donations	275.20
Sale of Documents and Badges	245.96
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Total income	\$6,490.21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan.	24.	Voucher 389	\$12.50
	28.	" 390	6.20
	31.	" 391	66.40
	31.	" 392	260.00
Feb.	1.	" 393	55.00
	18.	" 394	2.70
	25.	" 395	12.00
	25.	" 396	4.65
	26.	" 397	25.50
	28.	" 398	260.00
	28.	" 399	12.60
Mar.	1.	" 400	55.00
	5.	" 401	1.45
	13.	" 402	39.25
	15.	" 403	9.75
	26.	" 404	11.39
	30.	" 405	34.90
	30.	" 406	260.00
Apl.	1.	" 407	55.00
	3.	" 408	16.95
	8.	" 409	10.80
	17.	" 410	59.90
	18.	" 411	7.75
	30.	" 412	48.70
	30.	" 413	260.00
May	1.	" 414	55.00
	3.	" 415	5.45
	22.	" 416	15.00
	24.	" 417	17.30
	30.	" 418	54.45
	31.	" 419	270.00
	31.	" 420	12.61
June	1.	" 421	55.00
	10.	" 422	116.85
	25.	" 423	28.00
	29.	" 424	14.24
	29.	" 425	260.00
July	1.	" 426	55.00
	2.	" 427	61.30
	2.	" 428	10.15

July	2.	Voucher	429	.....	5.40
	10.	"	430	.....	8.10
	17.	"	431	.....	166.15
	17.	"	432	.....	12.25
	31.	"	433	.....	24.75
	31.	"	434	.....	260.00
Aug.	1.	"	435	.....	55.00
	7.	"	436	.....	40.00
	7.	"	437	.....	14.35
	13.	"	438	.....	16.90
	31.	"	439	.....	260.00
Sept.	1.	"	440	.....	55.00
	2.	"	441	.....	18.25
	11.	"	442	.....	32.50
	11.	"	443	.....	8.95
	16.	"	444	.....	29.30
	27.	"	445	.....	15.95
	30.	"	446	.....	55.00
	30.	"	447	.....	32.35
	30.	"	448	.....	260.00
Oct.	8.	"	449	.....	408.00
	16.	"	450	.....	51.30
	31.	"	451	.....	65.44
	31.	"	452	.....	260.00
Nov.	1.	"	453	.....	55.00
	18.	"	454	.....	20.40
	21.	"	455	.....	8.39
	30.	"	456	.....	20.65
	30.	"	457	.....	260.00
Dec.	1.	"	458	.....	55.00
	28.	"	459	108.25
	31.	"	460	260.00
	31.	"	461	119.60
	31.	"	462	433.55
	31.	"	463	75.00
	31.	"	464	55.00
	31.	"	465	109.80
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Total disbursements					\$6,353.42
Balance in bank this date					1,261.26
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Grand total					\$7,614.68

CLASSIFIED.

Salaries (including amounts paid for extra help at and immediately preceding the reunion).....	\$3,165.00
Printing	1,734.50
Postage	434.95
Rent	660.00
Miscellaneous	358.97
 Total.....	 \$6,353.42

OFFICIAL:

Wm. E. Mickle.

Adj't-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

NEW ORLEANS. December 31, 1907.

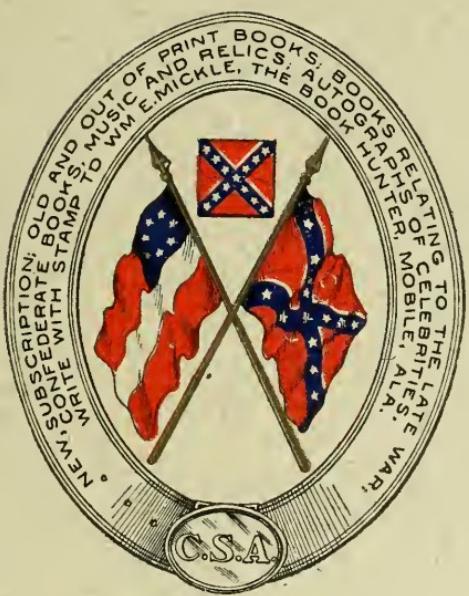
We, the undersigned, a sub-committee of the Finance Committee, have examined the foregoing account of the Adjutant-General, carefully checking each item, verifying the footings, and comparing the expenditures enumerated with the vouchers submitted for examination, and find the same correct in every particular. Accompanying the report is a certified statement from the cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, that the balance represented on hand is actually on deposit to the credit of the United Confederate Veterans, subject to check.

FRED L. ROBERTSON,
Sec. Finance Committee.
PAUL SANGUINETTI,
J. F. SHIPP,

BENNETT H. YOUNG,
PHILIP H. FALL,
VIRGIL Y. COOK,
PAUL A. FUSZ.

I have carefully checked the above, and concur in the statement made.

W. A. MONTGOMERY.
Chairman of Finance Committee.



SCRIPTION; OLD AND OUT OF PRINT BOOKS; BOOKS RELATING TO THE
SUBFEDERATE BOOKS AND MUSIC AND RELICS; BOOKS HUNTER,
NEW, SOME WITH STAMP TO WM E. MICKLE, THE BOOK ALSE
WRITING, CELEBRITATE MOBILE, ALA. MAP;

UNIVERSITY OF N.C. AT CHAPEL HILL



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